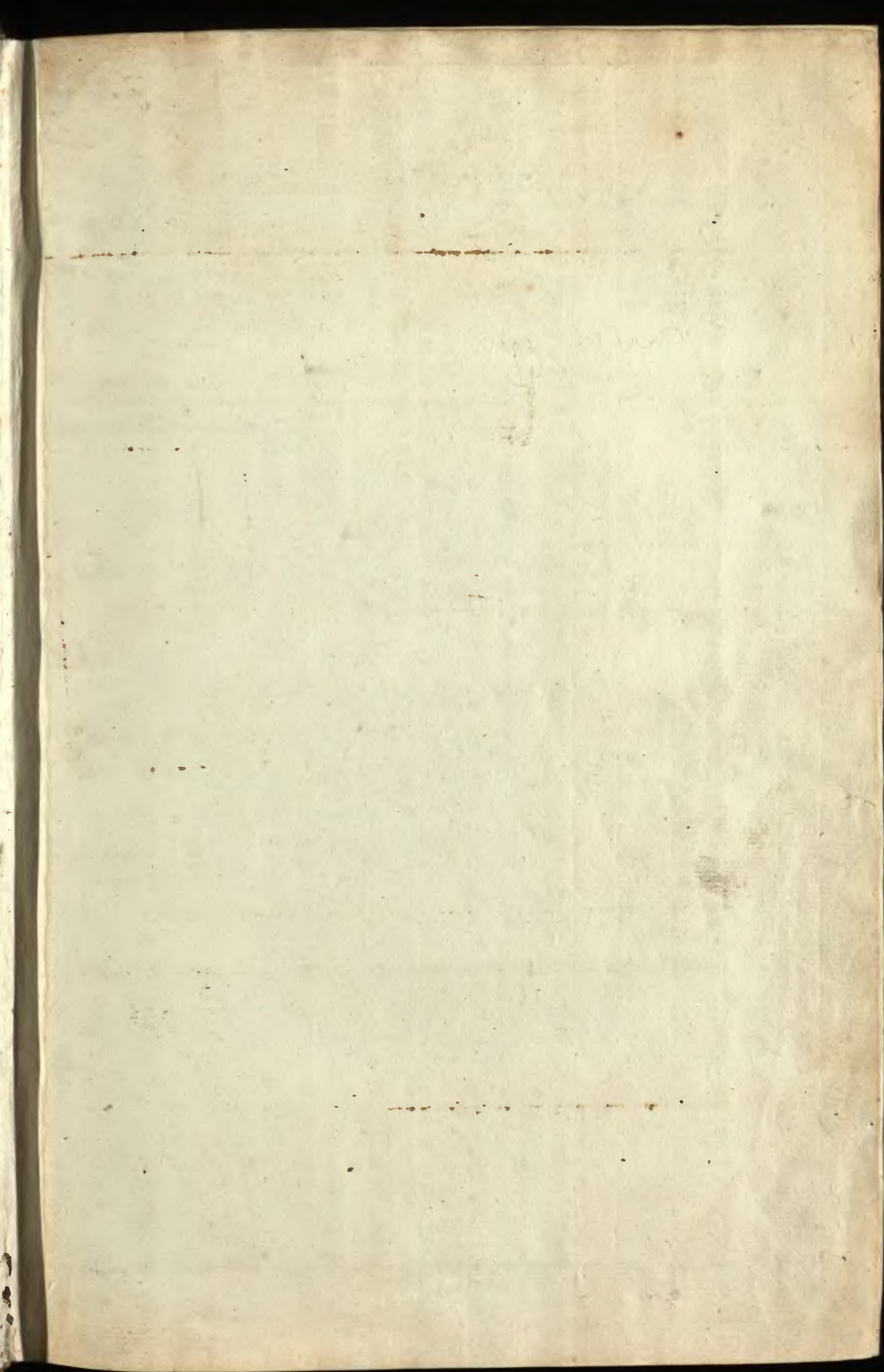


PRIVY COUNCILS
REPORT ON
SLAVE TRADE





Lords

R E P O R T

O F

The Lords of the Committee of Council
appointed for the Consideration of all Matters
relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations ;

SUBMITTING TO HIS MAJESTY'S CONSIDERATION

The EVIDENCE and INFORMATION they have collected
in consequence of his MAJESTY'S Order in Council,
dated the 11th of February 1788, concerning the pre-
sent State of the Trade to AFRICA, and particularly
the Trade in SLAVES ; and concerning the Effects and
Consequences of this Trade, as well in AFRICA and
the WEST INDIES, as to the general Commerce of this
Kingdom.

1789.

Government Religion Customs and Manners

- 1 John Barnes
H. Dalrymple
Thomas Poplett
- 2 John Hiles
Henry Ganay
Captain Heatley
- 3 Sir George Yonge
Thomas Leiria
James Panny
- 4 John Matthews
John Watson
Robert Morris
- 5 Alexander Falconbridge
Robert Morris
William Devaynes
Richard Hiles
- 6 J. B. Weaves
A. Dalziel
- 7 Robert Morris
- 8 W. Devaynes
- 9 A Dalziel
- 11 J. Panny
A Falconbridge
Captain Hiles
- 13 J. Panny
Hiles
- 14 J. Barnes
- 15 Charles Wadsworth
A Spaarman
- 17 A Spaarman
H. Dalrymple
- 18 J. Poplett
- 19 Genl. Roke
J. Wilson
- 20 Capt. Hiles
Mr Ganay
- 21 Capt. Heatley

Page

- 23 In L. Munge
24 D.
Mr. David
25 Mr. Penny
26 Mr. Matthews
27 D.
28 Mr. Newton
29 Mr. Norris
Mr. Falconbridge
J. Deane
30 Mr. Norris
31 D.
32 Mr. Devaynes
Mr. Chiles
33 Mr. Weaves
34 Mr. Dalziel
35 Adm^t Edwards
John Anderson
36 James Brown
Mr. Dalziel
37 D.
38 D.
Mr. Penny
39 to James
40 D.
" Captain Hale
41 James Arnold
42 David Henderson
43 Mr. Penny
44 D.
Captⁿ Donett
Mr. Falconbridge
45 Asham Baggs
46 Mr. Barnes
Mr. Prescott
47 Captⁿ Healey
Mr. Petrie
Mr. Dalziel
Mr. Norris

Long

- page —
- Mr Newton
Mr Falconbridge
53 Mr Miles
Mr Weaves
Mr Anderson
Mr Buileie
J. W.

Produce

- 54 Mr Wadsworth
Mr Spaunman
Mr Dalrymple

55 Poplett

56 D^r

Capt^r Wilson

57 Capt^r Miles

Mr Gandy

Capt^r Heatley

St G. Young

58 Mr Penny

Mr Matthews

59 Mr Newton

Mr Falconbridge

Mr Morris

60 Mr Devaynes

61 Mr Weaves

Mr Dalzele

62 Mr Penny

63 Mr Falconbridge

Capt^r Kace

Mr Penny

Mr Baggs

64 Sydenham Castle

65 Thomas Clarkson

66 Mr Kilton

67 Capt^r Deane

Special Information

69 Mr Wadsworth

D^r Spaunman.

Page

Capt. Kentley
est est est

70 est est est
est Weaves
est Penny

Detached pieces relative to the African Trade

71 First Report of African Committee — est 1

73 Second Report est 2

74 Letter from the Secretary for propagating the Gospel 3.

75 Letter from Liverpool Delegates — 4.

77 Observations on African children sent to Europe — 5.

78 Report of the African Committee of the persons admitted
the Service from 1757 to 1788

79 Account of Persons

81 Account of Troops sent to Africa from 1758 to 1781 No 7

82 Captain Parny Report of the African Forces in 1782 No 8

Memorial of the Delegates of Bristol — No 9

83 Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce Dublin — No 10

D^o of the Guild of Merchants — No 11

84 Colonel Henderson's Remarks — No 12

88 Letter from Mr. J. est 13.

90 G. Vases Letter est 14

92 Charters & Statutes relative to the African Trade

97 Proceedings of the Commons on same Subject

104 Parliamentary Grants of Money

Avoidance as to carrying Slaves to the West Indies

107 Henry Gandy

Th^o G. Young

Th^o David

108 D^o

James Penny

110 John Matthews

John Newton

Robert Norris

112 E. Taloubridge

113 Arch^d Dalgell

- page — 114 Capt^d Hall
 115 Capt^d Lawrence
 116 Robert Halliday
 116 John Anderson
 117 James Brown
 117 James Arnold
 125 Dr^d — second Examination
 129 William James
 131 David Anderson
 133 Thomas Bagges
 133 James Ramsay of Aston
 133 J. East
 134 John Dawson
 134 Tho^s Clarkson
 135 Capt^d Smith
 136 Shortality of Seamen in the African Trade
 136 Mr Clarkson
 137 Muster Roles of 88 Slave Vessels from Liverpool in 1786 & 87
 140 List of Seamen in 24 Bristol Slave Vessels
 140 Dr^d — in 24 East India Men
 141 Dr^d — in 24 West India Men
 141 Dr^d — in 24 in the Petersburg Trade
 142 Dr^d — in 24 in the Newfoundland Trade
 142 Dr^d — in 24 in the Greenland Trade.
 149 Muster Roles &c
 149 10th Octob^r.
 151 Muster Role of the Draxhace from London to Jamaica
 152 Answers from the Collect^r & Compt^r.
 154 Bristol Muster Roles
 157 Seamen's Articles for an African Ship
 157 Bristol Muster Roles
 160 Answer from the Trustees for disabled Seamen
 163 Articles for a West India Voyage
 165 Ship Salays Articles for Africa
 170 Further Articles of Agreement
 172 Dr^d
 170 Liverpool Muster Roles
 170 Answers of the Collect^r & Compt^r.
 183 Articles of Agreement

- page — 107 Annexes from the Committee for the Seamen Hospital
 109 Articles for a west India voyage
 194 Seamen employed in the African Trade
 196 Proposed regulations
 Treatment of Slaves
 207 Jamaica
 Mr Fuller
 Mr Long
 Mr Chisholme
 Committee of the Council
 221 Jamaica Appency
 223 Index of Slave Laws
 253 Slaves Imported — 497,736 } Ship, 2090
 Exported — 137,014 }
 360,722
 October 1770 - 885
 254 Review of Jamaica in 1787 — 225 - 700 Slaves
 224 500 (added)
 255 Mr Fuller as to working Estates by white Persons
 256 First Jamaica Report
 257 Second Ditto
 263 Slaves Imported by Hibberts and Jackson by 1764 to 1771
 264 A^d by ——— Capper
 265 A^d by ——— Ramsford
 A^d by ——— Meares & Dunlop
 266 D^d by Lingo
 267 J Chisholme
 268 A. Anderson —
 269 J. Quier —
 270 Gov: Clarke — 401
 Dist Langu — 2.
 271 Opulence of Slaves — 3.
 Example of African who refused to return 4.
 272 What Europeans can endure Field Labour 5.
 273 Cause of Epidemic Dysentery — 6.
 Number of Negroes 7.
 Annual produce of Sugar 8.
 274 Mr Ashley
 Barbadoes
 276 Mr Braithwaite

Page —	Gov: Pany	
	Council of the Island	
305	Instructions to Mr. Usher	N ^o 1.
	Mr. Senhouse's Letter	2.
306	Gov: Pany's Letters	3.
307	Prohibitions	
309	Antigua	
	Hutchinson & Burton & Daniel Adams	
	Council of Assembly	
335	Gov: Shirley's Letter	1.
	Mr. Christie & Mr. Gordon respecting converted Negroes.	
336	Daniel Adams's Letter	
337	Letter and Instructions to agents	
	Montserrat	
339	Council and Assembly	
347	— Nevis	
	Legislature	
353	Grenada & St. Christopher	
	Mr. Spooner	
	Genl: Matthew	
	Council & Assembly of Grenada	
	D ^o of St. Christopher	
380	St. Christopher's Appendix	
394	Dominica	
	Mr. Robinson	
	Mr. Long	
395	Bruce Gideon & Treasurer	
	Gov: Oad	
	French Inhabitants	
416	St. Vincent	
	Gov: Selou	
424	Judge Otley	
427	Bermuda	
	Mr. Brickwood	
	Gov: Browne	
435	Bahamas	
	A. Stokes	
	Lord Dummore	

page — 442 Further evidence relative to treatment of Slaves.

Lord Rodney

Mr P. Parker

Admiral Barrington

442 Admiral Rowley

Admiral Hotham

445 Admiral Lowlands

Mr G. Yonge

446 Mr Gandy

Mr Crookes

447 James Ramsay

John Baggs

453 Mr Botherham

Mr Stuart

455 J. Samuel Smith

457 Letter from Mr G. Yonge Secy. at War

458 Return of Troops

459 Account of the endeavours of the united Brethren for promoting Christianity among the negroes.

462 Mr Botherham on cultivating a Sugar plant in the East

465 Mr Reeves's Statement of the Laws respecting Slaves

View of the principles

Statement at large

479 Jamaica

Slaves considered as property

483 Laws for their Regulation

495 D^o — for their protection

501 Miscellaneous

Barbadoes

505 Slaves considered as property

519 Laws for regulation

530 D^o — for protection

541 Antigua

Slaves considered as property

542 Laws for their regulation

D^o for protection

555 Montserrat

Slaves considered as property

556 Laws for their Regulation

561 Laws for their Protection

563 Aris

Slaves considered as property

565 Laws for regulation

572 Miscellaneous

575 St. Christophers

Slaves considered as property

576 Laws for their Regulation

582 D^o for their Protection

587 Virgin Islands

Slaves considered as property

576 Laws for their Regulation

582 D^o for their Protection

590 Grenada

Slaves considered as property

602 Laws for their Regulation

607 D^o for their Protection

607 Dominica

Slaves considered as property

610 Laws for their Regulation

621 D^o for their Protection

625 St. Vincent

Slaves considered as property

627 Laws for their Regulation

634 D^o - for their Protection

636 Miscellaneous

639 Bermuda

Slaves considered as property

641 Laws for their Regulation

645 Bahamas

Slaves considered as property

Laws for their regulation

650 D^o for Protection

657 Accounts

660 Export Trade to Africa

661 Particulars from 1782 to 1787

667 Imports from Africa

669 Particulars from 1782 to 1787

671 Liverpool Exports & Imports to & from Africa & the West Indies

- Page — 673 Mr. Morris's Supplement of the Trade of Liverpool
 674 Inland Navigation
 675 Manchester Trade to Africa
 676 Trade of Bristol in 1787
 Birmingham Trade to Africa
 677 Negroes imported & exported to and from the West Indies
 from 1783 to 1789
 678 African Company's Trade from 1679 to 1689
 679 Export Trade to the British West Indies
 680 Particulars from 1702 to 1780 —
 721 Import Trade from the West Indies
 737 Export Trade from Ireland to the West Indies
 738 Particulars from 1703 to 1787
 739 Import Trade from the West Indies to Ireland
 740 Particulars from 1703 to 1787
 741 General Abstract of the African & West India Trade and
 Shipping from 1763 to 1787
 742 Account of the Revenue from the African & West India
 Trade from 1785 to 1787.
 Irish West India Imports & Exports 1715 to 1787
 743 Supplement to Genl. Abstract —
 747 West India foreign Trade
 749 Do — Trade with British Colonies
 751 Account of Slaves annually exported from Africa by
 European powers —
 752 Population
 General Account —
 753 Jamaica
 755 Leeward Islands —
 758 Barbadoes
 760 Grenada
 761 St. Vincent's
 762 Dominica
 764 The Bahamas
 765 Bermuda
 767 French West India Islands
 768 Mr. Chalmer's Estimate of the Value of Slaves in the
 British West India Islands.

- Page — 769 D^os Value of Property in the West India Islands
 771 Estimate of Value by Planters & Merchants
 772 Value of Imports from foreign West Indies from 1763 to 1787
 773 Particulars of D^o in 1785 & 1786
 775 Exports from Great Britain to the foreign West Indies
 from 1763 to 1787
 779 Exports from the British West Indies to American States
 781 Exports from British West Indies to Africa.
 783 Foreign Trade under Free port Acts.
 785 Trade from British West Indies under Free port Acts
 786 Chronological Prices of Negroes from 1676 to 1787
 789 comparative amount of Imports from the West Indies in
 1787 & 1788.
 791 Advantages of the French West India Islands over the
 British Islands.

Jamaica

- 793 Answers by Mr. Fuller, Mr. Long & Mr. Christopher
 796 A^o by Committee of Council
 798 Mr. Hales Information respecting Insurances
 801 Barbadoes

Answers by Mr. Braithwaite for & on behalf of the Council of
 the Island

804 Antigua

Answers by Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Burton & the Council
 and assembly of the Island.

- 806 Petition of the Council & assembly of Antigua to his
 Majesty

808 St. Kitts

Answers by the Legislature

809 St. Christopher and Grenada

Answers by Mr. Spooner

810 A^o by Governor Matthew

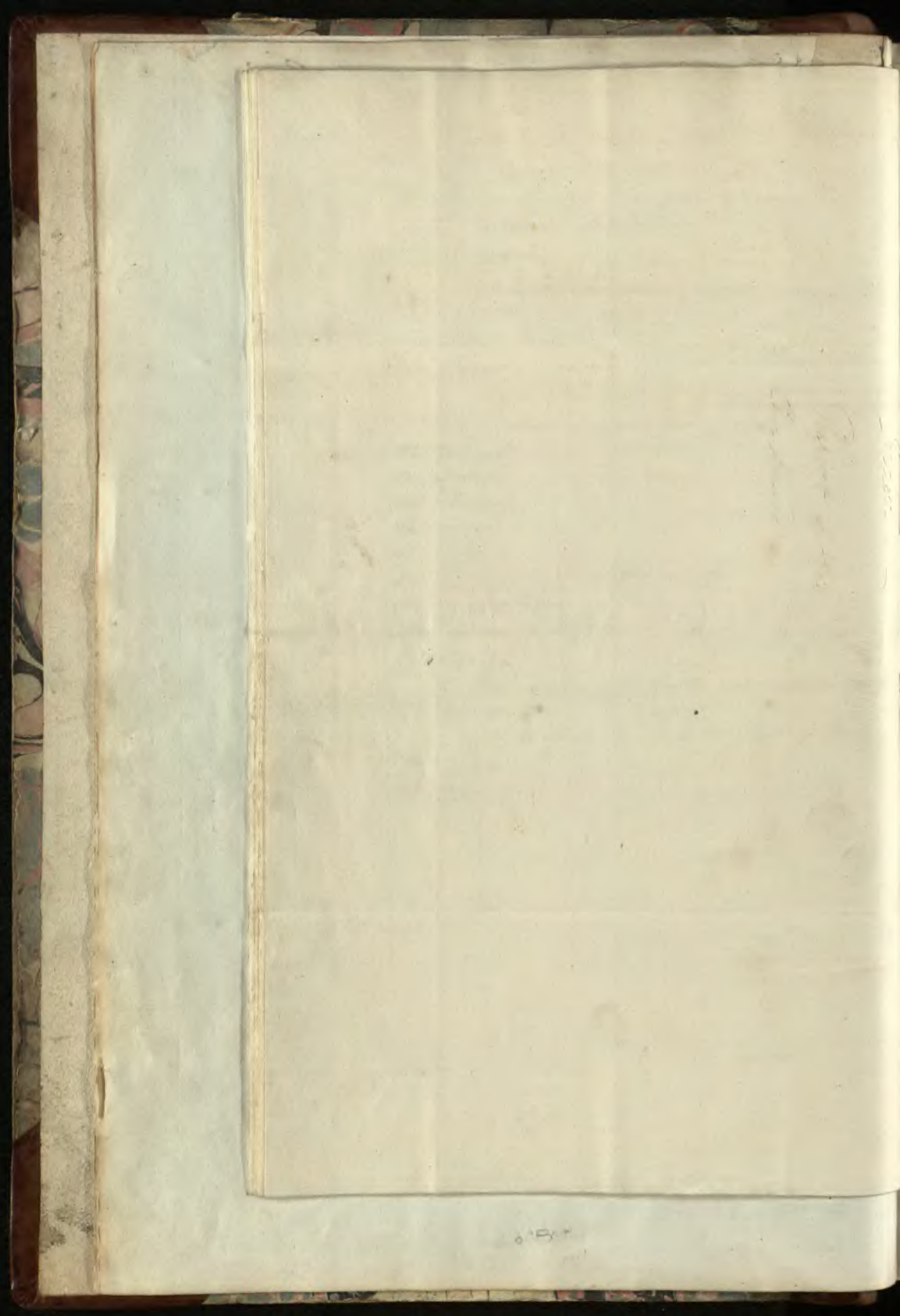
Answers by the Legislature of Grenada

A^o — by Council & assembly of St. Christopher

814 Dominica

Page	Answers by Mr Robinson, Governor of, merchants of Rousseau - Mr Lashby
815	Answers by Messrs Bruce Gilson & Fraser
"	Do by French Inhabitants
817	St Vincents
	Answers by Gov: Selme
818	Bahamas
	Answers by Lord Dummore
819	Information respecting the Trade of foreign Nations to Africa, their treatment of their slaves and trade in slaves in interior parts of Africa.
821	Portugal
832	Holland
841	Denmark
842	France
856	Spain
862	Trade in the Interior parts of Africa
867	Map of Africa
869	Conclusion of Report
871	Appendix
	Heads of Inquiry transmitted to West India Agents.
876	Appendix B.
	Plan for stating Accounts to show extent of Trade
380	Appendix C.
381	Appendix D.

Long



Long

AT THE
COUNCIL CHAMBER, *Whitehall,*
the 28th of *March* 1789.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the
Committee of Council appointed for the
Consideration of all Matters relating to
Trade and Foreign Plantations.

YOUR Majesty having been pleased by your Order in Council, bearing Date the 11th February 1788, to direct that this Committee should forthwith take into their Consideration the present State of the African Trade, particularly as far as relates to the Practice and Manner of purchasing or obtaining Slaves on the Coast of Africa, and the Importation and Sale thereof, either in the British Colonies and Settlements, or in the Foreign Colonies and Settlements in America or the West Indies; and also, as far as relates to the Effects and Consequences of this Trade both in Africa and in the said Colonies and Settlements, and to the general Commerce of this Kingdom; and should report to your Majesty in Council the Result of their Inquiries, with such Observations as they might have to offer thereupon:

The Committee, in obedience to your Majesty's said Order of Reference, proceeded immediately to investigate the Subject so referred, and examined such Persons as either offered themselves, or such as they thought proper to summon, being in the Judgment of the Committee likely to convey useful Information thereupon; and they applied to the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa; to the Agents for the several British Islands in the West Indies; and to your Majesty's Governors and the Councils and Assemblies of the said Islands; and also to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for Answers to such Questions as appeared to the Committee to be calculated to produce Information on the several Parts of this extensive Subject. The Committee thought proper likewise to apply to your Majesty's Ministers at Foreign Courts for such Information as they might be able to procure concerning the State of the African Trade as carried on by Foreign Countries, and concerning the Manner of transporting Slaves to their respective Colonies, and the Treatment of them there.

And the Committee also caused the Books of the late Board of Trade to be searched for all the Information to be found therein respecting this Subject. They also called for, and obtained from the Public Offices and other Sources, such Accounts as appeared to them to be likely to throw light upon any of the Heads of this Inquiry, and particularly upon the Extent and Value of this Trade in all its Branches, and the Effects and Consequences of it upon the general Commerce of this Kingdom.

And the Committee having been employed for upwards of Twelve Months in collecting Information upon the several Points before mentioned, and conceiving it may be your Majesty's Intention to order this Report to be laid as soon as possible before Parliament, have thought it right, without any further Delay, or waiting for any additional Information, to direct that the Information already collected be arranged as nearly as may be found practicable, according to the following Plan:

FIRST. The Evidence that the Committee has obtained of the present State of those Parts of Africa from whence Slaves have been exported, taking each Country that lies upon the Coast separately, beginning from the River Senegal, and descending southward to the last of the European Settlements on the said Coast, with such Information as has been obtained of the interior Countries, situated behind each of the said Countries on the Coast respectively; comprehending under this Head,

1st, The Government of each Country.

2d, The Religion.

3d, The Customs, Manners, &c.

4th, The Manner in which Slaves are made, or become so. For example:

Whether they are born Slaves, or made Captives in War, or kidnapped.

Whether condemned to be Slaves for Crimes, and for what Crimes.

5th, Whether they are brought from other Countries in the interior Parts of Africa, and from what Countries, &c.

6th, The Treatment of Slaves in the Country from whence they are brought.

7th, The Manner in which Europeans purchase Slaves, whether with Money or by Merchandise, and at what Prices; or whether they ever obtain them by Fraud, or in any improper Way whatsoever?

8th, The Behaviour of Slaves at the Time and Place of Sale, or in consequence of being sold.

9th, The Numbers carried annually from each Country on the Coast by the different European Nations; and the Proportion of Males, Females, and Children.

10th, How the Slaves offered for Sale, when not purchased, are disposed of.

11th, The Produce of each Country of Africa in which any other Commerce is at present carried on: The Extent of such Commerce, and the Information that has been obtained of any Prospect there may be of increasing the Trade with Africa in any such Articles of Produce, or of creating new Branches of Commerce in other Articles of Produce, by giving Encouragement for that Purpose. 57

To this Head is annexed an Account of the Charters and Statutes, under the Authority and Protection of which the African Trade first began, and has continued to the present Time; and of the most material Proceedings that have been had in the House of Commons relative thereto.

SECOND. The Evidence that has been obtained concerning the Manner of carrying Slaves to the West Indies, under the following Heads:

The Size or Tonnage of the Ships.

The Manner of fitting up the Ships.

The Provisions taken on board.

The Medicines.

The Officers of the Ship, such as Masters, Surgeons, &c.

The Number of Slaves usually carried per Ton from the different Countries on the Coast of Africa.

The general Treatment of Slaves while on board, either in Health or in Sickness.

The Mortality of Slaves, and the Causes of it.

The Mortality of Seamen, and the Causes of it.

The Manner in which the Slaves are sold when landed in the West Indies. 29

THIRD. The Treatment of Slaves in the West Indies, and all Circumstances relating thereto, arranged in the Manner stated in Paper A. in the Appendix, as will appear in that Part of the Report where the Evidence on this Subject is given.

To this Head is annexed a general View of the Laws respecting Negro Slaves in most of the Islands, followed by a Statement at large of such of the said Laws as now subsist in each Island, arranged under different Titles, as prepared by Mr. Reeves, Law Clerk to this Committee; and there is also Information on this Subject in the Answers of some of the Governors and Legislatures of the Islands to the Questions transmitted to them by Order of this Committee.

FOURTH. The Accounts that have been called for to shew the Extent of the Trade in all its Branches, and the Number of the Free Inhabitants and Slaves in each of the Islands in the West Indies, according to a Plan stated in Paper B. in the Appendix, so far as the Accounts could be procured, as will appear in that Part of the Report where these Accounts are given.

FIFTH. All the Information that has been obtained relating to the Advantages, which the French West India Islands are supposed at present to enjoy over the British Islands, and the Reasons and Circumstances on which these superior Advantages appear to be founded, according to a Plan stated in Paper C. in the Appendix.

SIXTH. All the Information that has been obtained concerning the Extent of the Trade of other European Nations to Africa, and the Manner in which the same is carried on; and concerning the Treatment of Slaves in the Foreign Islands or Colonies in America and the West Indies; and concerning the Trade in Slaves carried on from the Northern, Eastern, and Southern Coasts of Africa, or in the interior Parts of that Country as connected therewith, either by Europeans, or by the different People of Asia and Africa.

All the Information and Matter collected by the Committee, has, in pursuance of their Orders, been arranged under the foregoing Heads by the Gentlemen belonging to the Office for Trade; and the *viva voce* Evidence upon each Head is stated as nearly as possible in the very Words in which the same was given. If it should be wished to see the whole Evidence exactly as it was taken before the Committee, a Copy thereof *verbatim* is ready to be produced; but the Committee think it their Duty to submit to your Majesty's Consideration, how far it may be proper to make public all the Information received respecting the present State of the Ports on the Coast of Africa; and also some Circumstances respecting the Share which your Majesty's Subjects have in the Foreign Trade carried on upon the Coast of Africa for the Supply of Slaves to the Foreign Islands and Settlements in America and the West Indies. These, for Reasons respecting the Public as well as Individuals, it may not perhaps be so prudent wholly to divulge.

I.

VIEW of the **EVIDENCE** that the **Committee** has obtained of the present State of those Parts of **AFRICA** from whence **SLAVES** have been exported, taking each Country that lies upon the Coast separately, beginning from the River Senegal, and descending Southward to the last of the European Settlements on the said Coast; with such Information as has been obtained of the interior Countries situated behind each of the said Countries on the Coast respectively.

Government, Religion, Manners, and Customs.

JOHN BARNEZ, Esquire, was called to the bar in 1821, and has since that time been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He is now at the head of the law in this city, and is one of the most distinguished members of the bar. He is also a member of the Supreme Court of the State, and of the Council of the University of the State. He is a man of high character and ability, and is highly respected by his fellow-citizens. He is also a member of the American Bar Association, and of the New York State Bar Association. He is a man of high character and ability, and is highly respected by his fellow-citizens. He is also a member of the American Bar Association, and of the New York State Bar Association.

Mount Atlas are along the river about Ten Degrees North to South and the distance is to the River Senegal or North side of the River Senegal to the Southern Declivity of Mount Atlas. The Extent is Three times the Distance on the North side of the River, and the Distance extends from the very top of the Mountain. The Government is greatly under the Influence and Control of the Moors. As to the Religion of these Countries, Great Part of the Inhabitants are Mohammedans, but

[illegible]

The County is made up of a large number of small towns and villages, but of a very different character from those of the County of York. The County is made up of a large number of small towns and villages, but of a very different character from those of the County of York.

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Mr. Popken being asked to leave the room, Mr. Tamm of the Department in their

The Nature of the Government is well described in the History of Daniel Tins
Hartford and Paris, and the French and the English (which) Communists run from
the River Stagnant to the River, and the French and the English (which) Communists run from
Monarchy, and are in the hands of the French, then by any
Fixed System in the hands of the French, then by any
the French of the French, and the French of the French, then by any
whole French being the French of the French, then by any
the French of the French, and the French of the French, then by any
own French of the French, and the French of the French, then by any
which they frequently do

To furnish the Revenues of these Kingdoms, every Village pays a regular Custom to the King, consisting of two Parts; the one annual, which is fixed by the King; the other, in proportion to the Trade of the Ships.

The Revenue or Customs is paid in Silver, Powder, Gold, Brandy, Tobacco, and other Miscellaneous brought from Europe. When this Custom is not paid regularly, the King and his favorites to pay it, and it is not the least reason I have to come down with Force.

Government, Religion, Manners, and Customs.

✓ **JOHN BARNES**, Esquire, was resident at Senegal near Eight Years, the last Three Years as Governor, the first Five Years as a Merchant; has been at other Places on the Coast of Africa, but was never in the Service of the African Company upon any other Part of the Coast. The Nature of his Commerce upon the River Senegal was chiefly the Gum Trade.

PART I.
Senegal, and the Countries of Walo and Cayor, or Demel.

The Countries immediately round Senegal are the Country of Walo, and the Country of Cayor or Demel; the Nature of the Government in these Countries (which are of considerable Extent) is Monarchy, absolute in some Respects, but limited in others, and hereditary in the Female Line.

John Barnes, Esquire.

As to the Religion of these Countries, great Part of the Inhabitants are Mahometans, but very imperfect. The Government is greatly under the Influence and Controul of the Moorish Tribes inhabiting the Desert on the North Side of the River; this Desert extends from the North Side of the River Senegal to the Southern Declivity of Mount Atlas. The Extent is about Ten Degrees from North to South, and the Borders of it to the River Senegal or Mount Atlas are alone inhabited.

HUGH DALRYMPLE, Esquire, served as First Lieutenant of Grenadiers in the Prince of Wales's or 75th Regiment, at the Reduction of Goree in 1779; remained on that Part of the Coast from the Beginning of May to the End of September or the Beginning of October in the same Year, and made frequent Excursions to the adjacent Continent (from whence the Island of Goree is distant only Two or Three Miles) for several Leagues inland as well along Shore on both Sides of Cape Verd.

Goree, Gambia, and Countries adjoining.

Mr. Dalrymple,

This Country is under one Government; the Nature of the Government is monarchical, but of a very uncertain Kind; sometimes very arbitrary and at others not so.

The better Sort of People are Mahometans; the common People have all Sorts of Superstition; they in general worship Trees.

✓ **THOMAS POPLETT**, Esquire, an Officer in the African Corps, was at Goree and Gambia near Four Years, from 1779 to 1783: He has been up the River Gambia to the Distance of 300 or 400 Miles; but never was up the River Senegal; had no Concern in Trade himself, but had Opportunities of seeing the Manner in which it was carried on.

Goree, Gambia, and Countries adjoining.

Mr. Poplett.

Mr. Poplett being asked, If he knew any Thing of the Nature of the Government in these Countries, gave the following Account:

The Nature of the Government of these Countries, viz. the Kingdom of Demel, Tin, Barbossin, and Barra, on the North Side of the River Gambia (which Countries run from the River Senegal to the Gambia, and extend upwards of 200 Miles) are all absolute Monarchies, and are in fact governed more by the Caprice of the Monarch, than by any fixed System of Government; they have a Council, consisting of the Alcaide or Governor, the Gerouff or Mayor, the Marabou or Priest, and some of the Elders of the Village, the whole Council being from Seven to Nine in Number: These consult and advise the King, but he is not obliged to follow their Advice, nor does he ever do so, unless it consists with his own Opinion or Interest, or that he apprehends they will have Force sufficient to resist him, which they frequently do.

To furnish the Revenues of these Kingdoms, every Village pays a regular Custom to the King, consisting of Two Parts; the one annual, which is fixed by the King; the other, in proportion to the Trade of the Ships.

This Revenue or Custom is paid in Slaves, Powder, Shot, Brandy, Tobacco, and other Merchandize brought from Europe. When this Custom is not paid regularly, the King first gives Notice to pay it, and if not then paid within a certain Time, he comes down with

PART I.

C

Force,

Goree, Gam-
bia, and
Countries
adjoining.

Mr. Poplett.

Force, and *breaks the Village*; that is, he takes a great Number of the Inhabitants Prisoners, whom he detains for some Time as Pledges: If the Duties are paid, he restores the Prisoners; if not, they are sold for Slaves. The Kings *never* break a Village without some such Pretence; they are understood to be Masters of the Lives of their Subjects; but they use this Power with very great Lenity; only when any of their Subjects are represented by the Alcaide, or Chief of the Village, to be incorrigible, the King makes no Scruple of cutting off their Heads without any Form of Trial.

The People upon the Coast are wholly Mahometans; next to them, internally, there is a Country containing a People called the Sierrieurs, who believe in a Supreme Being, and testify such Belief by shewing great Marks of Joy and Gratitude on occasion of any Benefits received: They have no Idols, nor any Form of Worship; their principal Tenet is, that they are to be happy in this World, and they endeavour to make themselves so, by every Species of licentious Enjoyment, which they even pursue under any Affliction. The Countries beyond these are chiefly Pagan. The Country of the Sierrieurs is more populous, in proportion to its Extent, than the Mahometan Countries; the Sierrieurs are governed by a Number of independent Chiefs, but they have no Kings. These People are Wanderers, like the Moors, but they wander only within the Limits of their own Country.

The Language of these Countries (except the Sierrieurs) is what is called Wolloff; and it is written in the Arabic Character.

The Black Mahometans upon the Coast are strong and robust, very handsome and remarkably tall; they have woolly Heads, aquiline Noses, and thin Lips.

The Barras are short and thick, with thick Lips, flat Noses, and woolly Heads: They speak the Munding Language.

The Sierrieurs have Noses quite flat, they think it a Beauty, and press down the Noses of their Children accordingly; they are woolly-headed, strong, short and thick, and their Faces are tattooed; they are fond of War, and are a very artful People.

The Wolloffs are a sensible, hospitable, and civil People, but jealous and vindictive.

The People of Tin are serious in their Disposition, much oppressed by their King, and naturally jealous and vindictive.

The Barbessins and the Barras are an artful People, much accustomed to Chicanery in Trade, and perfidious in their Dealings; they are lively, jealous, and vindictive.

The People in general are very indolent; the Men do nothing but smoke, shoot, and fish; the Women do all the Work of the Field, as well as of the House. Every Man is allowed to take as many Wives as he pleases, if he can satisfy the Marabou or Priest that he is able to maintain them. The Wives are in general Slaves to the Husbands, and work very hard.

Goree, and
the River
Gambia.

Captain
Hills.

JOHN HILLS, Esquire, Captain in the Navy, commanded his Majesty's Sloop Zephyr at Goree, and in the River Gambia, in the latter End of the Year 1781 and the Beginning of 1782; was upon these Stations about Five Months in the whole.

The Nature of the Government, as far as Captain Hills could judge, is most despotic, as the King of Demel seemed to have a Power of making his Subjects Slaves and selling them. The Religion of this Part of the Coast is in general Mahometan.

River Gam-
bia, and Sier-
ra Leone.

Mr. Harry
Gandy.

Mr. HARRY GANDY, one of the People calling themselves Quakers, lived near Thirty Years in the West Indies, in the Danish Islands, and made Two Voyages to the Coast of Africa in the Years 1758 and 1762, as Master of a Vessel; went to the River Gambia and to Sierra Leone; has been more than 200 Miles up the River Gambia; but not above 30 Miles up the River Sierra Leone.

Mr. Gandy can give no Account of the Government of these Countries; the Religion is Mahometanism.

River Gam-
bia.

Captain
Heatley.

CAPTAIN HEATLEY has been concerned in the African Trade from the Year 1763 to the last Year, was employed as Captain in that Trade on his own Account and for other People; remained Five Years at one Time, and Three Years at another, on the River Gambia, and was 230 Leagues up the River. He spoke the Munding Language, which is the general Language of the Country. The Motive that induced him to go so far up the River was to trade for Slaves, and for Ivory and Wax occasionally.

Government, Religion, Manners, and Customs.

PART I.

The River Gambia may be navigated in Vessels that draw Ten Feet Water; that is, in Vessels from 70 to 150 Tons: The Tide flows as far as 230 Leagues, or perhaps 320 Leagues in dry Seasons, but not in the rainy Seasons: And in the Part of its Course which he speaks of, passes through a great number of Kingdoms and Governments.

River Gambia.
Captain Heatley.

The Nature of the Governments on each Side the River is so various, that he knows not how to give an Account of them, but they are in general Monarchies with Powers variously limited. The Sovereigns have Princes under them, who frequently act very independently of the Sovereigns.

Upon the Entrance at about Ten Leagues up the River, Vessels are called upon to pay Custom to the King of Barra, which amounts in proportion to the Tonnage of the Vessel; 110 Leagues up the River at Yanamaroo, which is a trading Place, another Custom is paid, and as the Ships pass through different Kingdoms in going up the River, if they trade, they pay Custom at them all.

The Traders are in general Mahometans; but the Kings, Princes, and People are Pagans.

Sir GEORGE YONGE has been on the Coast of Africa Four several Times, between the Years 1767, 1768, and 1772, as well as he recollects; in the first Two Voyages he served as a Lieutenant, in the last Two as Captain of the Weazle, under Captain Fielding and Captain Collingwood.

Senegal, Gambia, and other Parts of the Coast, to Prampram,

In Two Voyages, he was at Senegal, and remained Three Weeks on Shore with Governor O'Hara; from thence he went to Gambia, where he remained a short Time; from Gambia to Sierra Leone for Refreshments, and from thence to Cape Appollonia, and most of the Forts upon the Gold Coast, the lowest Part of which was Prampram in Latitude 3, or thereabouts.

Sir George Yonge.

Speaking of the several Governments on these Parts of the Coast, Sir George Yonge informed the Committee, that the King of Bursalim at Gambia, is a very powerful Monarch and has very extensive Dominions. The greatest Part of the Coast, however, where Sir George Yonge was, is divided into petty States, but all the Sovereigns are absolute, and have Power of Life and Death; they consider their Subjects as Slaves, and treat them accordingly.

Mr. THOMAS ELDRID, a Native of Rhode Island, has been employed in the Merchants Service between Three and Four Years as Second and Chief Mate of an African Ship, was upon the Slaving Trade in the Year 1765, 1766, 1767, and 1768, from Senegal down to Annamboo; left the Trade because he did not like it, conceiving it to be unlawful, and has never been in Africa since the Year 1768.

Rivers Sufa, Sangarea, Dembia, Rio Pongees, and Sierra Leone.

Mr. Eldrid was on Shore about Four or Five Months in the whole of the Time he was on the Coast, but never lived on Shore for more than Three or Four Nights at a Time; was up the Rivers Sufa, Sangarea, Dembia, Rio Pongees, and Sierra Leone, in Boats, for near a Twelvemonth, but never had occasion to observe any Thing very particularly of the Government of these Countries. If any Dispute or *Palavers* arose between Two or more Persons, they called a Council of the head Men, where the Persons were tried: He has frequently been at those Trials, and understood the Sufa Language, which Country is between Sierra Leone and Gambia.

Mr. Thomas Eldrid.

The Sentence was pronounced by the King, with the Advice of the head Men; and the Punishment was, sometimes to be sold as Slaves, sometimes to get a Slave in their room. The Crimes for which these People were in general accused and tried, were Adultery the greater Part, and some for Theft.

Mr. Eldrid knows nothing of the Nature of the general Government of these Countries, but does not believe they have any regular Form of Government.

The People in general are Pagans; they make their own Fetiches or Idols. They believe, however, that there is an invisible God. As far as Mr. Eldrid knows of the Coast, he does not believe they ever make human Sacrifices, but he knows nothing of the interior Country.

JAMES PENNY Esq. African Merchant, and One of the Gentlemen delegated from Liverpool on account of the African and the West India Trade, as far as that Town is concerned.

Isles De Los, and River Kiffey.

Mr. Penny commanded a Ship in the African Trade, was in the Trade Eighteen Years, and made Eleven Voyages as Captain, and Two as First and Second Mate; went Five Voy-

James Penny, Esquire.

Isles De Los,
and River
Kissey.

James Penny,
Esquire.

ages to Bonny, Four to Congo and Angola, and the rest to the Windward Coast: Mr. Penny resided in the Isles de Los and the River Kissey on the Windward Coast about Two Years, from 1768 to 1770, as Factor, and quitted the Trade in 1784.

In the Parts opposite to the Isles de Los, and the Neighbourhood to the Northward of Sierra Leone, where Mr. Penny has been, the Country is divided into a Number of petty States, ruled by Kings or head Men, whose Districts are very small. The Power of these Kings or head Men is not absolute and arbitrary; they generally call a Council consisting of head Men, who are Relations of the Princes, in which all Matters, civil or military, are decided. The religious Institutions of these petty States are principally Pagan; there are some Mahometans, and on the Northern Rivers a few black Christians, made such by the Portuguese when they were established among them.

Mr. Penny being asked, Whether the Black Christians, or the Mahometans, make any Converts? replied, The Mahometans make a great many by force: There is a large warlike Mahometan Country to the North-east of Sierra Leone, called Fula, whose Inhabitants are descended from Arabs; though of a darker Colour, they have the Arab Features. The Power of this Country is employed in making Converts to Mahometanism; they have made a great Progress in converting the People of the Sufa Country, which is a Part of the Coast. The Princes on the Rivers Kissey and Malachurry, which are also a Part of this Coast, are Tributaries to the Fula King; and in these Two last Countries great Progress has been made in Mahometanism, and is still making. The Black Christians do not attempt to make any Converts; they are an obscure Sort of People, and mix Paganism with the Christian Religion. The King of Sierra Leone sent One of his Sons in 1769 to the Fula Country to learn Mahometanism, and another to Lancaster to learn the Christian Religion; the latter turned out very profligate. Mr. Penny has seen in that Country several Arabian Teachers come down with Transcripts from the Khoran, to whom they pay great Respect. These Men are sometimes employed in instructing the Youth of the Country in the Arabic Language and in the Mahometan Religion, and with great Success, and they are in general devout; but notwithstanding their Devotion, the Europeans do not find either their Lives or Properties so safe in the Mahometan Towns as in those where Paganism prevails. The Pagans are humble and submissive; the Mahometans proud and insolent.

Sierra Leone.

Mr. John
Matthews.

Mr. JOHN MATHEWS (who was added afterwards to the Delegates from the Town of Liverpool) is a Lieutenant in the Navy, and has been concerned in the Trade to Africa, at Sierra Leone, which is Part of the Windward Coast; and was resident there, as Agent for a Merchant in the City of London, Two Years and upwards: He carried on the Trade for him, and not upon his own Account.

The Country upon the Windward Coast is formed into a Number of little independent States: The Governors are chosen by the People, and there is one head Governor to each of these States; their Power is not absolute, but on the contrary extremely limited.

The Natives are Pagans, but there are also a great Number of Mahometans. They have no fixed Object of Worship, but a great Number of Amulets, which they call Gregories: They believe in a God; and Mr. Mathews concludes, from the Manner of burying their Dead, they have some Notion of a future State, for they bury in the Ground, and hang round the Grave those Things of which the deceased in his Lifetime was most fond.

Sherbro
River.

Reverend
Mr. Newton.

The Reverend JOHN NEWTON, Rector of St. Mary Wolnoth, lived in Africa, some Years ago, during Eighteen Months, and left it in the Year 1748; has since commanded a Ship in the African Trade, for Three Voyages; but has seen nothing of Africa since the Year 1754.

Mr. Newton has been about Fifty Miles up the Country, through the Woods on the Sherbro River. Being asked if the Natives have any Civil Government?—said—“The Government of the Purrah is an excellent Government; by their Civil Institutions they may sell their Slaves, but must not draw Blood from them.

They have some Religious Institutions that answer to our old Druids. The Purrah is a Sort of High Priest.

They have Laws respecting Property, and the Convicts for Theft lose their Liberty.

Windward
Coast.

Mr. Norris.

ROBERT NORRIS, Esq. Carolina Merchant, another of the Delegates from Liverpool.

Mr. Norris was employed as Captain of a Vessel in the Slave Trade, in Five Voyages, and is particularly acquainted with the Windward and Gold Coast;—and being asked, what is the

Nature

Nature of the Government on these Parts of the Coast, replied—There are various Governments in that comprehensive Tract, from the most absolute Monarchy, to others less oppressive to the Subjects: Some are Monarchies, some Republics. He speaks of a Tract of Country extending about 1500 Miles upon the Coast, and upon the Gold Coast 130 Miles inland from Whydah. Mr. Norris is not certain as to the Number of Miles; but the Extent he is able to speak of is, from Sierra Leone River to Benin.

Windward Coast.

Mr. Norris.

The Country on the Windward Coast, from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, is divided into Petty States and Governments, and governed by the old Men in each Village.

The People are Pagans; they wear Tygers Teeth, and different Amulets, suspended on their Necks, for which they have a religious Veneration.

Mr. ALEXANDER FALCONBRIDGE made Five Voyages to the Coast of Africa, as Surgeon to a British Slave Ship. The first Voyage was to the Windward or Grain Coast, and Angola: In this Voyage he was taken by a French Man of War. The second Voyage was to the Windward Coast, when he was driven off the Coast by a French Man of War, and went to Angola. The two last Voyages were to Bonny.

Windward Coast.

Mr. Falconbridge.

The Government on the Windward Coast is a Sort of Aristocracy.

The Gold Coast is divided into small States in general.—Mr. Norris being asked, Whether the People of this Country enjoy any Protection from any Civil Rights they have?—Replied—We must distinguish the Countries: In the Fantyn Nation (by which he meant, from Cape Three Points to Accra), which includes various States, of which the Fantyn is the chief, and whose Manners and Governments are nearly similar, about five Days Journey inland, where the Europeans have been longest settled, and possess the greatest Number of Forts, Civilization has improved beyond any thing he has discovered in any other Country of Africa, and the People have Civil Rights arising from traditionary Laws and Customs; but, even in this Country, much remains to be done towards Civilization. The Buffou and Craba, the confidential Man and favourite Woman, of every Person of Distinction are usually put to Death and interred with him.: The imputed Crime of Witchcraft is still believed there, and is punished with Transportation.—By Transportation, Mr. Norris means, selling them to the White Traders, which is represented in this Nation as the greatest Evil that can befall them, in order to deter them from Crimes. The superior State of Civilization in this Country, Mr. Norris imputes to their Intercourse with Europeans; and added—Report says, that formerly a much greater Number were put to Death, and interred with their deceased Lords.

Gold Coast.

Mr. Norris.

Paganism is universal.—By Paganism, Mr. Norris means, the Worship of those Objects which strike the Senses.—At Whydah, a Snake is the principal Object of their Worship; and, besides this, Trees, Caverns, and Amulets round their Necks which are furnished by their Priests. At Cape Coast, the Rock on which the Fort is built is their Tutelar Deity. A Tyger is the immediate Object of the King of Dahomey's Worship.

WILLIAM DEVAYNES Esq. one of the Directors of the East India Company, resided Twelve Years on the Coast of Africa; was Governor at Whydah Eleven Years, and the other at Annamaboe: he left the Coast of Africa in 1763.

Gold Coast.

Mr. Devaynes.

The States upon the Coast are small, but larger in the interior Country. As to the Religious Institutions, the People worship the Sun, the Sea, Thunder and Lightning, Lakes, &c. The Snake was the peculiar Worship of the ancient People of Whydah, and when this Province was conquered by the King of Dahomey, the Worship of the Snake was continued upon Motives of Policy. Formerly, a Person who killed a Snake was put to Death; but now a Goat is sacrificed as an Atonement.

Mr. Devaynes doubts whether a Tyger is the Object of the Worship of the King of Dahomey, but says it is an Animal esteemed royal, and it is not to be killed.

Respecting the Civil Rights of the People, Mr. Devaynes says—They enjoy Civil Rights and Privileges that are of more ancient Date than our Settlement among them.—He does not believe that the Natives are much improved in their Morals by their Intercourse with Europeans; on the contrary, he thinks that the worst Blacks are those who have been most concerned with the Whites: Their Manners and Dress are in some Degree improved thereby.

RICHARD MILES Esq. late Governor of Cape Coast Castle, was in the Company's Service Eighteen Years and a Half, from 1765 to 1784, residing upon the Coast of Africa the whole Time, except Twenty-eight Months, when he was called home by the Company.

Gold Coast.

Mr. Miles.

Gold Coast. He commanded in Succession at all the Company's Forts upon the Coast, and, during the last Seven Years, had the chief Command of the whole, and resided at Cape Coast Castle.

Mr. Miles. Mr. Miles traded the whole Time on his own Account, and still carries on the Trade as an African Merchant.

Mr. Miles being asked, What is in general the Nature of the Government on the Coast of Africa?—Said—He wished to confine the Information he had to offer entirely to the Gold Coast, which extends from Cape Le Hou to the River Volta, with which Part of the Coast he is best acquainted; not including Whydah, of which he could only speak from Hearsay.

On the Gold Coast, he knows but of one despotic Government, which is at Cape Appollonia, the most Western European Settlement: There the King is absolute; the Monarchy is hereditary in the male Issue of the female Line; the Country is large and populous. Every other Part of the Gold Coast is divided into various petty States, governed by very limited Monarchs: The Government consists, first, of the King; then of the Elders, who are rarely chosen till they have arrived at the Age of Sixty: Upon the Death of any one of them, the Body of these Elders recommends a Successor to the King, who usually confirms the Choice they have made. The third Estate is composed of Captains of the Troops or Town Soldiers, chosen by the People at large, and removable at their Pleasure. These Countries, so governed, are for the most Part populous.

Mr. Miles cannot give any Information respecting the States bordering inland on the Gold Coast, or concerning the interior Countries of Africa.

The Inhabitants are Pagans, and have different material Objects of Worship, such as Rivers, Rocks, and various Idols; to which, on particular Occasions, they sacrifice Sheep and Goats; and sometimes they make human Sacrifices, of which (though very much discouraged by Europeans, and therefore practised in secret) Mr. Miles has had ocular Demonstration. They religiously observe One Day in Seven, and that Day is Tuesday. They have Priests among them called Sophas, whose Persons are on all Occasions sacred.

Being asked, Whether the People are a moral People, and appear to have a due Sense of Right and Wrong?—He replied—In their Intercourse and Dealings with each other, they are very exact and strict; they are punished with the Loss of Liberty for the smallest Theft, and all other Crimes; they have a faint Idea of a future State.

Gold Coast. JEROME BERNARD WEUVES Esq. resided in Africa Fourteen Years, and always upon the Gold Coast. Mr. Weuves was Governor of Annamaboe from 1778 to 1780. In the Month of December 1780, he became Governor of Cape Coast Castle, and continued so till April 1782, returned to Annamaboe in May 1782, and continued there as Governor till his Return to England in January 1784.

Mr. Weuves.

The Gold Coast is divided into a Number of small Governments, principally consisting of limited Monarchies.

The People are all Pagans; they worship the Moon, which is one of their greatest Deities, and Rocks and other visible Objects. They appear to have a Sense of a supernatural Being, and of a future State, and this they shew by the Sacrifices they make at the Death of their principal People, when they sacrifice some of the Slaves belonging to the deceased, or others whom they purchase for that Purpose. The Number sacrificed is in Proportion to the Rank of the deceased. Mr. Weuves never saw any of these Sacrifices, but has seen the poor Victims parading about, Two or Three Days before they were to be sacrificed; they did not appear to be dejected, but quite the contrary; they were dressed out. It was not customary for Europeans to go to these Ceremonies, and Mr. Weuves rather thinks the Natives would have made Objections. The Europeans have always endeavoured to prevent this, but the People have a superstitious Idea, that the Manes of the deceased would not be satisfied unless these Sacrifices were made. Mr. Weuves was not near enough to observe whether the Victims appeared to be intoxicated as a Fact, but conceives they had given them Spirits.

Gold Coast. ARCHIBALD DALZELL Esq. went out to Africa as a Surgeon in the Year 1763, and resided Three Years on the Gold Coast, some little Part of the Time as Governor, and Four Years as Governor at Whydah, returning to England in the Year 1770; of the Nature of the Government and Religion on the Gold Coast, he gives the following Account:

Mr. Dalzell.

The Gold Coast is divided into a Number of petty States, governed by Chiefs or Caboceers. They suppose that an ideal Being, called Braffoe, superintends all these States; and this Being they consult by means of their Priests or *Fetiché Men*. These Caboceers have each their

their particular Vassals, but they have not such an absolute Power over them as to be able to dispose of them without the Consent of their Fellow Vassals, or the Pynims or Elders of the Town. The Caboceers have no Power over the Lives and Property of their Vassals, except in-consequence of Trial, which is before these Pynims or Elders.

Gold Coast.
Mr. Dalzell.

Mr. Dalzell has not observed that the People on this Coast are more civilized than in other Parts of Africa; they are more hardy and more turbulent.

The Religion is Paganism, and the Objects of their Worship are various, but chiefly sensible Objects; it is so unintelligible, that it is extremely difficult to give any Account of it. The Fishermen of Cape Coast Castle worship the Rock on which the Castle stands; and when they cross the River Volta they throw a Bottle of Rum into it to secure them a favourable Passage and safe Return. They have various Superstitions with respect to Food, some eating one Sort only, and some another.

Of the Countries bordering on the Gold Coast, the Kingdom of Dahomey is the largest, governed by the most absolute Tyrant that exists on Earth. Whydah, where the English, French, and Portuguese, have Forts, is a Province belonging to this Monarch, having been conquered by his Grandfather about Sixty Years ago. In Dahomey there is no individual Freeman, except the King. The King is absolute Master of the Lives and Properties of his Subjects, and he sports with their Lives in the most wanton and savage Manner. Mr. Norris has seen at the Gates of his Palace Two Piles of Heads, like Shot in an Arsenal; within the Palace, the Heads of Persons newly put to death are strewed at the Distance of a few Yards in the Passage that leads to the Apartment of this Tyrant, in order to inspire the Person who is to be admitted to an Audience with Awe and Terror. Mr. Norris does not speak of One particular Tyrant; it is the Custom of the Country on great Occasions, such as the Reception of Messengers from neighbouring States, or of White Merchants, and in general on Days of Ceremonial; but the great Carnage is once a Year, when the Poll Tax is paid by his Subjects. Mr. Norris cannot exactly say how many are executed in this Manner in the Course of the Year, but speaks within Compass when he reckons them at a Thousand. This is the Custom of the Monarchy, and this Power extends over his whole Dominions. The Kingdom is very populous and runs about 350 Miles inland. The Roof of the Palace is decorated with a prodigious Number of human Heads; and when the King means to make War, it is an Expression in use to say, *The Palace wants Thatching*. The great Men of the Country cut off a few Heads in these Festivals, which is a Part only of the same Ceremonial, and the Victims are taken from those destined for Execution by the King. Parents have no Sort of Property in their Children in the Dahoman Territories; the Children belong entirely to the King, and are taken by his Order from their Mothers at an early Age, and distributed in Villages remote from the Place of their Nativity, where there is but little Chance of their being seen, or at least recognized by their Parents afterwards.

Whydah, and
Kingdom of
Dahomey.
Mr. Norris.

The Motive of this is, that there may be no Family Connections or Combinations, no Associations that might be injurious to the King's unlimited Power.

Each Individual is detached and unconnected, and, having no Relatives for whom he is interested, is solicitous only for his own Safety, which he consults by the most abject Submission and Obedience.

Here paternal Affection and filial Love scarcely exist; for Mothers, instead of cherishing, endeavour to suppress those Attachments for their Offspring, which they are certain will be violated as soon as their Children are able to undergo the Fatigue of being removed from them.

Mr. Norris added, He should be sorry that Facts so extraordinary should rest on his Assertion only, and referred himself to William Devaynes Esquire, formerly Governor of the English Fort at Whydah, who had been in this Country likewise.

Mr. Norris being asked, Whether the Persons, executed as before mentioned, are taken without Choice and at Random, and whether they have undergone any Form of Trial? replied, On these Occasions the Slave Holes (by which he means a strong Room in every Slave-merchant's House) are ransacked, and the Sweepings of them, that is the Slaves rejected by the White Men, furnish a Part of these public Executions, which consist besides of Prisoners taken in War, and Delinquents. These Persons are carried before a Magistrate and undergo a Sort of Trial. There is no particular Time when the Slave Holes are fuller than at others; the Slaves are brought in at different Times and sold as Occasion offers; the Trade is always going on except in War. Being asked, Whether the Inhabitants of Dahomey are taken for these public Executions without having had some Delinquency previously imputed to them? he replied, Those who have not been accused of any Crime are liable to be included in the public Executions, when Delinquents, or Captives taken in War, do not supply

Whydah, and Kingdom of Dahomey. supply a sufficient Number: Notwithstanding this, the People of Dahomey never quit the Country; with an extraordinary Submission they revere the Name of their Sovereign, and never mention it in their most private Apartments without kneeling; such is the Force of Education and Habit. At Abomey, One of the Royal Residences, there are Twenty-five thousand Inhabitants, and at Calmina, the other Royal Residence, about Sixteen Thousand.

Mr. Norris.

Being asked, Whether if there were no People of the Description before mentioned, the innocent Inhabitants of Dahomey would be put to death on these Occasions? he replied, There is no Doubt, in such Case they would, particularly on the great annual Ceremony, when the King waters the Graves of his Ancestors: Circumstances however happen that diminish the Number of these Sacrifices. If the King is in want of European Goods, the Number of Executions is smaller; if he is overstocked with Powder, Arms, and European Goods, not wanting Slaves for the Purchase of them, he puts to Death a greater Number; as it is considered as Part of his Power and Magnificence to make a great Slaughter on this Occasion, and it is celebrated accordingly.

Mr. Norris being asked, Whether the Prisoners of War are always made Slaves, or are sometimes put to death? replied, In consequence of a War that was going on when he was there, 1500 Prisoners were made, many of whom were offered to him, which he declined purchasing, as they appeared unhealthy. The King thereupon told him, since that was the Case, he would put them to death. Mr. Norris advised him against it, and recommended to him to make them Salt Boilers, as they came from the Country that supplied him with Salt, or to employ them in some other Way; but the King replied, it would be setting a bad Example, and bringing People into the Country who would hold seditious Language. That his was a peculiar Government, and that these strange People might prejudice his Subjects against it, and infect them with Sentiments incompatible with it. Mr. Norris cannot say what became of these Prisoners; has no Doubt but many found Purchasers, but imagines the rest were put to death. Mr. Norris believes it to be the general Practice in Dahomey to put the Prisoners of War to death unless they are sold.

With respect to the Treatment of Strangers, Whites or Blacks, on coming into the Territory of this Prince, Mr. Norris says, the Whites are treated with greater Civility and Attention than in any other Country in Africa. They are provided with Houses and Provisions on their Journey at the King's Expence. The travelling Arabs, called Malayes, are also treated with great Respect; and the Black Messengers from neighbouring States are treated with Attention, and are protected. Being asked, Whether upon the Arrival of any White Trader in the Capital of the Kingdom, these Executions take place, and to what Extent? Mr. Norris said, he never saw less than Six decollated Heads strewed in the Passage leading to the King's Apartment when he has been there.

Mr. Norris being asked, Whether he knew any Thing of the Countries bordering on Dahomey, particularly inland? replied, He did, and from Accounts he had heard from Hundreds of People, the Government of Eyo is the same. He cannot say from his own Knowledge what becomes of Prisoners and Delinquents in the Eyo Country, but believes they are treated as they are at Dahomey. The Eyo Slave Merchant sells his Slaves to the Slave Dealers of Dahomey. The latter has submitted to pay Tribute to Eyo, and there has not been any War between them for a Period of Thirty or Forty Years past. Mahee, on the other Side of Dahomey, is a Union of confederate States, and a Species of Republic. It is a Sort of feudal Government; the leading Men have Vassals or Slaves, but they do not treat them in the same savage Way in which they are treated at Dahomey. The Governors or Leading Men at Mahee sell their Slaves in great Numbers, as well as the Traders of Eyo, to the Dahomey Factors.

Whydah, and Dahomey.

Mr. Devaynes.

Mr. Norris's Account of the Government, Manners, and Customs, of Dahomey and Whydah having been read to Mr. Devaynes, and the Question put to him, How far that Account agreed with what might have fallen within his own Observation? Mr. Devaynes differed with Mr. Norris in Opinion in some Particulars as follows:

Respecting the Executions, and the making Human Sacrifices on certain Days of Ceremony, Mr. Devaynes in general confirms the Account given by Mr. Norris, but observes, that the Performance of the Ceremony of Human Sacrifices does not take place on Occasion of the Payment of the Poll Tax (which does not exist), but when the King buries his Father and Mother again (as the Ceremony is called), which is generally about Christmas. On this Occasion, about Sixty Men and Women, besides all Kinds of Animals, are put to death, and sent to the deceased, in order that he or she may remain quiet, and not trouble the King; Promise is made by a Cryer, in the Name of the King, that these Sacrifices shall be continued. The Riches of the King are carried, covered, in Procession, in which the King's Women (sometimes to the Amount of Three Thousand) appear: Goods are distributed to the Populace, which are thrown from a high Platform to be scrambled for. Mr. Devaynes attended Ten of these

these Ceremonies himself. The King lives in his Palace, which stands on a Space of near Three Miles, attended only by Women, some of whom are armed. The King's great Officers crawl towards him, rubbing their Faces on the Ground, and never rise in his Presence.

Whydah and
Dahomey.
Mr. Devaynes.

With respect to what is stated by Mr. Norris, that these Executions take Place on the Arrival of any White Trader, Mr. Devaynes says, that White People are treated with great Respect; but he is of Opinion, that Mr. Norris must have been at Dahomey at the Time of the Ceremony of watering the Graves. Mr. Devaynes has occasionally, on visiting the King, seen Two or Three Heads lying in the Palace, but does not think the Number of Persons put to Death in his Time was near so many as is mentioned by Mr. Norris. These consisted of Persons sacrificed on Occasion of the Ceremony of watering the Graves of the King's Ancestors; of Prisoners taken in War; or of Delinquents of Note. If a Man happens to fall down on the Space before the King's Palace, which may be about 400 or 500 Yards, they cut his Head off immediately, as they suppose he must have some disloyal Thoughts in his Head to make him fall on level Ground. All Messengers going to and from the King constantly run.

With respect to the Persons destined for the Executions having undergone any Form of Trial, Mr. Devaynes does not believe that they do undergo any Sort of Trial, though there may be some sort of Examination. When the Queen's Mother died, he was present when One of the great Officers was taken to be put to Death in order to wait upon her as a Mark of Respect. He does not recollect that any of the King's great Officers, during the Time he was there, died a natural Death. When the King wishes to get rid of One of them, he says to his Colleagues, that he does not like his Face, or wish to see him again, which is the Expression used, as that of Blood or Death is always avoided in Presence of the King. In consequence of this they take care to put him to Death. There is nothing these People will not do to get into Office, notwithstanding the almost absolute Certainty of Death attending it. They are a happy People, and have great Contempt for the Subjects of the neighbouring Republics.

With respect to the Reason assigned by Mr. Norris, why the Number of Human Sacrifices is sometimes diminished, viz. that if the King of Dahomey is overstocked with Powder and other Articles, not wanting Slaves for the Purchase of them, he puts to Death a greater Number, considering it as Part of his Power and Magnificence; Mr. Devaynes does not think it possible to ascertain the Motives the King may have for putting his Subjects to Death. He believes that when the King wants European Goods, he sometimes seizes Part of a Village and sells them for Slaves under some frivolous Pretence or other; his Subjects do not however consider this as any great Hardship, as they are all his Slaves and Property.

With regard to Prisoners of War being always put to Death unless sold for Slaves, Mr. Devaynes observed that in War the old, the lame, and the wounded are often put to Death on the Spot, to save the Trouble of bringing them away; the young and the healthy, if not immediately sold, are kept for another Market, and are sometimes used as House Slaves. The Women Prisoners are never put to Death, but when not sold, are always used as House Slaves.

The Nature of the Government at Whydah, which is a Province conquered by the King of Dahomey, and governed by a Viceroy, is despotic in the highest Degree. With respect to any civil Rights enjoyed by the People of this Country, there are certain *Customs* which Mr. Dalzell believes the King of Dahomey would not willingly break through, although he has the Power: He consults with One or Two of his principal Men, but is in general Master of the Lives and Property of his Subjects. At their Death, their Wives, Property, and all go to the King; but he sometimes restores it to those of the Family whom he finds meritorious.

Whydah and
Dahomey.
Mr. Dalzell.

The King, in order to maintain his Authority over his Subjects, at the End of every Year, makes what they call *Customs*. At this Period the Governors of the respective Provinces of the Kingdom are called to the Capital, and their Conduct examined into: If they have behaved ill they are punished, generally with Death; if well, they are dismissed with Presents. Upon this Occasion the Governors of the Three Forts, viz. French, English, and Portuguese, are invited. Mr. Dalzell attended as Governor of the English Fort in order to pay the King the annual Present from the African Committee, consisting of Silk, Brandy, &c. to the Value of about 50 l. for which he makes a Return of nearly the same Value, which is generally a Slave, and some of the Manufactures of the Country. He is also very liberal to all their Attendants; they are lodged in their Passage to the Capital by the King's Order, and in an House set apart for them at the Capital. During his Stay there, which has sometimes been for three Weeks or upwards, Mr. Dalzell had Opportunities of observing the *Customs*, which he explained as follows:

Every Fourth Day is their Market Day, and may perhaps be called their Sunday, for it is a Day of Rest and Recreation, and of superstitious Ceremony. On these Days during the *Customs* there is always some Kind of publick Exhibition going on. For instance, One Day is set apart for the killing of Cattle, which Day in general is a Day previous to the Market Day. The Meat, being in very large Quantity, is dressed by the King's Women, and a large Quantity of the Beer of the Country is likewise brewed by the same People. This Beer is made of Indian or Guinea Corn.

Whydah and
Dahomey.

Mr. Dalzell.

The Meat and Drink is put into clean Baskets, covered with a Cloth, and carried about on the Market Day in Procession by the Women, dressed in their best Cloaths; it is then distributed to the Publick; every one that pleases may come and eat and drink. A large Camp is pitched for the principal Men, who eat a Portion of the above Provision apart from the common People.

On another of these Market Days the Diversion consists in Singing and Dancing, at which the Governors of the Forts, the King, and principal People attend. There are professed Singers, whose Songs are extempore, generally in Praise of the King's warlike Exploits; and when he is pleased, he makes the Singers a Present of a Bunch of Cowries; and when very much pleased, as on one Occasion Mr. Dalzell saw him, he made the Performer a Present of a Woman with a Child at her Back.

Another of these Market Days is allotted to the Distribution of Presents. A large Stage is erected contiguous to the King's House, covered with the Cloths of the Country, and adorned with Flags and Umbrellas. A Fence of Thorns is placed round this Stage at some little Distance to keep off the Rabble. The Stage is loaded with a Profusion of Cowries, Manufactures of the Country, and European Goods. At a certain Time the King appears and orders his different Viceroys, according to their Rank, to chuse a Piece of European Cloth, or the Cloth of the Country, together with a String of large Coral; which done, the King takes a Bunch of Cowries with his own Hands, and throws to the Rabble beyond the Fence. The European Governors, and the others upon the Stage, follow the King's Example, and throw the Whole among the People, who scramble for it, and carry away what they can get; after this, a Man tied, an Alligator tied, a pair of Pigeons also tied, were thrown from the Stage; all of which, as Mr. Dalzell was informed, were put to Death by the People below.

During the whole of the Customs Mr. Dalzell always found, upon going to the King's House, Heads that appeared to have been fresh cut off; and he has seen, perhaps, about Twenty of those Victims at a Time, previous to their Execution, whom he conceives to have been Men who had been made Prisoners of War or Slaves.—These were tied to Stakes, and exhibited for a Day or more before their Execution, which he presumes was done in the Night. He has been desired to go and see it, but never would. He has enquired into the Reason of these Executions, and though the People are reserved on this Subject, yet he has been told, that they have an Idea of a future State, and that these Men are sacrificed, under the Notion of being sent to attend on the Ancestors of the King in another World; and these Victims are so resigned to their Fate, that Mr. Dalzell himself observed One of them who was tied to the Stake make Efforts to dance to the Sound of the Music; and he cannot say, as far as he observed, that they appeared to be intoxicated. They also sacrifice Horses and Mules on the same Occasion, and probably with the same View.

These Customs are repeated once a Year only; and Mr. Dalzell does not know that any but the King performs this Ceremony. He cannot speak as to the Number of People sacrificed on these Occasions, but conceives it to be considerable; he has also seen Numbers of Skulls on the Top of the King's Palace, and also on the Pavement of it. No Subject ventures to approach the King without giving Notice by one of the Eunuchs, of whom there are Ten or Twelve, or by one of the King's Women, of which there are not so few as Two Thousand. When admitted to his Presence, they approach groveling on their Hands and Knees, and throwing Dust over their Heads. His principal Ministers do the same. When Europeans or Messengers from Foreign Countries approach the King, they are allowed to salute him according to the Manner of their respective Countries. Every Stranger carries a Linguist, but that Linguist is obliged to communicate what is said to one of the Ministers who is always present, as it is below the Dignity of the King to take Words from the Mouth of the Linguist. The distinguishing Part of the King's Dress is wearing Sandals. There are Centinels at the outward Doors of the Palace, which is a vast Wall of Mud, inclosing a Space as big as St. James's Park; but no Male is allowed to reside within the Walls.

With respect to the Religion of the People at Whydah and the general Object of their Worship, Mr. Dalzell observed that in no Part of Africa had he been able to understand the Religion of the Natives. At Whydah they pay a Kind of Veneration to a particular Species of large Snake, which is very gentle. In Dahomey they pay the same Kind of Veneration to Tygers. This Veneration does not prevent People from catching and killing them if they please, but they must not touch the Beard, which is considered as a great Offence. They have a great Number of Men they call *Fetiche* Men, or *Padres*. The Word *Fetiche* is derived from a Portuguese Word meaning Witchcraft.

Bonny, New
Calabar, and
Countries ad-
joining.

Mr. Penny.

The Government of Bonny extends only over the Town, and a small District on each Side the River. It is a Monarchy elective and not hereditary. The Election is made out of One of the Families of the Royal Blood. It is a limited Monarchy, and no Resolution of consequence is taken, either in civil or military Matters, respecting Peace or War, but by the Advice of a Council composed of the principal People of the Country, of which Two are Priests. At the Coronation of the King, One of these Priests, with other religious Ceremonies, places the Cap, which

Government, Religion, Manners, and Customs.

PART I.

which is the Symbol of Royalty, on his Head. The Priests do not take their own Names, but the Name of the Deity whose Priests they are, and the Natives swear by them. They are not suffered to trade, but are supported by Government. They live in a separate Town, which is a Sanctuary and Place of Refuge for Criminals and Debtors. Mr. Penny was at Bonny at the Time of a contested Election for a King, and after some Contest, the defeated Party took Refuge there from the Resentment of the prevailing one. They hold the Guana, a Species of Lizard, sacred at Bonny. They offer human Sacrifices to the Manes of their King. Mr. Penny was present at a Ceremony of this Sort, where a young Slave was sacrificed with great Pomp, and with other Animals. To give a further Sanction to the Measures taken, there are Twelve old Men, who are appointed by the King and Nobles, and are generally consulted. These are called Parliament Gentlemen. Disputes that arise in Matters of Trade between the Whites and Blacks, are generally referred to these old Men.

Bonny, New
Calabar, and
Countries ad-
joining.

Mr. Penny.

With respect to the Government of the Countries adjoining to Bonny, Mr. Penny can only speak from Report. No European has ever resided at Bonny on Shore, or been there, except on Ship board for the Purpose of Trade. In the Country on the Sea Coast to the Eastward of Bonny, called Andomey, the Government and Laws are similar to those of Bonny. To the Westward in the Country called Creek, the People are considered as barbarous, and held in Abhorrence by their Neighbours, as they are charged with being Cannibals. Mr. Penny does not know what the Government there is; the interior Part of the Country from whence the Bulk of the Slaves are received, and which is of vast Extent, called Ebo, and another Country bordering on it to the East, called Ebibee, from the concurrent Testimony of the best informed Traders who have been in that Country, are divided into a Number of petty States, governed by despotic Princes independent of each other.

Being asked, Whether the Subjects of Ebo and Ebibee have any civil Rights? Mr. Penny replied, The Princes are despotic, and have the Command of the Lives and Properties of all their Subjects, excepting only those of their own Family.

The Religion of these Countries is idolatrous. In their Houses they have Idols of different Sorts, some representing Men, and some Animals. They have no Mahometans amongst them. Mr. Penny conceives that they believe in a future State, and in a good and bad Supreme Deity, with a Number of inferior Deities under them. They place at the End of every Town a small Quantity of Provision and Water as an Offering to the bad Deity; and when they commit any bad Action, they impute it to the bad Deity, who they say took Possession of them. This Account applies principally to the interior Country; but at Bonny, the Religion is nearly similar, except that the Priests have a much greater Influence there than in the interior Country.

Mr. Penny attributes it to their Intercourse with the Europeans, that the Governments on the Coast appear to be in general more free than in the interior Country; the only Exceptions thereto, are the Countries of Dahomey and Benin, which extend to the Sea Coast. He has observed, that in the monarchical Governments, where there is a stronger Government to protect them, the Lives and the Properties of Strangers are more secure than in the Republics.

The Government of New Calabar is nearly similar to that of Bonny, except that the King is a mere Pageant. The Power chiefly resides in the principal Traders, who govern very much in the King's Name. There is a Man there called *Amachree*, who has more Influence and Wealth than all the rest of the Community, though he himself is a purchased Slave brought from the Braspan Country; he has offered the Price of a hundred Slaves for his Freedom, but, according to the Laws of the Country he cannot obtain it, though his Master, who is an obscure, and a poor Individual, would gladly let him have it. It is contrary to a fundamental Law of the Country that a purchased Slave should become free, and the Priests, who are Interpreters and Guardians of the Laws, are afraid, if it should be permitted in the Case of this Man, of establishing a dangerous Precedent. It is a small Country, and they are apprehensive that the purchased Slaves, if emancipated, should make themselves Masters of it. Notwithstanding the great Influence and Wealth of this Man, his Power is, in many Instances, restrained by his Condition of Slavery.

The Countries bordering on the Interior of New Calabar, are the same that border upon Bonny.

With respect to the religious Institutions at New Calabar, Mr. Penny cannot give any Account. He does not know any Thing of Old Calabar.

The Government at Bonny consists in a King and Twelve Persons, who stile themselves Parliament Gentlemen. The People believe in a God, but they worship a Sort of Lizard called a Guana.

Bonny.

Mr. Falcon-
bridge.

CAPTAIN HALL made two Voyages to Africa in the Merchants Service from the Year 1772 to 1776, as Third, Second, and Chief Mate. In the first Voyage they traded for Rice on the Windward Coast till they got to Cape Palmas, and went from thence to the River Del Rey, where they began to trade for Slaves, and completed their Cargo. In the second Voyage went and slaved at Calabar.

River del Rey
and Calabar.

Captain Hall,

Captain

PART I.

Government, Religion, Manners, and Customs.

River Del Rey,
and Calabar.

Captain Hall.

Captain Hall conceives the Slave Trade to be founded in Blood, and perfectly illegal; and added, he might have obtained the Command of a Ship in that Trade, which is the most lucrative of any except the India Trade, and in respect of Gain to himself might have obtained the Summit of his Wishes, but declined it from Conviction of the Trade being unjust.

Of the Government of this Country, Captain Hall gives the following Account.

The Business of the Town at the River Del Rey appeared to be managed by the old Men. They had a King, who was absolute, but he always availed himself of the Advice of these old Men, who were his Council.

At Calabar they had Three Kings, one of which had the Civil Government, the other was at the Head of the Religion, and the third at the Head of the Law. Private Disputes were settled by the Head of the Law. Matters of greater Consequence were settled by the Three Kings with the Elders of the Country. They have no written Law.

They have no Money in this Country; Copper Rods about Fifteen Inches long are substituted for Money. They have no Taxes, and no Army. They never were in actual War while he was there, but he saw them making Preparation for War, either to resist Encroachments, or against their Rivals in Trade, which consists of Slaves and a little Ivory. He does not believe any Wars are entered into upon the Sea Coast for the Purpose of making Slaves. In the Year 1768, there was a very violent War, and the Slaves made in it were all either sold or massacred, none remained in the Country.

The Cause of this violent War was this: There was a New Town on the River Calabar, settled from the Old Town. This Town became considerable, and grew to be a Rival in Trade to the Old Town. In the Year 1768, there were Seven Ships which lay at the Point which separated the Two Towns. Two of these belonged to London, the other Five to Liverpool and Bristol. Trade was very slack, and hardly any Slaves were to be purchased, from the Jealousy that subsisted between the Two Towns, which made it unsafe for Parties to go into the Country. The Captains of the Liverpool and Bristol Ships agreed to invite on board their Ships the People of both Towns, in order to bring about a Reconciliation; at the same Time they entered into an Agreement with the People of the New Town to cut off all the Old Town People the Day they met on board. So perfectly satisfied were the Old Town People of the Sincerity of the Captains of the Ships to bring about a Reconciliation, that the King of the Old Town gave his Daughter to Wife to the principal Trader of the New Town. The next Morning at Eight o'Clock, one of the Ships fired a Gun as a Signal for the others, when the Crews on board the other Ships made an Attempt to secure all the Old Town People; those who resisted were put to Death by the Captains and Seamen of the Ships.—Immediately after the Firing commenced, the New Town Canoes, which were lying in Ambush behind the Point, came forward, and took up those who had jumped overboard, belonging to Old Town. After this the New Town People went along-side the different Ships, Four of which delivered up the Prisoners they had made to the New Town Canoes. The principal Men of Old Town were put to Death in the Canoes by the New Town People; the lower Class of Prisoners were sold to the Ships as Slaves. One Captain, who had secured Two of the King's Brothers, refused to deliver them up, till his Ship was supplied with Slaves; and when his Ship was supplied, which was very soon, from the Number of Prisoners taken, he told the principal Man of New Town, that he would not deliver them up, but would carry them off the Coast, which he did.

The Two Brothers of the King were sold in the West Indies; by some Means or other they got to America, (to Virginia or Maryland), from thence they got to Bristol, where they were taken up, and put on board-Ship to be sent back to the West Indies. Mr. Jones, an African Merchant in Bristol, who had Ships trading to Old Calabar, got them taken out of the Ship by a Habeas Corpus, and they were returned in one of his Ships to Old Calabar, after an Absence of Five or Six Years, while Captain Hall was there. The King of Old Town was fortunate enough to make his Escape by killing Two of the Ship's Crew, who first endeavoured to seize him. He then got into a little Canoe, called a One Man Canoe; One of the Ships fired a Gun at the Canoe and broke it in two; he then swam on Shore, and got into the Wood opposite the Ship. He was wounded in Eleven Places with Musket Shot, but contrived to get to his own Town, which was about three Miles off, where he was attended by the Surgeon of the London Ships. This was the Commencement of the War, which lasted three or four Years.

The Account given by the King's Brothers of their Treatment in the West Indies, was, that they had not been treated well there; but were well used in America.

Captain Hall being asked, if the English were as well received at the Old Town after the above Circumstance happened as before? replied, They were. It was their Interest to receive them well.

The People on both these Parts of the Coast acknowledge the Existence of a God, and believe in Rewards and Punishments in another Life; but they are very superstitious, and subject to Notions of Necromancy and Magic.

The Government of the Country from Congo to Angola is limited Monarchy. In the Kingdoms of Loango, Melimba, and Cabenda, which are on the Coast, the Inheritance goes in the female Line; that is, the Sons of the Daughters only succeed. A Princess in this Country is invested with great Power, and may marry whom she pleases. In this she is not influenced by Affection, but selects some Freeman who is become rich by his Talents and Industry in Trade, and who is enabled the better to administer to her Extravagance, and the more effectually to support her Dignity. She does not even consult this Person until her Messengers announce to him the Princess's Resolution of the Honour she intends of making him her Husband, which is generally received with Reluctance, and sometimes with Horror; for he must for ever quit his Home, his Wives, and Children. The only Consolation he has is, that he becomes a Prince; and to distinguish such Person from a Prince born, he is denominated a *Catched Prince*; a Guard is appointed him, partly as an Appendage to his new Dignity, and partly as a Watch over his Actions; such Guard being the Creatures of his Wife the Princess, should he be so imprudent as to have any Commerce with his former Wives, or any other Women, Death would be the immediate Consequence, while the Princess is left at large without Controul, and often carries on her Amours without any Regard to Decency; nor dare her Husband complain.

Congo to Angola; Loango, Melimba, and Cabenda.

Mr. Penny.

The Manner in which these Monarchies are limited is as follows:

There is a Council of Princes of the Blood Royal, whom the King is bound to consult on all Occasions, and there are Two great Officers of State who are principally concerned in the Government of the Country. The one having the Direction of the interior Country, and the other that of the Sea Coast and Trade; the former is called the King's Mongoba, and the other Prince Mambooka. There is another Officer called the Mamfooka, who is the Governor at the Place where the European Factories are established, but who is subject to the Controul of the Prince Mambooka beforementioned. Mr. Penny speaks from his own Knowledge with respect to Melimba and Cabenda, and believes it to be the same at Loango. The King, by the Laws of his Country, is not permitted to see the Sea, nor to wear any Manufactures of any Country but his own, nor to have any Thing to do with Trade; but through the Mongoba he receives certain Customs upon the Trade of others.

From Cape Lopez to Angola the Extent is about 140 Leagues. Mr. Penny cannot positively say what is the Extent of the Three Kingdoms before mentioned, *inland*, but believes it may be from 200 to 300 Miles. He cannot say any Thing positively with respect to the Nature of the Government in any of the interior Countries bordering on the said Three Kingdoms, but understands they are divided into Petty States, governed by Princes, with the Nature of whose Authority he is not much acquainted.

With respect to the religious Institutions of these Kingdoms, the People believe in a good and bad Deity: They have some few Images, but he never understood they worshipped them; he rather believes they are considered as Charms or Amulets. They bury their Princes with great Pomp and Lamentation, consuming a great Variety of their Effects, and the Trinkets of the deceased, but they have not any human Sacrifices; the lower Orders of People follow this Example as far as their Circumstances permit. Mr. Penny has never observed them to pray, and the Reason they assign for not doing so is, *that God knows what is best for them*.

Mr. Penny believes they have a confused Idea of a future State. The French sent Missionaries among them in the Year 1775 or 1776, but he believes they met with very little Success.

Mr. Falconbridge does not know what the Nature of the Government is at Angola. The Religion appears to be Roman Catholic.

Angola.

Mr. Falconbridge.

PART I.

S L A V E S.

Senegal,
and Countries
adjoining.

Mr. Barnes.

Vide 1st Ge-
neral Report
of Committee
of the Com-
pany of Mer-
chants trading
to Africa.

WITH respect to the Manner of the People becoming Slaves in the interior Country, Mr. BARNES can say nothing; but at Senegal he has known them made Slaves for the Commission of Crimes. The Crimes they are charged with are Theft and Adultery (very commonly), but principally Witchcraft. They are tried for these Crimes before the King, or the principal Man of the District, assisted by some Elders, who hear the Evidence, and decide on the Fate of the Party accused.

Mr. Barnes being asked whether he did not apprehend that Crimes were imputed for the Purpose of making Slaves? said, No; and added, that as far as he had been acquainted with Africa, he does not know of any Country where (consistent with the Laws of the Country) Justice is more fairly administered; it is administered always in the Presence of the Seniors of the District, and with their Approbation and Consent. In the Countries wherewith Mr. Barnes has been particularly acquainted, he never heard of the Kings or the great Men breaking up Villages for the Purpose of making Slaves. He has heard, that when the Payment of the Revenue has been refused, and in Cases of Rebellion, or any Kind of Resistance against the King, he has attacked those Villages and seized the Inhabitants, some of whom have been made Slaves, but they are always allowed to redeem themselves.

Mr. Barnes has known some Prisoners of War made Slaves, but not very often; he never heard of any who had been kidnapped by the Black Traders; he has not only resided at Senegal, but has been at Gambia, and in the Bite of Benin, and never knew of any Country where *Kidnapping* was practised, or where the Constitution of the Country would admit of it; it is impossible they should do it without being detected, and they would be punished very severely in consequence: The Punishment in such Cases would never be less than Two Slaves for any single Slave of the basest Quality, and for others, in Proportion to their Quality, as far as Ten or a Dozen. Mr. Barnes believes, that the principal Source of Slavery is Crimes; and when he considers the Extent of Africa, and how populous in all Parts where he has been, he is not surprized that this Source should furnish the great Number of Slaves which it does: The Wars, in those Parts of Africa where he has been, are not destructive Wars, and do not therefore much diminish the Numbers of the People. Mr. Barnes never heard that Wars were made for the Purpose of procuring Slaves, nor does he believe that such a War is practicable; for if a Prince was to make War on such a Motive, he would draw all the neighbouring States upon himself. The Wars in Africa spring from the same Causes as those in Europe; and as their Governments are very weak, there are also internal Wars between the Chiefs or great Men of the respective Kingdoms.

Most of the Slaves exported from Senegal are brought from the interior Country; they are bought of Black Traders, who are either Natives of the Two Kingdoms of Walo, and Cayor or Demel, or of the interior Country, who bring them down from thence to different Parts of the River. The French trade in small Vessels to Fort St. Joseph, which is near 360 Leagues up the River, and go sometimes as far as the first Cataract, which is about 20 Leagues further, where they purchase Slaves, who are supposed to be brought from Places 200 or 300 Leagues higher up the Country.

The River Senegal is supposed to take its Rise from the western Declivity of the Mountains of Gowvina, which rise in the Desert, and run North and South. The River Niger takes its Rise from the Eastern Declivity of those Mountains, and discharges itself into a large Lake, the Name of which Mr. Barnes does not recollect: The Africans navigate both these Rivers, and in such Places where there are Cataracts carry their Goods upon Asses. The Slaves which are brought down to Gambia, as well as Senegal, are collected in the Countries bordering on the above Rivers. Mr. Barnes has heard from the Black Traders, that there are White Inhabitants upon the Borders of the Lake before mentioned, who have a Fort mounted with Guns upon the Lake; and has been told, from People who have seen them, that they dress in the Style of Barbary Moors, and wear Turbans, but do not speak Arabick.

Mr. Barnes being asked, if he knew at what Age Slaves are purchased? replied, They are seldom purchased under the Age of Fourteen; as the lowest Size required for the West-Indies is Four Feet. They are purchased from Fourteen Years of Age to Thirty-five in general, but sometimes even so old as Fifty. The Question being asked, if they are made Slaves so young as Fourteen for Crimes? he replied, For one Species of Crimes very often, namely, Witchcraft; because the Punishment for the Crime of Witchcraft involves in it the whole Family. In Senegal and Gambia there are very few Slaves bought at so early an Age as Fourteen; they are generally grown

grown People. The Profit arising from the Slaves sold for Crimes goes in general to the Person injured.

The Number of Slaves exported from Senegal is but small, about 1400 or 1500 annually. Mr. Barnes cannot tell what becomes of those Slaves condemned to be sold for Crimes, who are not purchased by the Europeans.

Mr. Barnes being asked, whether our Traders obtained at present Slaves from Port Anderic? replied, No; they trade for nothing there but Gum Senega. Being asked, if any Trade is carried on in European Manufactures up the River Senegal and down the Niger, or in African Produce up the Niger and down the Senegal? said, There is no commercial Communication between the Two Rivers; the Slaves who are brought from the interior Country, are brought over the Mountains, or through the Passes of them. It is understood that these interior Countries have a great deal of *commercial Communication* both with Egypt and the States of Barbary. Mr. Barnes speaks to his own Knowledge of a very great Communication between the Banks of the River Senegal and the Kingdom of Morocco. The King of Morocco claims a Sovereignty over this Country as far as the River Senegal, and levies a Tribute upon the different Tribes of Moors inhabiting the same. There is likewise a very great Communication between Morocco and the Inhabitants of the River Senegal, who sell great Numbers of Slaves, which are carried into the Kingdom of Morocco. A like Communication is carried on, by Means of Caravans, with the more inland Countries in the same Parallel of Latitude, from Tunis and Tripoly; and still farther to the Eastward, through Nubia, with the Upper Egypt. The Commodities furnished to the Negroes of these Countries consist chiefly in Tobacco, Arms and Ammunition, Horses, some of the Cloths of Barbary, and the East Indies; and the Returns are made, for the greatest Part, in Negro Slaves, and some little Gold.

Senegal, and Countries adjoining.

Mr. Barnes.

Vide Papers delivered in by Captain Blauket.

Mr. CHARLES WADSTROM, a Native of Sweden, has been from Senegal almost to Gambia. He went from France in the Month of July 1787, arrived upon the Coast about the last Day of August, and remained there till the Middle or End of January. He went out with Two of his Countrymen, with the Intention of penetrating into the interior Part of Africa, and to proceed to the Red Sea; but they were prevented by the Wars between the Negroes and the Moors, and also between the Negroes and the French settled at Senegal; the latter arose on Account of exclusive Privileges granted to the Senegal Company. The Gum Trade was always carried on by an exclusive Company, but the French have now extended the exclusive Privilege to every Sort of Trade carried on at the River Senegal, which has given great Offence to all the Inhabitants of that Country.

Senegal and Goree, almost to Gambia.

Mr. Wadstrom.

Mr. Wadstrom was much on Shore, and has been told by the Black and the Mulatto Inhabitants upon the Coast, as well as by the travelling Blacks and Mulattoes, that many of the Slaves exported from that Country, are Prisoners made in War; that these Wars are frequently excited by the Mundingos, a People who live in the interior Part of the Country, and are for the most Part Mahometans. That the Mundingos buy the Slaves and bring them to certain Places, where they are met by the Traders, who bring them down to the Coast. Being asked if he had ever conversed with any of the Mundingos? he said, No; They never came to Goree or Senegal; but he has been told they sometimes come to Sierra Leone and Gambia. Mr. Wadstrom being asked, whether he knew of any other Means by which Slaves were made? replied, When there is no War, and they cannot therefore obtain Slaves that Way, the King of the Country, who is absolute, seizes upon his own People and exchanges them for European Merchandize. There are however some Families in the Country who are not liable to be seized upon and made Slaves and sold. The Princes of the Country, of whom there are a great Number, are the Persons who sell the Slaves, and who chiefly carry on this Trade. It is necessary always to apply to them upon arriving on the Coast, and all the European Merchandize is sold through their Means. They are also principally concerned in the bringing down the Slaves who come from the interior Country; and whatever other Merchants there may be, they are in fact Dependants on these Princes.

N. B. No Part of this Evidence refers to the Government or Religion of the Country.

Mr. Wadstrom excepts from this Description the Subjects of some of the Countries, particularly of the Kingdom of Demel, who carry on a Trade in Slaves themselves, frequently seizing the Blacks who are Subjects of other Kingdoms, and are travelling through the Country, or who live upon the Frontiers of the neighbouring States, and sending them away immediately on board such Ships as lie at hand; but this may be considered as a Sort of contraband Trade, and is against the Laws of the Country. The greatest Number of the Slaves sold in the Time of Peace are Children and Women, these being more easily seized on, as not being able to defend themselves. There are some Slaves sold in consequence of their Crimes, but Mr. Wadstrom is sure these make the smallest Part.

Mr. Wadstrom being asked, What was the Number of Slaves which, to his Knowledge, were sold on this Part of the Coast during the Time he was there, and the Proportion of Men, Women, and Children? said, He could not speak with Certainty, without Recourse to his Papers; but to take the Number rather below than above, he estimated them at from 600 to 700. That more than Half

Senegal and
Goree, almost
to Gambia.

Mr. Wad-
strom.

Half of this Number were Women and Children, and of them the greater Part Children, and some of them very young. Of these 600 or 700, the greater Number whilst he was there were Natives of the Coast, for at that Time there were no considerable Wars in the interior Country. The Trade in Slaves upon the Coast he speaks of, is carried on by the French only.

Mr. Wadstrom being asked, Whether there were not Traders who go into the interior Country for the Purpose of buying Slaves, independent of any Wars existing there? said, That when he was on the Coast, it was not the Season when the Slaves are brought down from the interior Country; during the Harvest Time the Country is generally at Peace; when the Harvest is over they frequently make War upon each other. Being asked, Whether of the Numbers he had seen, who were made Slaves, they in general expressed any Concern at the Loss of their Liberty? He said, There were some who did not, but the greater Number do, particularly the Women; it could not be expected that the Children should.

At a subsequent Period Mr. Wadstrom transmitted to the Committee, by Letter, an Extract from the Journal he kept while he was on the Coast of Africa, in 1787, relative to some English Vessels employed in the Slave Trade having been cut off in the River Gambia.—Which Extract is as follows:

Goree Island, October 22d 1787.

“ Captain Wignie, a French Captain, from Rochelle, who arrived here a few Days ago from Albreda, a French Factory in the River Gambia, where he had spent some Months in trading for Slaves, communicated to me a melancholy Circumstance that happened during his Stay there. He informed me that Three English Vessels had been lately cut off at the Mouth of that River by the Natives along the Shore.

“ The Reason of such a dreadful Catastrophe was this: It is usual when a Vessel is flayed, and ready to sail, for Free Negroes to come on board to be treated with Punch and other Things, and to take their Leave. This was the Case on board one of the Vessels alluded to, when a favourable Wind suddenly springing up, the Captain failed away with those who had come on board in this Manner.

“ The Wind however suddenly changing again, he was driven back to the same Part of the Coast from whence he had taken them. The Natives on the Shore, being apprized of his Return, seized the Vessel, and not only his, but (as Captain Wignie was informed) Two others of the same Nation. Only a few out of all their Crews were fortunate to escape, and these took Refuge at the French Factory at Albreda, where Captain Wignie’s Vessel lay. Whether the Captains were all of them killed or not, Captain Wignie does not immediately recollect.

“ Captain Wignie assured me also, that the taking away of Free Negroes frequently happens, particularly among the English and Dutch. Captain Le Loup also gave me the same Sort of Information upon the Coast.”

Mr. Wadstrom, having again attended the Committee, confirmed the Account given in the above Extract; and added, that, since his Return to England, he had heard from some of the Underwriters the Circumstance of Two English Ships having been cut off in the River Gambia in 1787, and he had no Doubt they were the same Ships which he had heard mentioned when he was on the Coast.

Dr. A. Spaar-
man.

Dr. ANDREW SPAARMAN, a Native of Sweden, Professor of Physic and Inspector of the Museum of the Royal Academy at Stockholm, was in Africa, at the Cape of Good Hope, Fourteen Years ago, and from thence made a Journey into the interior Parts of Africa. From that Part of the Coast no Export Trade in Slaves is carried on; but the Dutch Colonists settled in Farms in the interior Part of the Country, to the Distance of 900 Miles, frequently seize on the Hottentot Inhabitants, and force them to work for them. A Vessel is sent generally every Three Years to purchase Slaves for the Use of this Colony, from Madagascar; they do not chuse to send to Mozambique, as it is so near, being afraid they would escape and get back. Cape Town is likewise supplied with Slaves by the Dutch and French East India Ships from Borneo, Banda, Batavia, and Sumatra; the laborious Work at Cape Town is entirely done by Slaves; he does not exactly know the Number of Slaves at Cape Town, but the Proportion of Slaves to Whites is Ten to One.

Senegal, Go-
ree, and
Shual.

Dr. A. Spaar-
man.

N. B. No Part
of this Evi-
dence refers to
the Govern-
ment or Re-
ligion of the
Country.

Dr. Spaarman has lately been at Senegal, Goree, and Shual. He sailed from France in the Month of July 1787, arrived on the Coast about the End of August, and remained there till the Middle or End of January. The Object of his Voyage was partly Health and partly Curiosity, particularly with a View to Natural History; his Design was to penetrate into the interior Parts of Africa, but met with so many Obstacles, that he was obliged to give up that Part of his Project. Being asked in what Manner the Slaves exported from this Part of the Coast are procured, and how they are made Slaves? Dr. Spaarman gave the following Account:

When the Kings of the Country want Slaves for the Purchase of Goods, they send their Horsemen in the Night to the Villages to make as many Slaves as they can. In the Neighbourhood of Goree,

Goree, he saw one of these Expeditions. The King of Barbessin came to him in the Night to tell him, that he was going to send out a Party to make Slaves, as he wanted Brandy to encourage his Officers. In the Course of the Conversation, the King became so intoxicated with Madeira by Dr. Spaarman's Bed Side, that he was carried away speechless. Dr. Spaarman saw the Party set out, and saw them return with some Slaves they had made. They conceal Part of those they make on these Occasions, in order to enhance their Price.

Senegal,
Goree, and
Shual.

Dr. Spaarman.

Another Way of making Slaves is by Wars, which are frequently entered into for that Purpose. When he was at Senegal, the Moors were very much encouraged by the French Traders to make War on the Negroes, as Slaves were wanted for the Market; they did so, and Dr. Spaarman saw several brought in more or less wounded; among whom were many Women and Children, and the Women were in great Affliction.

A third Way is by private kidnapping; they seize one another in the Night when they have Opportunity, and sometimes they invite each other to their Houses, and there detain and sell them to the European Traders. The Number of Persons so kidnapped is considerable, and of this Practice he has seen two Instances himself, and it appeared to him to be a common Practice.

Another Way is by Accusations by the King, or by each other (frequently false) for various Crimes; in consequence of which the Person accused is sold. If a Person in a Village offends against the King, it serves him as a Pretence for seizing the whole Village and selling them. When a Merchant has Goods to sell, and the Person who wishes to buy them cannot pay immediately, it is usual to give some Person, perhaps a Relation, as an Hostage or Security for the Payment, and this Person when not redeemed is sold. These are all the Modes Dr. Spaarman knows of in which Slaves are made.

Dr. Spaarman being asked, Whether the Prince of the Country is the Person who sells the Slaves, or Individuals? replied, Both; the Person who has or makes the Slave sells him. The Princes however sell the greatest Number. Dr. Spaarman does not exactly know how many Slaves were sold from this Part of the Coast whilst he was there, but was credibly informed that not more than 600 Slaves were annually exported from the Coast between Goree and Gambia; and that at Senegal about 2,000 are sold. He cannot speak with Accuracy as to the Proportion of Men, Women, and Children; but the Number of Men was very small in Proportion to that of Women and Children; the Number of Women and Children was about equal. The Slaves he saw expressed the greatest Concern and Apprehension at the Loss of their Liberty. Many of those he visited in his physical Capacity, on his feeling their Pulse and examining them, trembled with Fear, thinking he was a Purchaser, and would send them to the Islands, which they dread.

Dr. Spaarman being asked if the Inhabitants of these Countries appeared to him to be happy? replied, Very much so, if Idleness, Ease, Plenty of Food, and few Wants, constitute Happiness.

Mr. DALRYMPLE has always understood one of the Modes of making Slaves to be from the Kings and great Men breaking up a Village; that is, setting Fire to it, sometimes in their own Country, sometimes in the Country of others (but oftener in their own), and seizing the People as they escape from the Fire. He never was present himself when this was done, as it is generally done in the Night, but has been very near the Spot, and heard that it had been done. He saw many Slaves who told him they had been taken in that Manner. The Practice is notorious; it is sometimes done from Repentment, but more often for the Purpose of getting Slaves.

Goree, Gambia, and
Countries adjoining.

Mr. Dalrymple.

Being asked in what other Manner Slaves are procured? replied, Every Person who commits any Sort of Crime is sold for a Slave. Crimes that used formerly to be punished in different Ways are now punished in this. They rarely punish with Death. He remembers a Man who had committed Murder, and made his Escape to Goree to avoid being sold for a Slave, and recollects that this Man returned to the Continent when the Ships were gone. Formerly the Punishment for all Crimes was commuted for a certain Number of Cattle or Quantity of Grain, which was either paid by the Offender or by his Family, in case of his Incapacity. Murder was generally punished with Death; but, since the Introduction of the Slave Trade, not only all Crimes are punished by Slavery, but even the most trivial Offences are punished in the same Manner.

Another Mode by which the People of the Country are sometimes made Slaves is by the wandering Tribes of Moors who inhabit the North Side of the Niger, and cross into Guinea, and make what Slaves they can, whom they sell to the Europeans. These generally consist of Women and Children, whom they steal out of the Villages while the Men are at Work in the Fields.

Domestic Slavery is common in this Country, but these Slaves are treated with great Mildness: Some of these are born Slaves, and some become Slaves to the King, from not being able to pay their Fine to the King. These become a Sort of Troops, and are employed, among other Things, in breaking up Villages. None of those who are taken by breaking up Villages ever remain in the Country; they are all sold to Foreign Traders.

PART I.

G

Being

Gorée, Gam-
bia, and
Countries
adjoining.

Mr. Dalrym-
ple.

Being asked if the King ever sells any of those Slaves who belong peculiarly to him? Mr. Dalrymple said, He believed he sometimes does, but very seldom. It is a Disgrace to the Family to which the Slave belongs that he should be sold out of the Country. It sometimes happens that People of the first Consequence become Slaves to the King.

Mr. Dalrymple having described the Natives as a humane and gentle People, of soft and inoffensive Manners, was asked how he reconciled their Gentleness of Manners with the Conduct of their Kings and great Men who sell their People for Slaves? and replied, He believed they were guilty of these Barbarities only to procure Brandy, of which the whole Nation is passionately fond.

Being asked if the People were much given to War? said, He believes they hardly ever go to War but in Revenge for some Depredation committed, or in order to make Slaves; and these Wars seldom last longer than Two or Three Days. The Prisoners made in War who are not sold, are redeemed by Cattle, and sometimes exchanged; a Freeman is redeemed by Two Slaves. It is by no Means true that the Prisoners taken in War are put to Death, if not sold to the Europeans.

The Number of Slaves sold out of the District he was in is not a great many. Mr. Dalrymple imagines between 400 and 500 in a Year, but cannot speak positively. The Slaves our Traders purchase are paid for by Exchange of Cotton Stuffs, Fire Arms, Gunpowder, and chiefly Brandy: They are purchased of the King and of the great Men, and sometimes of Individuals: They sell each other as they can. Mr. Dalrymple heard from a Captain of a Ship of One Brother who had sold another, and was himself afterwards sentenced by the Alcaide to be sold, as a Punishment for having sold his Brother. The Alcaide and the chief Men of the Village shared the Profits among themselves. The Two Brothers were put on Board the same Ship, as he was told, and are now Slaves upon the same Plantation in Tobago. Mr. Dalrymple believes this to be a common Practice.

If the Kings, or chief Men, bring Slaves to Market, and cannot sell them, they are kept for another Opportunity; but if they are so old as not to be saleable, Mr. Dalrymple has heard they are sometimes put to Death.

The Question being asked, Of the different Nations of Europe, what is the Proportion in which each Nation buys Slaves on the Coast? Mr. Dalrymple said, The English and the French chiefly carry on the Trade here, but he did not know in what Proportion.

Mr. Poplett.

In general a Fourth Part of the Slaves are Delinquents, who have committed Offences against the Customs of the Country, or their respective Masters, and are thought improper to remain in the Villages. These are ordered to be sold openly, and without any Form of Trial. Their Delinquencies are for the most Part Disobedience to their Masters, Negligence, Drunkenness, and Intrigues with Women. The Crime of Witchcraft is unknown in these Countries.

Mr. POPLETT believes, that Two Fourths more are Slaves born and bred in the Country as Stock; the other Fourth Part he believes to be Prisoners made in the Wars, which are stirred up by the Europeans by Means of Liquor; on which Occasions the European Traders go on Shore and purchase the Prisoners on both Sides. Being asked whether the Kings of these Countries permit these Practices? he replied, The Kings of these Countries do not prevent it, because they receive Customs from the Slaves so made.

Besides the above, there is a Number equal to One Eighth Part of those before spoken of who are brought from the interior Country, particularly from the Country of the Sierrieurs, whom the Moors steal and take away by Force.

In the Kingdoms of Demel, Tin, Barbeffin, and Barra, there are great Numbers of native Slaves which are bred for the Purpose of Sale. Mr. Poplett being asked if they had a right to sell them as they please, either among themselves, or to Foreigners? replied, They sell them commonly, and the Slaves had rather be sold to any body than the Moors, who treat them with extreme Cruelty. With respect to their Treatment by their Masters in their own Country, they have less Comfort, with full as severe Treatment, as ever he saw exercised in the West Indies. The Masters are uncontrolled in the Punishment of them; they have Power of Life and Death over them, which they frequently exercise.

Mr. Poplett said, it was impossible for him to ascertain the Number of the Slaves exported: They are purchased principally by the French, some by the English, the Danes, and the Ostenders. They are purchased of the King, the Alcaide, and of their respective Masters. There are no Black Traders on this Part of the Coast.

Being asked whether the Slaves shew Reluctance or Pleasure at being purchased by the Europeans? Mr. Poplett replied, Great Reluctance; for the Masters or Priests hold out as a general Doctrine to their Slaves, that the Europeans will kill and eat them, if they behave so ill as they do to their respective Masters, by which Means the Slaves are kept in better Order, and in great Fear of being sold to the Europeans. This Doctrine is generally believed in that Part of Africa, and has a very political Effect on the Minds of these People.

MAJOR

MAJOR GENERAL ROOKE commanded at Goree when it was taken Possession of during the War in 1779, and continued there between Four and Five Months.

Goree.
Major General
Rooke.

General Rooke did not particularly observe while he was at Goree, in what Manner the Slave Trade was carried on; he recollects receiving a Message from the King of Demel, to acquaint him that he had some Slaves to dispose of, if there were any English Traders there to purchase them. The Number was Twenty, and they were purchased at the Rate of 20 l. per Head on an Average. With respect to the Manner in which the Slaves sold at Goree were made so, the Report of the Island of Goree was, that when a Ship arrived to purchase Slaves, the King of Demel sent to the Chiefs of the Villages in his Dominions to send him a given Number of Slaves; but if they were not to be procured on this Requisition, the King went to War till he got the Number he wanted. This Report was confirmed to General Rooke by Three Marabouts, whom the King sent to him.

N. B. No Part of this Evidence refers to the Government or Religion of the Country.

General Rooke was not acquainted from his own Knowledge with any other Manner in which Slaves are made. A Proposition was made to him by an English Merchant (who used as an Argument that it had been done in the Time of other Governors) to invite a Number of Negroes to an Entertainment, and then send them on Board some Ship and sell them. General Rooke refused the Proposition with Indignation; and upon enquiring from the Marabouts, he did not find that such a Thing had ever been done; he heard that there had been Two Battles fought on the Continent, during his Stay at Goree, for Slaves, and was told it was not an uncommon Practice to make War for that Purpose.

The General being asked if he had any further Information to give on the Subject of the Slave Trade on the Coast of Africa? replied, That very little Trade was carried on during his Stay there; he had therefore nothing to add, to what he had already said upon this Subject.

CAPTAIN T. WILSON was sent to the Coast of Africa to give up the Island of Goree, and was there in Part of the Year 1783 and 1784; he arrived there the 19th of November 1783, landed upon the Island of Goree the 24th of December following, and continued upon the Island till 25th March 1784; went from thence to the River Gambia, upon the Business of Government, and left the Coast of Africa on the 21st of April.

Goree and
Gambia.
Captain Thomas
Wilson of
the Navy.

Being asked, What Information he had to give the Committee concerning the Manner of carrying on the Slave Trade? Captain Wilson gave the following Account.

N. B. No Part of this Evidence refers to the Government or Religion of the Country.

Soon after he commanded at Goree, a Slave was brought thither by Two of the King of Demel's private Guards. He found that it had always been customary for every Thing that was brought to the Island for Sale to be first brought to the House of the Commandant, as nothing was allowed to be sold but by Permission of the Commandant. He had the Curiosity to ask the Two Guards abovementioned, through the Means of the Interpreter, what the former Condition of the Slave had been? They said, that he was a free Man subject to the King of Demel, but had fallen under his Displeasure for having set a Corn Field on Fire belonging to the King. That they never enquire, in such Cases, whether it was by Accident or Design; the Man must equally be answerable. There being no English Trader on the Coast, the Man was carried back, and Captain Wilson hopes he was released, but never heard any more of him.

Before he arrived at Goree, Captain William Lacey of the African Corps, who was the English Commandant at Goree, had sent a Mahometan Courier by Land to some English Traders at the River Gambia on the King's Service. The Courier was intercepted on his Return with Letters directed to the Commandant, and sold to one Rouchand, who commanded a French Polacre lying at Pontual, about Ten Leagues to the Southward of Goree. The Courier spoke French, and fortunately for him could write, and sent a Letter to the Commandant at Goree, which fell into Captain Wilson's Hands, letting him know his Situation. He immediately sent a Courier to Rouchand to demand, in His Majesty's Name, that he should be given up. The Courier he sent to Rouchand was a Man who knew the other, and could identify his Person. Rouchand refused to deliver him up, or to suffer Captain Wilson's Courier to see him, contenting himself with sending a verbal Answer, That it was true he had bought a Person of that Description, but did not know he was a Courier or free Man, and that he should not do Justice to his Owners in giving him up. Upon this, Captain Wilson determined to go over with his Ship and seize by Force the Courier sent by Captain Lacey, but before he had executed this Intention, Rouchand sent over his Long-boat with his Mate, &c. to fetch off some Goods he had left upon the Island; upon which Captain Wilson detained the Goods and the Mate, but suffered the Long-boat to go away with a Letter from the Mate, letting Rouchand know his Situation, and that he should be detained till Captain Lacey's Courier was returned with his Letters in Safety to the Garrison. Rouchand refused for some Time, but after a Fortnight sent the Man back in Irons, and in a very bad Condition.

Captain Wilson cannot tell by whom the Mahometan Courier was seized; but they were Natives, who were Part Pagans and Part Mahometans.

Being asked, if he knew any Thing of the Government of the Country where the Man was seized? Captain Wilson said, No, he could give no Account of it.

Being

PART I.

*Slaves.*Goree and
Gambia.Captain
Wilson.

Being asked, if he had any other Instances to produce of this Mode of making Slaves? He replied, No other within his own Knowledge, that relates to the Manner of making Slaves by the Natives.

With respect to the general Manner of making Slaves, he made, while he was there, particular Enquiry from intelligent Persons, and was informed, that when they were at War, they made Prisoners and sold them; and when they were not at War they made no Scruple of taking any of their own Subjects and selling them, even whole Villages at once.

Being asked, if he had any Reason to suppose that this was practised in any other Country in Africa, except the Kingdom of Demel? Captain Wilson said, No. His Enquiry was confined to the Kingdom of Demel, which he believes is a large and populous Country. He has been Seven or Eight Miles inland, attended by 400 or 500 Men, and treated with great Respect. The King is attended by Guards dressed in the old Roman Stile; he has been told that the King can bring 70,000 or 80,000 Men into the Field: He has Deputies in each District to collect his Revenues, which are paid in Kind.

Goree and the
RiverGambia.
Captain Hills.

CAPTAIN HILLS being asked, what he had observed of the Manner in which the Slaves purchased on the Coast became so? replied, At Goree there was very little Trade while he was there, but he had an Opportunity on the Coast of observing the Manner in which Slaves were made. There was scarcely an Evening in which he did not see People go out in War Dresses to obtain Slaves from the neighbouring Villages. This he understood from one of the Chiefs was done by the King's Orders, who at that Time was very poor, from our annual Presents not being given to him as usual. He was particularly desirous of getting some Black Volunteers to serve on Board his Ship, as it was War Time, and his Crew a bad one. The Consequence was, that one Night they brought a Man to him with his Arms tied behind him; Captain Hills rejected him, as his was not a trading Vessel. They requested he would suffer the Man to stay all Night, and Governor Wall would take him in the Morning. He ordered him to be released from his confined State, and fed. The next Morning they came for him, when he jumped overboard; and swam to the Shore. They pursued him, but were not able to come up with him till he had reached the Shore; there they caught him, but he was rescued by the Natives of the Village to which he swam. It appeared that this Man had been kidnapped without Authority from the King. This was the only Instance he knew, of his own Knowledge, of Persons being kidnapped. He never saw the Parties that went out return with Slaves, but often saw Slaves in their Huts tied Back to Back.

Being asked with what View these Slaves were made so, as he had stated that there were no Traders there at the Time he was at Goree? He replied, He believed they were intended to be sent to Governor Wall, who was a great Trader. The Chiefs told him they were for Governor Wall. Captain Hills received on Board his Ship One Volunteer, who came to England with him. Being asked if he knew of any other Method by which Slaves were made? Captain Hills replied, Not at Goree. In the River Gambia, Captain Hills and his Lieutenant each of them wanted a Boy as Servant; a Black Pilot who was on Board offered to get them One; and the Method he proposed was, that Captain Hills should send his Boat towards the Shore, and the Boys, not knowing what they were to be brought there for, were to be seduced on Board. In this Manner the Traders procured Slaves. Captain Hills met with a Man, who told him he had been kidnapped and carried away by a Bristol Vessel; but that One of the Governors in the West Indies, on hearing his Story, would not suffer him to be sold, but sent him back to his own Country. This is all the Information he has to give respecting the Way of making Slaves, or on the Slave Trade.

Captain Hills being asked whether his Crew were healthy while he remained on the Coast? replied, He did not lose a single Man; but he attributed it to the Precaution he took of making the Men he sent on Shore take the Bark before they went, and on their Return. He always himself saw them take it. Being asked whether there were any Slave Ships in the River Gambia while he was there? he replied, There were Two Danes (which he sent away by Order of Commodore Shirley), and two English Vessels. Being asked whether the Crews of those Vessels were as healthy as his was? he replied, By no Means; the Mate, and Three or Four of the Crew belonging to One of them, died; and they made frequent Applications to Captain Hills to assist them in navigating their Ships down the River, in Consequence of their Want of Hands, occasioned by their Sickliness: The Danes were particularly unhealthy. Being asked, whether he could assign any Reason for the Difference in point of Health between his own Crew and those of the above-mentioned Vessels? Captain Hills replied, Much greater Care is taken of the Men on Board the King's Ships than in Merchant Ships, and the latter were longer in the River, and higher up it.

River Gambia
and Sierra
Leone.
Mr. Gandy.

At Gambia they have Slaves among them, but they are treated more as Servants than Slaves: They sell them sometimes for Slaves, and will continue to do so as long as the Slave Trade continues; for whenever they want Brandy they condemn them under slight Pretences in order to sell them.

Mr.

23
Slaves.

PART I.

Mr. GANDY never heard of Wars either on the River Gambia, or Sierra Leone, nor of Villages being burnt, or Ravages made in the Country, to procure Slaves. He saw no Appearance of Hostility or Dissentions among the Towns. He believes the Slaves come from a great Distance. The Black Merchants bring them down the River in Canoes; they are paid for in different Merchandizes, which are sent up the Country. At Sierra Leone the Slaves were procured by White People, English or Irish, settled there, who brought them to the Ship to sell. The Landlords or Natives procure them for these White People from the interior Parts of the Country, but Mr. Gandy can give no Account how these Slaves were originally procured. Assortments of India, and different Sorts of Goods are necessary for the Purchase of Slaves, which they rate at a supposed Value of Iron Bars.

River Gambia and Sierra Leone.

Mr. Gandy.

The Slaves of Gambia are the finest Men in the World, Coal Black, and very active; at Sierra Leone they are not in general so fine; they look dejected and sullen when they go on Board.

Mr. Gandy being asked, What becomes of the Slaves that are not bought? replied, They generally are bought; but he remembers an Instance of an old Man at Sierra Leone, who was offered to several Ships, but was rejected by all; which Man they dissected and threw overboard.

The Country all the Way up the River is very populous. The Natives live, some in large Towns, and some in Villages. The Trade in Slaves has very much declined within these few Years. Captain Heatley remembers, Seventeen or Eighteen Years ago, when 2,500 Slaves were exported annually; it has fallen off every Year, and now not above 1,200 or 1,400 are exported; of these we have still the largest Share. The French carry on their Trade chiefly in the lower Part of the River. Captain Heatley does not know the exact Proportion exported by each Nation, but believes the English have still the largest Share.

River Gambia.

Captain Heatley.

A very small Proportion of the Slaves are Natives of the Countries on the Banks of the River. These are Delinquents convicted of Crimes, such as Theft, Adultery, Murder, Witchcraft. He believes there are some also who are sold for Debt. They have a Form of Trial before the Kings or Governors, and he never knew them sold without it.

He never knew that any were kidnapped. It is impossible for an European to kidnap them, and he never heard of a single Instance of their being kidnapped by each other.

There is a great Number of born Slaves in these Countries. The Number of Slaves the Traders purchase, bears but a small Proportion to the Numbers employed in the Plantations in the Country; and it is not uncommon for a Man to have 500; sometimes there are 1000 Slaves working in the Corn and Rice Fields of their Masters. These are sold at Pleasure, and are exchanged for Cattle of all Sorts. Captain Heatley knew an Instance of Forty Slaves being paid for a Barbary Horse. The only Restriction on the Sale of Slaves is a Duty paid on the Sale to the Prince of the Country. A Freeman convicted of some Crimes and condemned to be sold, may be redeemed by an Exchange of Two Slaves.

Captain Heatley being asked if there is any Peculiarity in the Punishment for Witchcraft different from other Crimes? said, He had known an Instance when, for want of Witnesses upon an Accusation of Witchcraft, the accused had been tried by an Ordeal of Fire and Water. In the first Case, they apply a hot Iron to the Hand of the Person accused, and if it does not burn him while the Executioner is making a Speech, he is acquitted; if burnt, he is found guilty. In the Ordeal of Water, they make the accused drink a vast Quantity of Water, which is called Red Water, and which is of a poisonous Quality; if they discharge the Water without Mischief, they are acquitted. He conceives that in both Instances some Art is used to prevent the Effect, though sometimes without Success. When the accused are found guilty, they are either whipped to Death or sold for Slaves, and frequently the whole Family is involved in the Punishment. These Accusations are very frequent.

The Slaves brought from the interior Part of the Country are purchased of their Master, who is sometimes a Pagan, but generally a Mahometan; but there is a Broker between the Buyer and the Seller. Captain Heatley has been told, that those Slaves come from a very great Distance. They are sometimes Three, Four, and Five Months coming from the high Country. Their Appearance varies little, but their Language is very different; it is very common that they do not understand each other. There are but few Women, and fewer Children; the Children are purchased by the Natives themselves in their Passage down to the River. Captain Heatley was informed by these Black Traders, that some of these Slaves become so by being Delinquents, some Prisoners made in War, and some sold by their Masters for Merchandize, and for different Reasons. He has heard from these Traders, that the System of Slavery prevails universally in the interior Parts of Africa, and as far as his own Knowledge goes, it certainly does prevail.

Being asked if he had ever learnt from the Traders, that any Trade in Slaves was carried on in Caravans to the upper Parts of Egypt or the States of Barbary in the Mediterranean? he replied, He had frequently heard from those Traders, that Slaves are carried to the opposite Part of the Continent, to what they call White People, by which they mean People whiter than

RiverGambia. than themselves. He supposes them to be the People of Egypt, or of the Barbary Coast. He
 Captain Heat- knew a Jew who came down from Mogadore on the Coast of Barbary to Goree, and who travelled
 ley. by Land through the Country for the Purposes of Trade.

Captain Heatley being asked if he had ever heard of White People who live in the interior Parts of Africa? replied, He had never heard of White People, but had seen People on the River Gambia who had Complexions much lighter than the Natives, and who had the Features of Europeans, and long Hair. He could not tell from whence these People came, but supposed they probably were Moors. These People sometimes trade for Slaves. Being asked if he apprehended that these People are generally Slave Merchants? said, He believed they generally came for the Purchase of Gold; but sometimes they invest their Property in Slaves, which they sell to the Europeans for Merchandize, and then with that Merchandize purchase Gold and young Slaves, which they carry back to their own Country. He cannot exactly say what other Articles they bring from their own Country to trade with, but believes Salt is One of the Articles. Being asked if these Traders ever gave him any Account of their Journey, or described the Countries they passed through, or mentioned any great Mountains or Rivers? he replied, He never could get any Thing satisfactory from them on that Head. Being asked whether the Slaves generally appeared to be in good Condition, or whether emaciated and weak? he said, They were very different, sometimes in good Order, sometimes in bad.

The Articles with which the Europeans purchase Slaves, are European Manufactures and East India Goods and Spirits. He believes the Manufactures and India Goods are carried far up the Country.

The Slaves that are brought from the interior Country appear happy at being brought, and when once on Board express great Reluctance on being put on Shore again. Those who are purchased on the Banks of the River, and are Natives of that Country, would be glad, he supposes, to get away again; sometimes they are dejected, and sometimes not so.

The Manner in which the Trade in Slaves is carried on in the River Gambia was stated by Captain Heatley to be as follows:

When a Ship arrives in the River Gambia she comes to an Anchor at Gillofree Port, in the Kingdom of Barra, opposite James Fort on James's Island, Nine or Ten Leagues from the Entrance. You send your Boat on Shore to acquaint the Alcaide or Mayor of the Town of your Arrival; he in common returns with the Boat, and receives from you Anchorage-money. Ten Gallons of Liquor for the King, Value 30 s. and Two Iron Bars for himself, Value 7 s. and perhaps Presents, a few Bottles of Wine, Beer, Cyder, &c. He immediately dispatches Messengers with the Liquor as above to the King, informing that such Vessel is arrived, and only waits to pay his Customs, intending to proceed up the River. The King consults his Councillors for a proper Day to receive the same, and sends Word to the Alcaide accordingly. After a Detention of Four, Five, Six, and Seven Days, he sends his People to receive his Custom, 140 Bars in Merchandize, Amount Sterling on an Average 16 l. An English Ship seldom or ever meets with Trade here; the French (who have their King's Resident at Albreda, a Town in the Kingdom of Barra about 17 Miles West of Gillofree) engross most or all of the Trade of the lower Parts of this River. At Gillofree the Ship is supplied with First and Second Linguist, Two Messengers, Six Butlers or more.

Wages.	First Linguist	10 Bars per Month,	Value 20 s.	1 Bar per Slave, Commission.
	Second Linguist	8 Ditto	ditto 16 s.	no Commission.
	Messengers	4 Ditto	ditto 8 s.	
	Butlers	3 Ditto	ditto 6 s.	

and all are found in Provision.

The First Linguist's Employment is in the Ship; he interprets between the Broker (who in general sells the Slaves for the Owner) and the Factor, Trader, or Master of the Ship. The Second Linguist is employed as the First, with an Officer of the Ship, either in the Tender, Long Boat, or Factory on Shore. Messengers are employed looking for Trade on Shore, Slaves, Ivory, Gold, Wax, Provision, &c.; also for carrying Letters to and from Vessels, Factories, &c. Butlers are employed to row in Boats, cut Wood, water the Ship, &c. and are hired purposely to preserve the Health of your Ship's Crew;—with such People on Board, you have no Occasion to expose your White People to the Sun on Board, nor to the Damps on Shore, by cutting Wood and fetching Water.

Thus provided at Gillofree, we proceed up the River, and after a Passage of Six, Seven, or Eight Days, arrive at Yanamaroo, in the Kingdom of Yancy, 90 or 100 Leagues from the Entrance of the River, paying Anchorage Five Gallons of Liquor and One Iron Bar. We send Messengers to the principal People Twenty or Thirty Miles round, acquainting of the Arrival of the Ship, and soliciting their Assistance for Dispatch. Our Tender or Long-boat is dispatched up the River to the different Ports of Trade, with a regular Assortment of Merchandise. It is at this Port that Ships from Europe in general begin and finish their Trade.

We in common begin with single Trade, that is, One, Two, or Three Slaves, bought from One Broker, called by the Natives a Slattee; Coffil Trade (but from what Language the Word Coffil is derived Capt. Heatley is at a Loss), is called by the Natives *Seton*, and may be better understood in Europe as a Caravan, or large Bodies of Slaves, from 200 to 300, marched down from the interior Parts of the Country.

The Broker or Slattee is the Person who collects the Slaves together in the interior Parts of the Country; he perhaps gives a small Premium to the Slave Owners, and engages to convey them and their Slaves down to the Banks of the River, clear of all Incumbrance; that is, he discharges all Duties, Fees, &c. he is subject to in passing through the different Kingdoms. He finds them Provision on their Journey down; on their Return, they are to find themselves Provision; but he is bound by Engagements to return with them, and keep them free from every Demand as above: For the Performance of his Engagements, he receives a Custom or Brokerage on each Slave from the European Trader, which is (or more properly was originally) deducted out of the Price of the Slave. The Price varies according to the Scarcity and Demand for them.

From the Year 1783 to 1787, though it often varies;	To the Owner of a Slave	—	80	Value 10 l. Sterling.
	Custom and Brokerage	—	20	
			100	
the same in the Course of Six or Twelve Months;	To the Owner of a Slave	—	160	Value 23 l. Sterling.
	Custom or Brokerage	—	70	
			230	

The Slave Trade of Gambia has declined much these 15 or 20 Years past. In the Year 1771, 2,500 Slaves may have been exported; in 1775, 2,000; but from the Year 1778 to 1788, he knows of no Instance where more than 900 or 1,200 have been exported in Twelve Months. The Gambia may produce about 30 Tons of Bees Wax, and 8 to 10 Tons of Ivory. Gold is of such Value about the Sea Coast, we cannot purchase it to bring to Europe with any Prospect of Advantage, the Quantity very small that comes to European Traders Hands. Ivory is purchased from 5 l. to 7 l. 10 s. Sterling per 112 lb. according to Quantity. Bees Wax is purchased from 30 s. per 112 lb. to 80.

We are now entering on Trade. The Linguist brings the Broker on Board, or to your Factory, who gives Notice that he has a Slave to sell, enquires the Price you mean to give the Master of the Slave, and the Custom he is to have; this is very seldom settled until he has visited all the Ships and Factories at the Port. When he finds he has no better Offer, he brings the Slave Owner on Board, who examines the Quantity of your Merchandize, fixes upon the principal Articles of the Assortment, and sends for the Slave; the Surgeon examines the Slave; if approved of, we immediately pay the Owner from 10 l. to 20 l. Value in Merchandize, stopping One Bar Duty for the King, Prince, &c. The Man that collects the Duty is called by the Natives Tabob Manson, in English, the White Man's King, and to whom the European Traders pay Half a Bar, or One Shilling, for every Slave they purchase. The Slave Owner having received his Goods as agreed on, he calls for *Courit a Curt*, (which signifies, in the English Language, loosing the Slaves from their Rope), and is done by presenting him Trading Knives, Half a Bar of Tobacco, Paper, &c.; without this, his Deed of Delivery is not perfect; with it, he finally concludes his Part of the Bargain, and carries his Merchandize on Shore. The Slave, if a Man, is put in Irons on the Main Deck; if a Boy, he is put on the Main Deck loose; if a Woman or Girl, they are placed (without Irons) on the Quarter Deck.

The Broker or Slattee now receives his Custom or Brokerage for the One Slave bought, which finishes the Purchase of a single Slave. The Coffil Trade differs very little from the single, having the same Ceremony, shewing the Goods, fixing the Price to the Owner, and the Custom to the Broker or Slattee. Price and principal Articles once fixed upon, it seldom varies, purchasing 30, 40, or 50 Slaves of a Day. When the Coffil is finished, we pay the Slattee all his Brokerage Dues, the King his Duty Bars, and Tabob Manson his Dues; and it is in the foregoing Mode, and no other, that the European Trader can obtain a Cargo of Slaves in the River Gambia.

The Manner in which Sir GEORGE YONGE understood that Slaves generally become so are, First, as Prisoners of War; and these, he thinks, are the greatest Number. Secondly, such as are supposed to have been guilty of Crimes. Thirdly, those who are *panyared*, which is the Country

Senegal,
Gambia, and
other Parts of
the Coast to
Prampiam.
Sir George
Yonge.

Senegal,
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Yonge.

Term for kidnapping, or seizing by Force or Treachery. Fourthly, such as are seized by the Kings, and sold when they are in want of European Commodities.

This Information chiefly applies to Sierra Leone; but the same Account was given to Sir George Yonge all along the Coast. He does not speak from his own Knowledge, but from Information given him by the Kings of the Country, and by English resident there, and particularly from an American Trader of the Name of Pintard, who had resided Fourteen Years in the Country, and was a sensible Man.

Sir George saw a beautiful Child about Five Years old, brought from the Bullam Shore, which is the opposite Shore to Sierra Leone. As the Child was too young to be an Object of Trade, the Persons who had him to sell gave him no Food, and threatened to throw him into the River. Sir George, to save his Life, offered a Quarter Cask of Madeira for him, which was accepted, and brought him to England, and made a Present of him to the Marquis of Lansdowne:—He understood this Child had been kidnapped.

Several Canoes came down the River St. André, on the Grain Coast, in which were the finest Men he ever saw, many of whom measured Seven Feet high. They were very apprehensive of being *panyared*, and would not come on board his Ship till they were satisfied it was a King's Ship, for which they have a great Respect, and in which they place great Confidence.—These Men were Negroes.

Sir George Yonge cannot say, positively, whether Wars are made in these Countries merely for the Purpose of obtaining Slaves; neighbouring States will naturally have Causes of Quarrel between them, but he believes the Wars have been increased by the Trade with Europeans. At a Place near Annamaboe lived a Mr. Brue, an Irish Trader, who lives very magnificently. When Sir George came into his Hall, he was surrounded by a great Number of Negroes, Subjects of different Kings, who demanded whether he came as a Friend to Mr. Brue, or an Enemy; on his saying he came as a Friend, they were satisfied. These Men were making War on some neighbouring States for the Purpose of procuring Slaves, as there were a great many Ships then lying in the Road. They brought Three Princes as Hostages and Pledges for the Payment of Goods that Mr. Brue had advanced to them for the Purpose of carrying on the War.

Sir George Yonge believes that the Kings of these Countries have some Slaves distinct from their Subjects, but not in great Numbers. These Slaves are chiefly sent them as Presents.

Sir George Yonge being asked whether the Subjects of any of these States kidnapped each other, or only the Subjects of different States?—replied, They generally kidnap the Subjects of different States. The Sovereign of the State would not allow his Subjects to kidnap their Fellow Subjects, as he would be a Loser by it; but the Sovereign probably either authorizes the kidnapping the People belonging to other States, or connives at it, because he has a Custom or Duty on every Slave brought into his Country.

Sir George Yonge is of Opinion that more Female Slaves might be obtained than the Ships now take, as he has known some refused; but he does not believe they could obtain as many Females as Males.

Rivers Susa,
Sangarea,
Dembia, Rio
Pongos, and
Sierra Leone.

Mr. Eldrid of
Rhode Island.

Mr. ELDRID believes One Mode of the People upon the Coast becoming Slaves, is by Wars, which are made by One Country that is poor against another, in order to obtain Slaves to sell to the Factories and the Ships. He does not know the Name of the Country that made the War, but remembers a Man being brought on board his Ship, while he was lying off Cape Coast Castle, with a bad Wound in his Head: The Man told him he was wounded, taken and made a Slave of in the War, not being able to get away on Account of his Wound. The Man did not tell him any Particulars of the War, nor of the Cause of it, as Mr. Eldrid recollects; he does not remember any other Instance of that Kind while he was on the Coast.

Another Mode is by being trepanned by other Natives of the Country: He learned this from Conversation with some who said they had been trepanned; but Mr. Eldrid never saw an Instance of it.—Being asked whether the Governments of the Country do not endeavour to prevent this Practice? Mr. Eldrid said, he did not believe they had any Government with sufficient Power to prevent it, not on the Coast where he has been.

Another Mode is by their being condemned to be Slaves for Adultery. The Person accused is tried at the *Palavers*, (mentioned in the former Part of his Evidence) and he does not believe they are ever pardoned unless they get another Slave to go in their Room. They may sometimes be condemned to Slavery for other Crimes, particularly Theft, but by no Means so frequently as for Adultery. Mr. Eldrid being asked if they were not sometimes condemned for Witchcraft?—said, He never knew an Instance of it.

Mr. Eldrid does not know of any other Mode of making Slaves, but they have sometimes brought their Children, from the Age of Ten to Twelve or Fourteen, to the Ships, as Pawns for Goods,

Goods, with a Promise to redeem them, which they have never done, and the Children have been carried away.

Rivers Sufa,
Sangarea,
Dembia, Rio
Pongoes, and
Sierra Leone.
Mr. Eldrid.

There are some born Slaves in this Part of the Country. He does not know that they ever sell these, but thinks it probable they do, for the Man who will pawn his Child will naturally sell his Slave.

The Slaves are purchased of the Natives who live on the Water-Side, most of whom are Blacks; but there are some few Whites, perhaps One in a Thousand, who are Englishmen.

On the Gold Coast the Slaves are mostly purchased at the Forts of the English resident there, who must have purchased them of the Black Traders.

Mr. Eldrid supposes that some of the Slaves are the People of that Part of the Country, but much the greater Number are the People of the interior Country, because they do not speak the same Language. He has no good Information how the Slaves are made that come from the interior Country; they are brought down by the Black Traders; he has no Knowledge how these Traders come by them, nor how the Passage of the Slaves is secured in coming through the different Countries. Being asked what becomes of those Slaves who are brought down to the Coast, and are rejected by the Europeans? he replied, They are generally sold in Lots, and we are obliged to take the bad with the good.

Being asked with what Goods he carried on the Trade, and where he procured these Goods? Mr. Eldrid replied, They carried from Rhode Island Rum and Tobacco, and exchanged Part of these Goods, either at the English Factories, or with English Ships on the Coast, and with the remaining Tobacco, and the Goods so taken in Exchange, they purchased their Slaves. On the Gold Coast purchased them chiefly with Rum and Tobacco.

There are frequent Wars in this Country, particularly between the Mahometans and the Pagans, and the Prisoners made in these Wars are sold as Slaves; if they have been Freeman originally, they are frequently redeemed from us by their Friends, who give us other Slaves in return. The general Mode of carrying on War in this Country, and other Parts of Africa, is not open and bold, but by Stratagem, and in small Parties: They lie concealed in the Woods which surround the small Villages, and make their Attacks under Cover of the Night, and seize the People by Surprise. Others are sold as Delinquents, and these make the greater Part. Mr. Penny does not deny but there may be Individuals who seize People by Surprise, without Authority from the Government, but these Instances are by no Means frequent, and are severely punished when detected. There are others who are made Slaves in consequence of Gaming, of which they are very fond. They stake themselves, first a Leg, then an Arm, and lastly the Head, which they reckon equal to all the rest, and when they have lost that, they surrender themselves for Slaves. Supposing a Man to lose a Leg only, in this Mode of Gaming, they continue playing on till they have lost the Whole of themselves, or are cleared.

Isles De Los,
and River
Kiffy.
Mr. Penny.

Mr. Penny being asked whether he did not conceive there would be fewer Wars in this Part of the Country, if the Profit of making Slaves was not one Object to induce them to make War? replied, This may be a concurrent Cause, but he never heard it avowed. Fear, Ambition, Interest, and Resentment are supposed to be the Causes. He rather considers the making Slaves as the Effect, though it may sometimes be a concurrent Cause. He is fully persuaded, this concurrent Cause existed with equal Force, previous to the European Nations having any Commerce with Guinea, yet he acknowledges, at the present Period, the Articles of Trade brought from Europe constitute what the Africans most value.

But as Wealth, or any supposed Good that influences the Minds of Men, is undoubtedly comparative, he therefore infers, that the inferior Manufactures of Africa, which it possessed previous to its having any Commerce with the Europeans (which inferior Manufactures consisted of Cotton and Grass Cloth, and Ornaments of Gold and Ivory) at that remote Period when the Africans could not have an Idea of any thing more perfect or desirable, were certainly as much an Incentive to rouse them to War, as the European Commodities can possibly be now, when become common and familiar among them.

There are also native Slaves in this Country; Three Fourths of the Inhabitants are Slaves. Domestic Slavery is very prevalent in this Country, as well in the Mahometan Towns as in the Pagan. These domestic Slaves are never sold, except for Crimes. They are tried for their Crimes; and the Number of Slaves is so great, that the Government would be afraid of committing any Act of Injustice for fear of a Revolt.

The Crimes for which a Man becomes a Slave are Murder, Adultery, Witchcraft, and Theft, and sometimes for Debt. For these Crimes they are tried by Eight or Ten of the old Men who are most respected for their Age and Experience, and who are appointed by the Princes and Head Men of the Town. Mr. Penny does not think in general that Delinquencies are imputed in

Isles de Los,
and River
Kissay.

Mr. Penny.

order to make the People Slaves; but there may be profligate wicked Men of Power, who, to gratify their Avarice, may take that Method.

The Europeans purchase the Slaves of the Black Traders, who are the Princes and Head Men of those Countries. These Black Traders travel into the interior Country to purchase them. They obtain Passports from the intermediate States for that Purpose. They go to Markets in the interior Part of the Country where the Slaves are sold; and are gone sometimes for a Moon or more. Mr. Penny can give no Account of these interior Countries from whence the Slaves are brought.

The Number of Slaves annually exported from this Part of the Coast is about 2,500; Two Thirds by the English, the Remainder by the French. Of these 2,500 Slaves, Mr. Penny apprehends about Three Fourths come from the interior Country. The Age at which Slaves are generally purchased is from Nine Years old to Thirty.

Mr. Penny cannot say with Certainty what becomes of those Slaves who are rejected by the Europeans, but has been repeatedly informed that they are destroyed (particularly at Angola) by the Traders who reside far in the interior Country. They push them down from the Top of a deep Cliff near to the Place where the European Factories are established at Melimba.

Mr. Penny does not know that there are any Countries, either upon the Coast, or in the interior Part of Africa, where Slaves are bred for Sale; but observed, that if we take a View of the Whole of the Slave Coast, which runs from Sixteen Degrees North to Sixteen South, making an Extent of Coast of about 1,600 Leagues, and compare it with this Country, which is so small in proportion, and consider the Number of Delinquents here, which amount to about 2,000 annually, it is not to be wondered at, that in a Country of that Extent, and where there is so little Civilization and such Numbers of People, the Slaves made in consequence of Delinquency should form a large Proportion of the Number annually exported from Africa, which is computed at 80,000.

Mr. Penny being asked, what he supposed in general to be the Population of the Countries he had spoken of, and on what Grounds he formed his Conjecture? replied, It was impossible to answer the Question with any tolerable Exactness, but gave the following Estimate of the Population of Africa, observing that he gave it with great Diffidence.

Those who visit Africa and America will discover, and perhaps be struck with the Appearance of pretty nearly an equal Population in the State of Virginia, and those Countries of Africa which lie upon the Sea Coast.

Virginia comprehends about 30,000 square Miles, and including the Negroes, is said to contain about 800,000 Inhabitants; taking this for the Basis of the Calculation, it may reasonably be presumed that Negro Land, which extends from the River Senegal in 16° North to Cape Negro in 16° South Latitude, and from the Atlantic Eastward to the Indian Ocean, and contains, exclusive of Nubia and Abissinia, at least Four Millions of Square Miles, if it be equally populous throughout as it is on the Sea Coast, may have One hundred and six millions of Inhabitants. Notwithstanding the annual Drain of Slaves from this Country, we do not perceive any visible Decrease of Population.

Sierra Leone.

Mr. Mathews.

A considerable Number of Slaves are procured on this Part of the Coast; and Mr. Mathews made it his Object during his Residence there, to inform himself how these Slaves were made so. Of the Numbers which are taken from this Country, only a small Part are Natives of the Sea Coast, some of which are Prisoners made in the Wars which the petty States have with each other. Others are sold for various Crimes, such as Witchcraft, Adultery, &c. &c.; but the greatest Part are Prisoners made in the Wars in the interior Country, which the Foolahs, a People who profess the Mahometan Religion, are perpetually waging against the surrounding Nations, (the Names of which he does not immediately recollect), who refuse to embrace their Doctrine.

Mr. Mathews does not apprehend that all the Slaves who are brought from the interior Country are Prisoners made in the Wars carried on by the Foolahs. There are likewise some who are sold for their Crimes, and in Times of Scarcity many Persons sell their Slaves for Salt.

Mr. Mathews spoke the Language of the Sea Coast, but not that of those who came from a Distance; and being asked, From whom he learnt the Accounts he had given of the Manner of making Slaves? said, From the Natives of the Sea Coast who travel into the interior Country. He does not believe that these Wars, either on the Sea Coast or in the interior Country, are made for the Purpose of acquiring Slaves; because, when he first arrived at Sierra Leone in April 1785, he found the Nations to the North and South of that River engaged in War. The War to the Northward was occasioned by a Man of One Tribe killing a Man of another Tribe; he fled from their Resentment for Shelter among his own Countrymen, who refused to deliver him up to the Friends of the Deceased, according to the Laws of the Country, and this brought on a general War between the Two Nations, and involved others in their Dispute. The War to the Southward of Sierra Leone, which was in Sherbro, originated from a Quarrel between Two

Headmen, who were Chiefs in the Village where they resided respectively; their Dispute engaged the whole Country of Sherbro in Arms against each other.

Sierra Leone.

Mr. Mathews.

Mr. Mathews is of Opinion, that Wars would be as frequent in these Countries as they now are, if the Europeans did not come to purchase Slaves, as the People are of a very vindictive Disposition.

Being asked, Whether he did not conceive that Crimes were very often imputed falsely to those People for the Purpose of making Slaves? said, He did not conceive so from any Instance that ever fell under his Observation.

Mr. Mathews speaks from his own Knowledge of the Existence of domestic Slavery upon the Coast, and has heard that it exists also in the interior Part of the Country.

The Slaves make Three Fourths of the Inhabitants on this Part of the Coast. They are employed in cultivating the Lands, and are entirely subject to the Will of their Owners; but they are not severely treated, except for Crimes, for which they are punished without any Form of Trial, according to the Will of their Owners.

If the Domestic Slaves are born in a Man's Possession, or have been in his Possession for a Twelvemonth, they cannot be sold without the Form of a Trial; but as the Master is both Judge and Accuser, they are condemned of course. Mr. Mathews has seen this Mode of Trial: There is a Place in the Middle of each Town, (something like a Cockpit here), where the Master sits with the Head Men, who are his Neighbours; the Slave is brought into the Middle and accused of some Crime; Witnesses are examined, and the Master is the chief Judge, though the others give their Opinion, and if the Slave is convicted he is immediately sold. They have certain Forms and Laws handed down by Tradition. Mr. Mathews cannot say whether all the Crimes for which a Slave may be sold are specified; but there are many for which it is notorious to every Body they are liable to be sold. They do not punish with Death for any Crime except among the Mundingos. There, in Cases of Poison or Murder, when a Man is condemned, they immediately cut his Throat. The Mundingos are Mahometans. They form a small Part of the Inhabitants of this Part of the Coast, but are propagating their Religion every where. Of the domestic Slaves on this Part of the Coast, the larger Proportion are Natives there, but the Children of those who are brought from the interior Country. The Slaves that are purchased before the rainy Season commences are employed upon their Plantations, and are sold to the Europeans, and sometimes among themselves, from One Master to another, after the Rice is planted. The Seller carries the Manufactures he receives from the Europeans, as the Price of the Slaves, up into the Country in order to purchase others. Some of the Persons in this domestic Slavery are therefore of the same Description with those sold to the Europeans. Mr. Mathews has understood that the same Species of domestic Slavery exists in the interior Country, and to a greater Extent. He does not know whether they are brought into the interior Country from Parts still more remote, but has every Reason to believe that Slavery is a Trade carried on throughout the whole Continent. The Europeans purchase the Slaves of Persons resident in the District upon the Coast, except at One Place, viz. the Rio Ponges, where the Black Merchants come down in Boats. These Black Merchants are the same who sometimes come down to the River Gambia. It was by Means of these Black Merchants, that the Defeat of the Spaniards before Gibraltar was known upon the Coast within Forty Days after it happened, which shews that they have a Communication with Barbary. The Slaves are distinguished into Two Classes; the House Slave, and the Plantation Slave. The House Slave is considered as Part of the Family, and is educated. The Plantation Slaves live in Towns separate from their Masters, and whatever they have is considered as their Masters Property. The Plantation Slaves are employed in cultivating Rice, which they sell to the Ships, and Cotton for their own Consumption.

The Rice is cultivated with great Labour, according to their Manner, as they have new Ground to clear every Season. The Slaves go into the Field at Sun-rise, and work till about Ten; but they reckon Time only by the Sun; they have then their Meal, which consists of Rice cooked in the Fields; after they have finished their Meal, they return to their Labour till Sun-set, and then they get a Second Meal. Mr. Mathews believes that they work willingly and industriously, at least he never heard that any Compulsion was necessary. They have no Instruments of Husbandry but a Hoe, made of an Iron Bar; and owing to this imperfect Manner of clearing the Ground the Proportion of Produce is very small. Each Slave has Ground to cultivate sufficient for the Subsistence of himself and Family. They marry and have many Children, but they take only One Wife; though Polygamy is allowed in the Country, it is practised only by the Rich. The Slaves never cultivate the same Spot oftener than once in Seven Years; it lies fallow the other Six. The Land is never taken from them whilst in Cultivation, present Possession being the only Tenure in this Country, nor are their Wives and Children ever taken from them, except for the Crimes before-mentioned.

Mr. Mathews had Opportunities of conversing with the Slaves on Board the Ships, but never heard of any other Manner in which they became Slaves, than that of being made Prisoners of War, or being sold for Crimes, which they call in general *Palaver*. He has been told that it was formerly

PART I.

Slaves.

Sierra Leone.
Mr. Mathews.

formerly their Practice to put to Death the Prisoners made in War; but they do not do so now; since they have had an Opportunity of selling them to the Europeans; they also sell them among themselves. The Persons resident upon the Coast, go up into the Country to purchase Slaves at all Times of the Year indiscriminately; but the chief Time of selling them upon the Coast is about August and September, which is the Rainy Season, when they have no Employment for them.

Mr. Mathews being asked, if he knew of Persons being put to Death by the Kings, as a Display of Power, or by Way of Sacrifice? replied; From the former Cause he never knew an Instance upon the Sea Coast; he is not acquainted with the Power of the Kings in the interior Country. He knew an Instance of a Man whom they wanted to send out of the Country without selling him, upon Suspicion of Witchcraft: He was offered to Mr. Mathews, and upon his Refusal to take the Man, they tied a Stone round his Neck, and threw him into the Sea.

Mr. Mathews being asked if he could speak to the Number of Slaves annually purchased upon this Coast? replied; From Cape St. Ann to the River Nunez (an Extent of Sixty Leagues) the Number is from 3,000 to 3,500 annually; of these, 3,000 are purchased by the English. The Europeans pay for them entirely in the Manufactures of this Country and of the East Indies, and in Rum and Tobacco. The Residents pay for them to the Black Merchants partly in Salt, (an Article which they will not permit the Europeans to import into their Country, and which they make on the Sea Coast), and partly in the Manufactures we import. The Average Price of Slaves is from 15 l. to 18 l. on the Invoice Price of the Goods. We buy none under the Size of Three Feet Nine Inches; nor any that shew Signs of old Age, if we can avoid it, but that is not always in our Power, as they sell them in Lots. The Bulk of our Cargo is from 15 to 40 Years of Age; the Proportion of Males is about Two Thirds; Children of the Height of Three Feet Nine Inches and upwards, are sold from 5 l. to 8 l. or 9 l. apiece, according to their Size and Beauty.

Sherbro River.
Rev. Mr.
Newton.

Mr. NEWTON being asked if there are many Slaves purchased here? replied; He had purchased many Hundred, and picked them up by Two and Three at a Time, the Slaves being sold by the Natives there by Retail. The White Men established on this Part of the Coast sell them in greater Quantities.

Some Part of these Slaves are Convicts, but the greater Number are Captives made in War. Mr. Newton has Reason to believe that a great many of them come many Hundred Miles from the interior Part of the Country; has been told that some of them are kidnapped in their Passage through the Woods. There are Slaves also in this Country whose Children are born Slaves. The Slaves are very little employed in their own Country, but are generally kept till an Opportunity offers of selling them.

Mr. Newton cannot exactly say, whether Wars are entered into for the Purpose of making Slaves, but it is probable. The People are like European Travellers, and tell such wonderful Stories there is no depending on them.

Being asked whether he thought the Situation of Slaves in Africa preferable to that in our West India Islands? replied; The Slaves in Africa are treated with great Contempt, but they have not the hard Labour and ill Usage they meet with in the West Indies. They are but ill fed in Africa; they have Bananas and other Plants, and sometimes Half a Pound of Rice a Day for their Food.

Being asked whether the Slaves shew great Apprehension or Reluctance on being sold? replied; They are often under great Apprehension at the Sight of the Sea; they imagine they are bought to be eat. Of the Slaves purchased on the Coast of Africa, the usual Proportion is about Two Thirds Males.

The Bulk of the Cargo is generally from Sixteen Years of Age to Thirty; the Standard for Height is about Four Feet Six Inches and upwards. The Females and the Boys soon recover their Spirits, the Men seldom do, they remain gloomy a great while; such of the Slaves as are not purchased remain Slaves, and lead a Dog's Life, as Mr. Newton believes; he has heard that some who have not been sold, have been knocked on the Head with the Paddles of the Boat that brought them, and thrown overboard.

Mr. Newton being asked whether the Condition of the Slaves that are not sold is worse than that of the Slaves in our Islands? replied; He never was any Length of Time in our Islands; but believes that the Situation of Slaves at Home is bad; worse on Board the Ships; and worst of all in our Islands. Mr. Newton was not in any of our Islands above a Month at a Time, and then generally slept on board of his Ship.

29

Mr. NORRIS being asked how the Slaves are procured on the Windward Coast? replied, On the Windward Coast the Country from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas is divided into small Districts. The old Men generally govern the Villages. As there is no Union or regular Government, they are frequently in a State of Hostility with each other; and as they live in distinct Communities, the Traveller is sometimes waylaid and seized and sold for a Slave; this is what is understood by the Term Kidnapping.

Windward Coast.
Mr. Norris.

Being asked whether these little States make War on each other for the Purpose of making Slaves? he replied, They make War on many Occasions, and the Consequence of War is making Slaves; but he believes in general the Number of Slaves arises, as in other Parts of the Coast, from Debts and Crimes, and some are brought from distant Parts.

Being asked whether many People are kidnapped in the Manner he had mentioned, and whether this Practice would prevail in the same Degree if they had not the Hopes of purchasing European Commodities with Slaves? Mr. Norris replied, It does not exist in any considerable Degree, but there are Instances of it. If they had not the Temptation of European Goods, a bad Man would be tempted in some other Way.

Before they ever saw European Commodities, as the Value of an Article depends on the Estimation it holds in the Fancy of him that covets it, Mr. Norris doubts not that the rude Manufactures of the Country, such as their little Trinkets of Gold, Ivory, &c. were as much an Object of Plunder, in former Times, as the Acquisition of European Manufactures is at present. The oldest Writers, Leo the African and others, have represented the Africans as living in a State of Rapine before the Commerce with Europeans was introduced amongst them.

In the Two Districts on the Windward Coast, from Sierra Leone to Cape Mount, and from thence to Cape Palmas, about 5,000 Slaves are sold annually, many of whom come from the interior Parts of the Country, but how made Slaves Mr. Norris cannot tell. They speak different Languages, and do not understand each other. Mr. Norris could not collect Information much to be depended on, how they became Slaves, but has sometimes met with Persons who had been Men of some Consideration in their own Country. The general Account was, that they had been condemned for Intrigues with Women; that they had been sold for the Crime of Adultery. They would readily confess having been guilty of that, and wish to conceal other Delinquencies, which in many Instances were the Occasion of their being sold. They seem to have a great Horror at falling into the Hands of the Europeans, which, Mr. Norris presumes, is impressed on their Minds to deter them from the Commission of those Crimes which, being injurious to Society, are punished with Condemnation to Slavery, and if that Expedient did not offer would be punished with Death.

Mr. Norris being asked, Whether there are any Native Slaves in that Part of the Country? replied, He could not say, from his own Knowledge, that there are. This is a Part of the Coast, where the Whites seldom go on Shore. The Inhabitants appear to live in a State of great Poverty. The small Communities into which they are divided, have but little social Intercourse or Connection with each other; and their natural Distrusts and Jealousies occasion frequent Quarrels among them.

The Slaves taken on board from this Part of the Coast, were purchased of the Black Traders. With respect to the Manner in which they were made Slaves, Mr. FALCONBRIDGE was told in one Instance, by a Slave to whom he had taught English, that he had been invited to Supper, and when going away, was seized by a Dog, and taken and sold. The Man said this was a common Practice.

Mr. Falconbridge.

CAPTAIN THOMAS DEANE commanded a Wood and Ivory Vessel in the African Trade, for the Three last Years, in which Time he has made Two Voyages, and traded principally on the Windward Coast, from the Isles de Los to Cape Le Hou. He did not trade on his own Account, but was in the Employ, as Captain of a Vessel, of Mr. Bigges, a Merchant of Bristol. Continued on the Coast Seven Months on his First Voyage, viz. from October to March; and Eleven Months in the Second Voyage, viz. from October to September.

Windward Coast from Isles de Los to Cape Le Hou.

Captain Deane.

Captain Deane being asked, Whether he could inform the Committee in what Manner the Slaves purchased on the Coast of Africa are made so? replied, In various Methods. In the First Place, for Crimes, or supposed Crimes: First, Witchcraft; for which great Numbers are tried and sold; and he believes this is often made a Pretence in order to get Slaves to sell. They are likewise sold for Adultery; and the Women will often entice the Men to commit Adultery, in order to accuse them afterwards. Some become Slaves by having been taken Prisoners in War; some are made so by Force, and by private Acts of Violence; and some are kidnapped. Being asked, Whether any Cases of this Sort had come within his own Knowledge? he replied, He had not seen any; but on the Windward Coast had heard of many by Report. Captain Deane knew of one Canoe that went out to catch Slaves, and returned with Two; the Head Man of the Canoe was

No Part of this Evidence refers to the Government or Religion of the Country.

Windward
Coast from
Îles de Los to
Cape Le Hou.

Captain
Deane.

killed in the Fray. Being asked, If he knew of any other Instance of Slaves made so by Violence? replied, He did not. He knew of public Wars, but no other Instance of private Violence. Being asked, Whether the Government of those Countries authorized or connived at Transactions of this Sort? Captain Deane replied, They do not publicly; whether or not privately he cannot say: The Plunderers would be sold themselves, if discovered. Being asked, Whether the Natives of those Countries go armed, in order to prevent such Outrages? he said, They generally are armed, those who can afford to purchase them, with Muskets; the others with Side-arms. This they do to defend themselves from Wild Beasts, which are very numerous on the Windward Coast (of which only Captain Deane speaks), and it may be also to protect themselves from their Countrymen; but of this Captain Deane is not sure. Being asked, Whether there are not a great Number of Slaves brought down from the Back Country to be sold? he replied, There was a great Number; and added, they make the greater Proportion of those sold. Being asked, Whether the Prince of the Country has not some Duty upon, or some Interest in, the Slaves that are publicly sold? Captain Deane replied, He has an Emolument upon every Slave publicly sold, and generally attends the Sales to receive his Duty; and for this Reason he has an Interest in preventing Slaves being made so by Kidnapping and Violence. Captain Deane, however, is of Opinion, that notwithstanding this, the Princes of the Country sometimes privately encourage those Acts of Violence.

Gold Coast.
Mr. Norris.

In the Fantyn Nation, a considerable Portion of the Community are Persons born Slaves. These have peculiar Privileges, and under them enjoy many Advantages which the Slaves of the neighbouring Countries do not;—for Example, a Slave born in the Household cannot be sold at the Caprice of his Master. Mr. Norris being asked, whether there are any Slaves in that Country arising from Delinquency, and whether there are any brought out of other Countries? replied, There are a few Ashantees, and others, domesticated in their Families. The Fantyn Country also furnishes annually about 2,000 Slaves, who become so for Delinquencies and Debt.

Mr. Norris being asked, whether the Privileges stated by him to belong to the born Slaves in the Fantyn Country, extended to the Slaves purchased or acquired? replied, The Distinction is this; a Slave that has been purchased or acquired may be disposed of at Pleasure; but a Slave born within the Walls cannot be sold at the Will of his Master, unless guilty of Crimes, in which Case he may be sold.

Mr. Norris does not conceive that Crimes are often falsely imputed to them in order to make them Slaves; in some Cases it may happen, but not frequently. Accusations may sometimes proceed from Avarice or Repentment, but the Decision is always before a Magistrate. In Cases of Adultery the Fine is always to the Advantage of the Husband; and if the Fine, which is fixed at the Price of a Man Slave, is not paid, the guilty Person is sold.

Mr. Norris being asked, what are the Parts of the Gold Coast where the European Traders come to purchase Slaves? replied, The Places for purchasing Slaves are Appollonia, Axim, Cape Three Points, Acqueda, Dixcove, Boultrou, Succundee, Chamah, Commenda, Elmina, Cape Coast, Mouree, Annamaboe, Cormantine, Tantom, Appam, Wynnebah, Baracoe, Accra, Prampram, Ningo, and Whydah; but the latter is not properly on the Gold Coast.

The British, Dutch, and Danes are the European Nations who, in Consequence of having Forts there, possess the Trade of the Gold Coast. The British purchase about 6,000 Slaves there annually, perhaps some Years a few more. As Annamaboe is the great Mart of Trade, the British Ships anchor in that Road, and send their Boats to the different Forts from Appollonia to Prampram inclusive. Mr. Norris cannot enter with Precision into a Detail of the particular Forts so as to specify the Trade of each, but referred himself to Governor Miles, who has resided long there, and might perhaps be able to give the Information required on that Head.

The Dutch procure about 2,500 Slaves annually on the Gold Coast, chiefly at Elmina and Accra; the Danish Ships usually lie at Accra, and carry off about 1,500 Slaves annually, which are procured chiefly there, the Remainder at Ningo and their Settlements near the River Volta.

The French, Portuguese, and American Vessels sometimes visit this Part of the Coast; but having no Settlements there, enjoy but little of its Trade; but should the French accomplish their Intention of establishing themselves in the Vicinity of Annamaboe, they may expect an equal Share of this Trade with the British.

The English Merchants purchase these Slaves of the Black Traders, all resident upon the Coast, who come by them in several Ways. The Black Traders go to certain Marts or Fairs, where they meet other Traders, and purchase Slaves of them. In what Manner the Black Traders, who bring the Slaves to the Frontiers, come by them, Mr. Norris does not know. Being asked, whether from Conversation or other Means he had reason to suppose that many of these Slaves were Captives made in War? he replied, He does not think this applies to the Gold Coast, but in other less civilized Parts of the Country he has no doubt Outrages may be committed for the Purpose of making Slaves. The Object of making Slaves as One Sort of Plunder, may be a concurrent Cause of War; but they have the same Motives for War as the European Nations, such

such as Ambition, Avarice, Resentment, &c. &c. The Inhabitants of the interior Parts are less civilized; and among them there may be predatory Wars; but it is not so with the Ashantees or the Fantees.

In the Countries Mr. Norris has been describing, he by no Means thinks there are People who employ themselves in Kidnapping for the Purpose of making Slaves.

Being asked in what Manner the Slaves purchased are paid for? he gave the following Account:

At Whydah, the Slaves are partly paid for in Cowries, and partly in Goods; on the Gold Coast, partly in Gold Dust, and the Remainder in Goods. Nine Tenths of the Gold Dust we receive for Goods is paid back again for Slaves.

Being asked what Proportion of the Price paid for Slaves is paid in Gold Dust, and what in Goods? he said, About One Sixth Part is paid in Gold Dust, and the rest in Goods. At Whydah One Fourth in Shells or Cowries, and the Rest in Goods. Our Goods are carried up the Country to pay for the Slaves. The Gold Dust, which is not produced on the Spot, comes from the Ashantee Country, which is Five Days Journey at least, perhaps Ten. There is a greater Demand for Gold at Annamaboe than the Country produces. The Quantity of Gold has diminished from the Practice of burying it with the Dead, and from the additional personal Ornaments which the Progress of Civilization has introduced among the Inhabitants.

Mr. Norris being asked what is the Proportion of Slaves which the different Nations of Europe annually export from the several Parts of the Coast? replied, The Whole of the very extensive Coast of Negro Land supplies the following Numbers yearly.

Mr. Norris presumes that

	Slaves.	General Account of the Number of Slaves exported annually.
Gambia furnishes annually	700	
Isles de Los, and the adjacent Rivers	1,500	
From Sierra Leone to Cape Mount	2,000	
Cape Mount to Cape Palmas	3,000	
Cape Palmas to Cape Appollonia	1,000	
The Gold Coast	10,000	
Quilta and Popoe	1,000	
Whydah	4,500	
Porta Nova, Eppee, and Bidagry	3,500	
Lagos and Benin	3,500	
Bonny and New Calabar	14,500	
Old Calabar and Camaroons	7,000	
Gabon and Cape Lopez	500	
Loango Melimba, and Cabenda	13,500	
Majumba, Ambris, and Miffoula	1,000	
Loango St. Paul's, and Benguilla	7,000	
	74,200	
Of these the British purchase about		
the French	38,000	
the Dutch	20,000	
the Danes	4,000	
the Portuguese	2,000	
	10,000	
	74,000	

Besides the above Supply to the European Nations, and to the Portuguese at Brazil, the Americans have hitherto purchased a few Slaves. The King of Morocco also, and the different States of Barbary and Upper Egypt, are supplied with considerable Numbers of Negroes; and besides many are taken from the Eastern Coast to Persia and the East Indies.

From the Countries bordering on the Senegal and Gambia, the Emperor of Morocco draws his Recruits for his Black Cavalry; and from the same Quarter, including the Tract of Country down to Sierra Leone, many Slaves are collected for the Supply of the different States of Barbary; and from the Munding and Soufa Country, Caravans travel across the Continent to Upper Egypt with considerable Numbers of Negro Slaves, who are forwarded from thence, either from Alexandria by Sea, or marched through Asia Minor to Constantinople. On this Account the Tract of Country on and between the Rivers Senegal and Gambia furnishes but few Slaves to the Europeans.

With

PART I.

Slaves.

Gold Coast. With the Trade of Benguilla and Loango St. Paul's, which are Portuguese Settlements, Mr.
Mr. Norris. Norris is not much acquainted.

Continuation of General Account of Slaves exported. By Report from very good Authority, the Portuguese draw a much greater Number of Negroes annually from Loango St. Paul's; and it is a Fact that they have an uninterrupted Communication from thence across the Continent to their Settlement at Mozambique, from whence they send Supplies of Negro Slaves to their Settlements in the East Indies.

Gold Coast. Mr. DEVAYNES being asked what are the different Modes, according to the best Information
Mr. Devaynes. he had been able to procure, in which Slaves are made in the Countries with which he was acquainted? replied, In Dahomey and Eyo, they are Delinquents, Prisoners made in War, and People sold at the Will of the Prince.

In the Mahee Country, some become Slaves from Delinquency, but he believes a great Number from being kidnapped.

Being asked whether the Government permits the latter? said, He believes the Country is not well enough governed to prevent it.

In the Fantyn Country, Slaves become so for Debt and Delinquency. The Crimes for which they are most frequently punished in this Manner are Theft, Adultery, and Witchcraft. Mr. Devaynes has known an Instance of a Man gaming himself away in that Country, and has heard that it now and then happens, but not often. Few are kidnapped; Kidnapping prevails in a Degree in all those Countries in Proportion to the good and bad Government respectively. In well governed Countries very little, in others more. During the Time he was in Africa, there were very few Robberies or Murders in the Kingdom of Dahomey, so well was it governed. In the interior Parts there is hardly a Lock on the Doors, and yet Property is safe.

The greater Part of the Slaves sold in the Countries he speaks of, are brought from the interior Countries; they are sold from Hand to Hand, and many of them come from a great Distance; Mr. Devaynes supposes from 800 to 900 Miles. The Language of the Slaves is very various, and many of them do not understand each other. Mr. Devaynes supposes that Wars are sometimes entered into in these Countries for the Purpose of making Slaves; but said, the Sovereigns of Africa are influenced in making War by the same Motives that influence European Sovereigns. In a War that happened while he was there between the Kings of Dahomey and Eyo, and which arose from a Dispute about a Tribute, 60,000 People lost their Lives.

The Age at which Slaves are usually sold to Europeans, is from Twelve to Thirty.

In those Parts of the Gold Coast where the Government is limited, there are domestic, or born Slaves; the Children of Slaves are born Slaves, and follow the Condition of the Mother. Mr. Devaynes does not know that the Masters of these born Slaves are restrained from selling them among themselves, or to Europeans, but it is not much the Practice; except in Cases of Delinquency, they rarely sell them to Europeans. The Labour of these domestic Slaves is not very heavy, and they perform it cheerfully enough. They are kindly treated, and sufficiently maintained, sometimes by their Masters, and sometimes by their own Labour on Lands assigned them for that Purpose; they are married, and have One or more Wives, and the Children are Slaves if the Mother is so.

Mr. Devaynes is not sufficiently acquainted with the Country to say whether the Number of these Slaves encreases by Birth.

Gold Coast. The Number of Slaves annually exported by the English, is from 7,000 to 8,000. The Dutch
Mr. Miles. and Danes export some, but he cannot say the Number. Each of these Nations have Forts on the Gold Coast. The French had formerly no Fort there, but are now erecting one. Their Trade has hitherto been inconsiderable, and they have had no Intercourse with the Natives, but through Interlopers. Lately indeed, since the French Government have given such extraordinary Bounties on the Equipment of their African Ships, as well as on the Importation of the Slaves into their West India Colonies, the French Merchants have been induced to give the British Trader a very high Price for Slaves on the Gold Coast; but these they receive from the British Shipping, and not from the Native Trader. The English, Dutch, and Danes have claimed an exclusive Right to the Trade on this Part of the Coast; and Mr. Miles has known Instances of the King's Ships driving French Vessels from it; particularly one, when Captain Cotton of the Pallas, at his Request, in the Year 1777, obliged a French Trader to quit the Coast.

Mr. Miles being asked, Whether the Slaves on the Gold Coast are not the most valuable? replied, The Slaves on the Gold Coast are the most robust and healthy. Of the Number above-mentioned, which this Part of the Coast affords, One Fourth, or nearly that Proportion, are Fan-tees (either so born or naturalized), who beyond a Doubt become Slaves, and are sold for Debts

and Crimes of different Descriptions. Mr. Miles could speak the Language of the Fantees, and therefore could in general ascertain for what they were sold. The Chief of these Crimes are Debt, Theft, Adultery, and Witchcraft. The other Three Fourths of the Slaves are brought from the interior Parts of the Country to the Borders of Fantee, or other Nations near the Water-side; there they are sold to the Black Brokers, who sell them to the Europeans. He never could learn from the Brokers how these Slaves became so, as they pass from the Interior of Africa from Hand to Hand, by a Succession of Markets. It is however very natural to suppose, and Mr. Miles thinks it equally fair to infer, from the Account he has just given of the Fantees, that a considerable Proportion of these Slaves, brought down from the interior Parts, have in like Manner forfeited their Liberty to the Laws of the Country they came from. The Language of these Slaves differs so much, that a Lot of Slaves purchased one Day, will not understand the Language of a Lot purchased the next, which proves, that the Countries they are brought from are at a considerable Distance from each other. They probably come from a great Distance inland, as they have generally Sores from travelling through the Woods, by Paths which admit but one at a Time, and are much emaciated. The Men are brought down with a Sort of Log on their Arms; the Women and Children are at Liberty.

Mr. Miles does not know that any of the Slaves purchased on this Part of the Coast become so by being made Prisoners of War. It is possible some of the Slaves from the interior Parts may be of this Description; but as to what relates to the People near the Water-side, if there are any Skirmishes between the Villages, they are generally soon made up by the Interference of a Third, and the Prisoners in such Case are always returned. The Fantee Nation was in perfect Peace during Sixteen or Seventeen Years of Mr. Miles's Residence there. He never heard of any Slaves being kidnapped, either by our People, or by each other. The Police observed among the Petty States on the Gold Coast, is as regular and exact, or more so, than in any European Nation. Every Traveller is obliged, on passing through a Village, to give an Account of himself and the Persons with him, to the Magistrate or Sovereign. This is the invariable Custom, and the Practice of Kidnapping cannot therefore exist. What he has said of the Manner of making Slaves does not relate to Appollonia, where the King is despotic, and Master of the Lives of his Subjects, whom, Mr. Miles believes, he either puts to death or sells, as his Caprice directs. When he sells them he has the Profit; and he presumes he may sell them at his Pleasure. Mr. Miles was personally acquainted with the late King of Appollonia, and has more than once purchased Slaves of him, merely to save their Lives. This King was a great Warrior, and a Man of a most arbitrary and violent Temper; his Successor is of a much milder Nature, but he apprehends his Rights and his Power are the same. At Appollonia there is a Sort of Council called Pynims, or Elders, which is occasionally consulted by the King, but which is obliged to coincide with his Wishes.

There are some born Slaves in this Country, but not in great Numbers; these are employed in Cultivation of different Sorts, and in Household Offices. Each Possessor of Slaves may, during his Life, sell those he purchases, but those which belong to him by Succession he cannot dispose of but for Crimes, and after Trial by the Rest of the Slaves.

Mr. Miles being asked, What becomes of the Slaves that the Black Traders bring down to the Coast, and which the Europeans do not purchase? replied, He had before observed, that we see but few human Sacrifices; the Natives know we disapprove of them; but Mr. Miles has no Doubt many of the refuse Slaves are reserved for this Purpose. He has reason to believe this from Observations he has made, and Conversations he has sometimes overheard. When a Slave has been refused, the Blacks have said in his Hearing, "If we can't sell him, such a Man is going to be buried, and he will do for that." In One Instance Mr. Miles remembers, upon the Death of a Chief, that a great many Slaves were sacrificed; he used all the Influence he had acquired with the Natives to prevent it; but his Successor told Mr. Miles, that was impossible; but that the Ceremony should be performed out of his Sight. He however saw several Bodies, and took care to have them buried. On Occasion of the Funerals of great Men, the neighbouring Chiefs, among other Presents, send a Slave or Two in Proportion to their Abilities, and the Rank of the Deceased, for this Purpose. Mr. Miles has now and then, but rarely, met with an Instance of a Slave shewing Signs of Terror on being sold. Nine out of Ten rejoice at falling into our Hands. They seem to be aware that they are bought for Labour, and by their Gestures wish to convince the Purchasers that they are fit for it.

The Slaves are purchased with almost every Article of British Manufacture; with Brandy, Rum, Powder, Arms, Manchester Goods, &c. &c. which Goods are carried to the next Market, and so on into the interior Country from Market to Market.

Mr. Miles being asked, whether there are not Slaves belonging to the Company's Forts, and in what Manner they are employed? replied, The Company have about 400 Slaves, of which there are Ten or a Dozen at each of the Out Forts, and the Rest at Cape Coast Castle. They consist of Bricklayers, Carpenters, and other Artificers. They work for the Benefit of the Company, and to keep the Forts in Repair. We are obliged to be very strict with them; and Mr. Miles is persuaded they would not work but from Compulsion. They are however very useful to us on Occasions

Gold Coast.
Mr. Miles.

sions of Dispute with the Natives. The Natives despise them as being Slaves, and they, as the Slaves of White Men, consider themselves as superior to the other Natives. They were very useful to Mr. Miles in the last War. If a strict Hand is not held over them, they grow idle and mutinous, and have sometimes withdrawn themselves, but have been brought back by the Influence of the Caboceer, or Chief of the Place.

Being asked, Whether any of the free Natives are ever employed in working at the Company's Forts, and with what Success? he replied, They have frequently been employed as Labourers, but in general so little are they disposed to Labour, their Service has not been adequate to the Pay they receive. The general Pay is Twenty Shillings per Month to the Males, and Ten or Fifteen to the Females, according to the Mode of Payment in that Country, which is about adequate to the Half in Sterling Money.

Gold Coast.
Mr. Weuves.

Mr. WEUVES cannot absolutely say what Number of Slaves is exported annually on an Average from this Coast, by the different Nations of Europe; but should imagine from 6,000 to 8,000.

The English have about Two Thirds of this Trade, the Dutch and Danes the Remainder. The French have not any Share in it, except sometimes by Interlopers. The Natives give the Preference to our British Assortments.

Very few of these Slaves are Natives of this Country, not One Fourth of the Whole; the Rest are brought from the interior Countries. Those who are Natives of this Country, become Slaves in consequence of their Crimes; such as Theft, Witchcraft, and Adultery: And they also become so by Gaming. Mr. Weuves does not believe that Murder is one of the Crimes for which they are made Slaves, but that it is punished with Death, to which the Criminal is sentenced by the Pynims. He never saw himself an Instance, but has heard of it; and the Punishment is by cutting off the Head. Neither the King nor the Pynims sell Slaves themselves, but their Dependants or Slaves do for them.

Mr. Weuves being asked, Whether any of the Slaves upon the Gold Coast are Prisoners made in War? replied, No: They all of them become Slaves in the Manner before mentioned by him. There never was a War in that Country, during all the Time he resided there.—Being asked, Whether any are made Slaves by Kidnapping? he replied, No: It would be impossible. The Inhabitants of the Country are universally known, and if such a Thing was attempted, there would be a Hue and Cry, from one End of the Country to the other, after the Man that was missing.

The Age at which they are in general sold as Slaves, is from Fourteen up to the Age of Forty; but Mr. Weuves has seen whole Families sold at once—the Grandfather, Father, Mother, and Children at the Breast. This happens for the Crime of Witchcraft, which involves the whole Family.—Being asked, What the People understood by the Crime of Witchcraft? he replied, They understand a Power of doing Mischief by supernatural Means, and sometimes a Power of killing their Neighbours, or even a whole Community. The Pynims, and the whole Town, are the Persons who determine whether those accused of Witchcraft are Witches or not, and drive them away accordingly.

Mr. Weuves believes that these Slaves are sold for the Benefit of the Town at large; but particularly for that of the principal People of the Place.

There are not very apparent Marks of great Distress, either in a Family, or in Individuals, when they are so sold. Mr. Weuves believes that in this Situation they are very glad to get away. This applies not only to the Persons accused of Witchcraft, but to those who are sold for the other Crimes before-mentioned. The Slaves are not always chained when they are carried down to the Ships; but the Gold Coast Negroes, being the most turbulent of any, have a Log of Wood, of the Length of Three or Four Feet, and weighing Eighteen Pounds or more, fastened to their Arm; and when they walk, they carry it either on their Head or their Shoulders. The Inland Negroes are allowed to walk about freely, with a Man before, and a Man behind, to prevent them from running away.

There is a Number of domestic Slaves upon the Gold Coast: Some of them are employed in planting Yams, &c. others in Fishing, and some are hired of their Masters by the Europeans. If the Master has purchased them, he has a Right to sell them; but if he inherits them, or they are born in the Country, he cannot sell them, unless convicted of Crimes.—Mr. Weuves does not know that they breed Slaves on the Gold Coast with a View to selling them.

With respect to the Manner in which the Slaves brought from the interior Country are made so, it is hardly possible to be known, they pass through so many Hands. The Slave Brokers themselves do not know; but Mr. Weuves conjectures, that in the interior Country they become Slaves in the same Manner as those on the Gold Coast do. The Gold Coast Brokers go from 100 to 150 Miles up the Country to purchase them; from what further Distance they may be brought, it

it is impossible to say; but it is probable they come from a very great Distance, and from different Countries, for they talk different Languages. Their Colour is yellower than that of the Gold Coast Negroes, though their Hair is the same, and they have Marks, some on their Hands, and some on their Arms, and different Parts of their Body, and some have their Teeth filed like Saws; all which Distinctions Mr. Weuves considers as Proofs of their being of different Tribes. They are in general not so robust as the Negroes of the Gold Coast, but much more tractable. The Slaves shew no Signs of Apprehension or Concern, when brought to be sold: They are purchased by the Europeans with various British Manufactures, East-India Goods, and British Spirits: These Manufactures are sent up into the Country, where there is no other Supply, as the Natives have no Manufactures of their own. In Case any of the Slaves offered for Sale are not purchased by the Europeans, they are set aside for Sacrifices.—Mr. Weuves understood the Language very well, and has heard them talk to this Effect among themselves.

Being asked, Whether he had ever known an Instance of a Slave destroyed because he was not sold? replied, He knew an Instance of a Woman being destroyed, who was accused of Witchcraft, and could not be sold. In order to save her Life, Mr. Weuves offered to give an Anker of Brandy for her; but her Head was cut off before his Messenger arrived.

Mr. DALZELL cannot exactly state the Number of Slaves which are exported annually from the Gold Coast, nor in what Proportion they are exported by the several Nations of Europe; but the Number is very considerable, and the English have considerably the largest Share in this Trade. The Slaves are purchased of the Black Traders, who reside in the Towns on the Coast, and carry on this Business.

With respect to the Manner in which they become Slaves, the Natives of the Country become so from having committed some Offences, for which they are tried, and condemned to be sold. The most usual Crimes for which they are so sold, are Adultery, Witchcraft, and Theft; and the Criminal is sold in general for the Advantage of the Person injured, though it sometimes happens that the Expences of the Prosecution exceed the Amount of the Compensation. The Proportion which the Native Slaves make of the whole Number sold on this Coast, is very various; sometimes as much as One Half. The Slaves brought into the Country are procured from Markets in the inland Parts, and the Brokers say that they are Slaves made in War. They pass from Market to Market. The Traders of the Coast do not go above 200 Miles up the Country, to the Places where these Slaves are brought for Sale. Mr. Dalzell is informed, that there is generally a Duty paid to the Princes of the Country through which they pass. Of the Slaves brought down to the Coast for Sale, the Fantees and the Ashantees are best esteemed, as the most hardy. The Slaves from the inland Country are more tractable, but not so robust.

Mr. Dalzell being asked, Whether any of these Slaves are procured by Kidnapping? replied, He does not believe that among themselves they ever procure them in this Manner, though the Fantees have been charged, when acting as Auxiliaries in War, with having possessed themselves with some of the Stragglers from both Parties, and having sold them as Slaves.—If they had been found out, they would have been punished by the Sovereigns of both:—Such Acts are as reproachful there, as Theft or Robbery.

Mr. Dalzell being asked, What, in his Opinion, would become of those Slaves, if they were not disposed of to Europeans? replied, They would sometimes incorporate among themselves the Slaves made in War: They sometimes do so now; but those of a higher Rank would, he believes, from Motives of Policy, generally be put to Death; and Delinquents, probably, would always be punished with Death.

Mr. Dalzell, speaking of the Disposition of the Slaves in general, in the Course of the Voyage from the Coast of Africa, says, that in general they grow to be in good Spirits, and to be so attached to the Ship, that it is often a distressing Scene to part with them in the West-Indies. The old Men are sometimes sullen and dejected; the young Men are soon reconciled to their Situation, and do not appear to regret their Country. Delinquents, who know their Lives are forfeited, of Course do not wish to return. It has been reported, that Guinea Traders have often torn Children from their Parents: This is not so. Mr. Dalzell once, indeed, purchased a Son, when pressed by the Father to buy him, as the Son had committed a Theft, for which he would have been sent to the King of Dahomey, and his Life would have been forfeited, if he had continued in the Country, as his Crime was stealing from a White Man; which, as far as Mr. Dalzell knows, is never pardoned. Parents sometimes pawn their Children, or near Relations, to Captains of Ships for Goods; and though their Liberty in such Case, if not redeemed, is forfeited, yet it is the Practice of the Captains to transfer them, when they leave the Coast, to some other Ship; and in this Condition they sometimes remain a Twelvemonth, to give Opportunities for Redemption; and though in the End they are sometimes carried off, it is but rarely.

Whydah and Dahomey.
Mr. Dalzell.

out of the Country. Others are Prisoners of War; others become Slaves for their Crimes. The procuring Slaves may sometimes be a Motive for making War; but Mr. Dalzell believes not commonly. He has heard from Tradition, that Wars were as frequent before they had any Knowledge of the Europeans.

Part of the Prisoners made in War, if not sold, are incorporated among the Slaves belonging to the King, and Part are put to Death. The Crimes for which they are condemned to be sold, are principally Adultery (for which they condemn to be sold, sometimes the offending Party only, and sometimes the whole Family), Theft, and Witchcraft, by Means of which latter, People are supposed to be put to Death. In these Cases there is no Form of Trial that Mr. Dalzell knows of, but every thing is done by the Command of the King. If a Theft is committed upon an European, the Thief is punished with Death; for which Reason we seldom make Complaint of it.

Some of the Slaves are brought from the interior Country, beyond the Kingdom of Dahomey, and from very distant Parts: There are Markets to which the Traders go. The Slaves are known to be of different Countries by the Marks on their Bodies, and by the Difference of their Language. Mr. Dalzell once bought a Slave who could talk and write Arabick; he called himself a Malaye, but they did not understand his Language sufficiently to collect from what Country he came, but understood that he had been passed from Hand to Hand from a distant Country.

Mr. Dalzell being asked, whether he had ever heard of Persons being made Slaves in those Parts of the Country by kidnapping?—replied, If the Question relates to White People, the Thing is impossible. With respect to the Black, he knows of no such Thing, and in this Part of the Country it must be detected: Every one that sells a Slave pays a Duty to the King, whose Officers would soon detect any thing of this Sort, and the Man would be punished, possibly by being sold for a Slave himself.

Mr. Dalzell laid before the Committee the following Account of the Expences attending the Purchase of a Cargo of Slaves at Whydah, viz.

To the King of Dahomey for Permission to trade:

For a Ship 14½ Slaves	3	The King gives in Return Boys of 7 or 8
A Snow or Brig 7	2	Years.
A Sloop - 3½	1	

These Slaves are valued at about 5 Oz. or £. 10 each, as follows:

6 Ankers of Spirits	-	20 Cabefs Cowries	-	40 Silefias.
4½ Barrels of Gunpowder	-	25 Guns	-	10 Pieces of Cloth.
40 Bars of Iron	-	6 Brafs or 12 Iron Blunderbuffs.	-	
Other Goods in Proportion.				

Say Expences for a Ship.

To the King 14½ Slaves, at 5 Oz. each	-	-	72 : 8
For the Factory House 2 Slaves	-	-	10.
Canoe and Canoe Men's Hire	-	-	35

After paying the Customs, which ought to be done as soon as possible, for the Traders dare not receive Goods till the King has got his Dues, the Viceroy gives the following Servants, viz.

One Conductor, whose Office is to take Care of Goods coming from, and Slaves going to the Beach, and ought to be answerable for Deficiencies; he is paid Two Galinas Cowries, equal to One Shilling, every Time he takes Charge of any Thing going or coming; and a Flask of Brandy every Sunday. His Pay may be valued at	-	-	7 : 8
Two Brokers or Interpreters, at Two Tokies per Day (3d.) each, and at the End of the Trade, One Anker of Brandy, and One Piece of Cloth each; all which may amount to	-	-	5 : 0
Two Boys for Servants, at Two Tokies and a Piece of Cloth between them	-	-	3 : 0
One Door Keeper, and a Boy to serve at the Tent at the same	-	-	3 : 0
To a Messenger for carrying the News of the Ship's Arrival, and the Captain's Compliments to the King, Ten Galinas and One Flask of Brandy	-	-	0 : 3
To the Gong Gong Beater, for announcing the Opening of Trade, Ten Galinas and One Flask	-	-	0 : 3
To the Trunk Keeper, who takes Care of the Slaves while on Shore, a Bottle every Sunday, and a Cloth at the End of the Trade: This may amount to about	5	-	1 : 0
			To

Slaves.

PART I.

To the Captain of the Water-side, at the Ship's Departure, One Piece of Cloth and One Anker of Brandy	Oz.	
	1	: 8
To Six Water Rollers, at Two Tokies per Day each, besides which they have Two Tokies for each Cask they roll, and at the End of the Purchase Two Pieces of Cloth and One Anker of Brandy. The whole may be about	10	: 0
One Woman to bring Water, and One Washerwoman, at Two Tokies per Day each, and a Cloth at the End of the Trade. The Washerwoman has Six Tokies to buy Soap each Time she washes. Their Pay may amount to	5	: 0
To the Viceroy, who goes with his People to receive the Captain and conduct him to the Fort, One Anker and Two Flasks Brandy	1	: 2

Whydah and Dahomey.
Mr. Dalzell.

To the said Viceroy for his particular Customs.

One Point d'Espagne Hat, One Piece of Silk, One Cask Flour, and One Cask of Beef or Pork;—valued at	7	: 0
The customary Allowance for making a Tent on the Beach, one Anker of Brandy and One Ounce Cowries	2	: 0
Porters are paid at the Rate of Three Tokies per Load, unless very heavy, in which Case they have more in Proportion, as Ten Galinas for a Puncheon of Liquor or a Chest of Pipes. The whole of their Pay may be about	20	: 0
Equal to 368 l. Sterling.	Total Ounces	184 : 0

40 Cowries	} make	{	1 Tokie.
5 Tokies			1 Galina.
20 Galinas			1 Cabefs.
4 Cabefs			1 Ounce Trade, or 40 s. Sterling.

From Bonny and New Calabar about 14,000 Slaves are exported annually; 3,000 are purchased by the French, the Remainder by the English. No other Country trades there. Much the greatest Part of the Slaves are of the interior Country, and a few of Andomey, and the Creek and Braspan Country; and a very few indeed Natives of Bonny and New Calabar. The Europeans are very little acquainted with the interior Part of the Country; but from the best Information Mr. Penny has been able to procure from the Traders, and from the Slaves themselves, the greatest Part of the Slaves become so by Delinquency; the rest are Prisoners of War.

Bonny, New Calabar, and Countries adjoining.
Mr. Penny.

Mr. Penny believes that some of the Slaves are brought from Countries still more distant in the interior Parts of Africa. They sometimes find from the Slaves that they have travelled Two Moons (or Months) before they arrived at the Sea Coast. They may travel at the Rate of from Twenty to Twenty-five Miles a Day.

With respect to Wars being made in these Countries for the Purpose of obtaining Slaves, Mr. Penny does not in general believe they are. The States are small, independent, and numerous, and the People of a vindictive Nature. There are traditional Accounts of Wars, and very bloody ones, before the Europeans traded there. The Memory of Africans is wonderful. He could mention the most surprising Instances of it. Mr. Penny does not believe in general that many Delinquencies are imputed for the Purpose of making Slaves. With respect to their being kidnapped, he can say nothing as to this Part of the Coast.

There are domestic Slaves in Bonny and New Calabar, who are never sold by their Masters except for Crimes, for which they are tried by the Twelve old Men mentioned in his Evidence respecting the Government of Bonny.

At Bonny the Slaves are purchased of the King, who is the principal Trader, and of other Traders; at New Calabar, of the before-mentioned Amachree, and of other Traders. These Traders go up into the Country to purchase Slaves. They go up the Rivers to the Distance of about Eighty Miles from Bonny, and the same from New Calabar, in large Canoes, with Two or Three principal Persons, and about Forty Men in each. The Canoes go in a Body all together to defend themselves if attacked. At the Head of these Two Rivers there is a Mart for Trade, where the Black Traders purchase these Slaves of other Black Traders, who bring them from the interior Country. Mr. Penny being asked, if he had ever observed that these Slaves had Marks of any fresh Wounds? replied, Not often; but he has sometimes observed such Marks.

The Slaves are purchased with the Manufactures of this Country, India Goods, Spirits, Brass Pans, Arms, &c. &c. and with a Sort of Copper Wreath or Bandage, which are called Manilles, and are considered as the Money of that Country. The People hoard them in great Quantities against Times of Distress. They always carry the Goods up the Country, and a few of the Manilles.

Mr.

Bonny.
Mr. Falcon-
bridge.

Mr. FALCONBRIDGE, in his First Voyage to Bonny, got 380 Slaves, in the last 420. The Slaves taken on board at Bonny were procured of the Black Traders, who go up to Fairs in the Country to purchase and bring them down to the Coast. They pass through several Hands, and come from a great Distance. They bring them in a miserable Condition from the Fairs, half-starved, and exposed to the Wet, in Boats, with hardly any Covering. He does not know whether the Slave Traders pay for the Slaves they purchase, in Manufactures, or in Gold Dust; but we pay for them in Manufactures and in Gold Dust. We purchase the Gold Dust first in order to pay for the Slaves therewith. Mr. Falconbridge believes that none of the Slaves they had on board were Inhabitants of the Coast. A Woman, big with Child, told him, that she was caught as she was returning from a Neighbour's House, and passed through many Hands before she came to them. And an old Man and his Son told him, that they were kidnapped as they were planting Yams. Mr. Falconbridge saw himself a Man who was invited to come and look at the Ship, and was seized, brought on board and sold. Being asked, whether in addition to what he had before said, he had any other Facts to prove that Kidnapping was a common Practice? He replied, On the Windward Coast they are afraid of stirring out at Night; and a Slave in Grenada said to another Person, in the Hearing of Mr. Falconbridge, that he had been employed in kidnapping others, and was afterwards kidnapped himself. Mr. Falconbridge has often seen Slaves go mad.

Being asked how he accounted in his own Mind for the Number of People he imagines to have been kidnapped, and whether this Practice could possibly go to such Extent as he states in his Pamphlet, wherein he says, that Slaves are sometimes brought down to the Amount of Fifteen hundred together? He replied, it was his Opinion, from several Circumstances, that this Practice prevails.

The Slaves brought down from the interior Parts of the Country speak different Languages. They had one Woman whom none of the other Slaves could understand. There is much Difference in the Appearance of these Slaves; they have different Marks, and some are much blacker than others. The Ebo Negroes have their Teeth filed like a Saw.

It often happens that the Slaves offered for Sale are refused. Mr. Falconbridge cannot say what they do with such as are refused; but he has seen them cruelly beaten. He made particular Enquiry whether the People breed Slaves for Sale, and could not find the least Reason to believe it. In the Enquiries he made, he never received any other Account than what he has given of the Mode in which Slaves are made, and never heard of any Wars made for that Purpose.

The following Evidence of Mr. WILLIAM JAMES, a Master in the Royal Navy, and of One of the Divisions in Ordinary at Chatham, was delivered by him in Writing to the Committee, Mr. James being brought to the Committee by Mr. Clarkson while the Report was preparing, and a few Alterations were made in it upon Questions put to this Witness with his Consent.

Bonny and
Calabar.
Mr. W.
James.

Mr. JAMES was Three Voyages to the Coast of Africa for Slaves; the first in the Juno, Captain Pinnell, in or about the Year 1764; the second in the King George, Captain Knight, in or about the Year 1766; and the third in the Britannia, Captain Bruce, in or about the Year 1768. All these were from the Port of Bristol, and were either to Bonny or Calabar. Whatever Mr. James can clearly recollect of the first Two Voyages he will mention, though he wishes to confine himself to the last, from which he returned as Third Mate to Lucie Harbour in Jamaica.

Par. 1. Some of the Slaves sold to the Europeans are such as are termed Prisoners of War. When the Juno was lying, in the Year 1764, in Bonny River, several of the large War Canoes came from the inland Country with Captives. Some Heads, which had been cut off from the slain, were stuck upon Poles, as Trophies. They came in Triumph by the Side of the English Vessels, and afterwards landed their Prisoners, to prepare them for Sale. Whether the People that returned with Slaves had gone out for the sake of revenging an Injury, or on purpose to rob, Mr. James is not able to say; he has heard from the Negroes, that at Times the Way of procuring Slaves by the poorer Traders at Bonny and Calabar, was to go into the inland Country, and take off private Families by Surprise.

That Fraud and Treachery constitute one of the Means of obtaining Slaves, is a Fact which Mr. James can testify of his own Knowledge. The White Traders give the Kings, in whose Territories they intend to slave, what is called a Dash, (i. e.) a Present, for Permission to break Trade. The Black Traders, on the other Hand, pay for every Slave they ship on board, a certain Tax. It so happened, while the Britannia was on the Coast, that a trading Man at Calabar had brought from the inland Country Two Slaves. These he wanted to sell, but was desirous of avoiding, if possible, to pay the before-mentioned Duty to the King. Another Trader, who

who became acquainted with his Wishes, undertook to manage the Business for him. He desired him to bring his Two Slaves down to the Water-side at Night, that he might get them on board unseen, and to attend them himself to the Vessel, that he might receive their Value. His Advice was embraced and followed; they were all conveyed to the Britannia, when the Trader, who undertook to smuggle the Two Slaves on board, pulled off the Mask, and not only sold them, but their Master also. These, and other Frauds of a similar Nature, are constantly practised to make Slaves; and Mr. James has heard from the Guinea Captains, that the Europeans make no Scruple to receive such as they know to have been trepanned in this Manner.

Bonny and Calabar.
Mr. William James.

Mr. James is the more confirmed in his Opinion, that Fraud and Surprise are the Foundation of Slavery, because he has repeatedly conversed with the Negroes in the West Indies, who have told him that they were taken away from their Country in this Manner. One Girl in particular, when he was in Jamaica in the Year 1778 or 1779, informed him, that she, and her Father and Mother, had been thieved by the Inland Traders; and that her Father had been sold on board a Ship different from that to which she and her Mother had been consigned.

Par. 2. Mr. James has heard from the Traders and Canoe Boys of Bonny and Calabar, that some of the Slaves sold to the Europeans are such as have become so in consequence of Debt, and others in consequence of Crimes. The great Bulk of them, however, by the Confession of the same People, were such as had been taken in piratical Excursions, or by Treachery and Surprise; and from what he knows of the Trade, he believes their Assertions to be true.

Par. 3. Though Mr. James is not able of his own Knowledge to say that the Whites are guilty of similar Depredations, yet he believes it to be true; for he has repeatedly heard the Officers of Guineamen boast of having been dexterous in performing such Exploits while running down the Windward Coast.

Par. 4. The Black Traders of Bonny and Calabar, who are very expert at reckoning and talking the different Languages of their own Country and those of the Europeans, come down about once a Fortnight with Slaves; Thursday or Friday is generally their Trading Day. Twenty or Thirty Canoes, sometimes more and sometimes less, come down at a Time. In each Canoe may be Twenty or Thirty Slaves. The Arms of some of them are tied behind their Backs with Twigs, Canes, Grass Rope, or other Ligaments of the Country; and if they happen to be stronger than common, they are pinioned above the Knee also. In this Situation they are thrown into the Bottom of the Canoe, where they lie in great Pain, and often almost covered with Water. On their landing, they are taken to the Traders Houses, where they are oiled, fed, and made up for Sale.

When they have been sufficiently prepared, the Captain and Doctor generally go together to examine them, and to make their Purchases there. No sickly Slave is ever purchased; at least in the Three Voyages which Mr. James made it was never done. When the Bargain is made they are brought away. This is generally in the Close of the Evening. Forty or Fifty of them are brought away at a Time; sometimes in the Canoes of the Traders, and at other Times in the Ships Boats. They appear to be very dejected when brought on board. The Men are put into Irons, in which Situation they remain during the whole of the Middle Passage, unless when they are sick; but not the Boys and Women.

Mr. James was asked the following Questions:

Q. Have you been in the African Trade since the Year 1768?

A. I have not.

Q. How old were you when you went these Voyages?

A. To the best of my Recollection, about Fourteen the first, Sixteen the second, and Eighteen the third.

Q. Was you ever on shore on the Coast of Africa?

A. Yes; at the trading Towns, and to cut Wood and get Water, but never up the Country.

CAPTAIN HALL purchased 280 Slaves in each Voyage, which were bought of the Black Traders, Natives of the Country. He believes these Slaves to have been Captives made in War, and some of them kidnapped, having heard this from some of the Slave Brokers who speak broken English, but does not believe the Number of Slaves who had been kidnapped was near so many as those taken in War. The Kings and their Relations at each Place were the greatest Traders, but there were a Number of others. Being asked, whether he imagined that these Slaves were Prisoners of War made by the Kings, or People kidnapped by them? he replied, None of them were made Prisoners by the Kings, or other Merchants. Captain Hall imagines they were procured by them from other Traders who live higher up the Country, and were probably People of the same Description. Captain Hall supposes that the Food on which the Negroes live in their own Country is Rice, Yams, and Poultry, and now and then a salted Tyger or Elephant.

River del Rey, and Calabar.
Captain Hall.

Captain Hall believes the Africans to be as capable of Attachments, and as virtuous in all Respects as Europeans; and imputes their Despondency on being sold, to their being taken from their Friends, Relations, and Country.

River del
Rey, and
Calabar.

Captain Hall.

Captain Hall has seen Canoes, in which Sixty or Seventy Persons were paddling, come down the River with Thirty or Forty Slaves, who were generally with their Hands tied behind them, and some of them in Irons. Captain Hall believes that none of the Slaves he bought were People of the Coast. And being asked, What Age the Slaves were who were offered to him? replied, From Children up to Thirty. Sometimes they offered an old Man or Woman; but they were so invariably rejected, that they seldom brought them.

The following Evidence of Mr. JAMES ARNOLD was delivered by him in Writing to the Committee, Mr. Arnold being brought to the Committee by Mr. Clarkson, while the Report was preparing, and a few Alterations were made in it upon Questions put to this Witness with his Consent.

Cameroons.
Mr. J. Arnold.

MR. JAMES ARNOLD served Five Years in his Majesty's Navy, as Surgeon and Surgeon's Mate. He quitted the King's Service at the Conclusion of the last War, and has since made Three Voyages to the Coast of Africa, as Surgeon and Surgeon's Mate, on board Two different Vessels belonging to the Port of Bristol.

The first Voyage was to the River of Bonny, on board the Alexander, Captain Mactaggart, in Quality of Surgeon's Mate, under Mr. Alexander Falconbridge, Surgeon of the said Vessel.

The second Voyage was on board the Little Pearl, Captain Joseph Williams.

And the third Voyage (to which his present Evidence entirely applies) was in the same Vessel (the Name of which was changed to that of the Ruby), commanded by the said Captain Williams. This Voyage was to the Island of Bimbe, a small Island situated opposite to that Part of the Continent of Africa distinguished by the Name of the High Lands of the Cameroons.—Mr. Arnold having mentioned that he made his first Voyage to the River of Bonny in the same Ship with Mr. Falconbridge, was asked, Whether the Circumstances stated in the Pamphlet published by Mr. Falconbridge were, according to his Judgment, founded in Fact?—and confirmed the same.

He then delivered in a Paper, intitled, "Some Particulars of a Voyage to Guinea, by James Arnold;" being a Copy of what he had sworn to before Edward Montague, Esq; and certified to be a true Copy, examined with the Original by the Reverend Mr. Clarkson: Which Paper is as follows:

A.

Some Particulars of a Voyage to Guinea by James Arnold.

On the 9th of August 1787 Mr. Arnold sailed from King-road, on board the Brig Ruby (late Little Pearl), Joseph Williams Master, for Africa, as Surgeon of the said Vessel. The whole Crew, including the Captain, Men, and Boys, amounted to Nineteen. On the 25th of September following we arrived at the Island of Bimbe, the Place of our Destination. This Island, which is a very small one, is situated opposite to that Part of the Continent of Africa which is distinguished by the Name of the High Lands of the Cameroons.

The first Person who was purchased at this Island for the Ship was a young Girl of about Fifteen Years of Age, whom we called Eve; for it is usual on board the Slave Ships to give the Appellation of Adam and Eve to the first Man and Woman that are brought on board. This Girl, who was extremely clever and intelligent, told Mr. Arnold the following Tale: "That a Goat had been found in her Father's Garden, which, she said, had been purposely put there: That one of the Traders and great Men of the Place came in the Morning, and finding the Goat there, charged her Father with having stolen it, and said, moreover, that nothing less would satisfy him for the Offence than One of his Daughters as a Slave. In consequence of this, he was obliged to produce them, or abide by the Consequences himself. They were Three in Number, and the great Man, liking her the best whom we called Eve, took her and sold her to those Traders, who afterwards brought her to the Vessel." She came from a Place called Bunje, which is on the opposite Continent of the Cameroons.

About Three Months afterwards, a young Girl of about Eight Years old was brought on board. On being placed on the Quarter-deck, she either saw, or attracted the Notice of the other young Girl just mentioned. They very soon embraced each other, and went below. Their Features were much alike, and it appeared, upon Inquiry, that they were Sisters. Mr. Arnold had never the Curiosity to inquire how she came into the Situation of a Slave.

It repeatedly happens, that Relations are brought on board, such as Brothers and Sisters, Wives and Husbands, and these at separate Times. The Scenes exhibited between them are often very affecting.

To proceed with this Narrative : About Three Weeks after the Ruby had arrived at Bimbe, a Cameroons. black Trader brought another on board. They drank together, and were sociable in the Vessel; when, on a Signal being given by the Captain to some of the Ship's Company, the Person brought on board was immediately seized and put in Irons. He was afterwards carried to the West Indies. Mr. J. Arnold.

In this Manner Five others were taken. They were brought to the Vessel at Five separate Times by the Traders. They were conducted to the Cabin, where they refreshed themselves and appeared merry, but on their coming out, were seized by the Sailors, who had received Orders from the Captain for that Purpose. For Mr. Arnold has heard the Captain say, in all these Instances, to the Sailors, "Mind, such an one is intended for us; stand by and seize him;" or Words to that Meaning.

Three Males and One Female were also on board the Ruby, who were said to have been sold for Debt. One of these was a Trader: He had borrowed a Gun of another Trader to complete his Assortment; he was unable, however, to return it on Demand: In consequence of this, he was seized and sold. The History of this Man Mr. Arnold learned from the Person who brought him on board the Vessel.

There were also among the Slaves, as far as Mr. Arnold could learn from Inquiry, some who had been sold for Adultery; One of these confessed that he had been guilty, but others that they were innocent, this Crime having been purposely laid to their Charge that they might be taken and sold.

On board the Ruby were also Five or Six who had received Wounds, which Wounds had been seemingly made either by a Cutlass or a Knife; for they appeared, except One, to be clean cut. One Man had a Wound on his right Ankle, and another had a Wound on one Side of the Head: The Fore-finger of a Third was nearly cut off. These Wounds must have been given them while the Ruby lay at Bimbe; for they came under Mr. Arnold's Care, and did not appear to have been more than of a Week's Date.

Mr. Arnold did not inquire of these how they became Slaves, but set them down in his own Mind as having been taken either by Stratagem or Force; that they had been resisting the Efforts of their Captors, and that during their Resistance they had met with the above Wounds.

Mr. Arnold was the more confirmed in this Opinion, because there were several Boys on board from the Age of Seven to Twelve, who had no Relations on board. These Boys could never have come to the Ship either for Adultery or Debt; but must, Mr. Arnold thinks, have been stolen or taken by Fraud or by Force; which Custom he believes to be much in force.

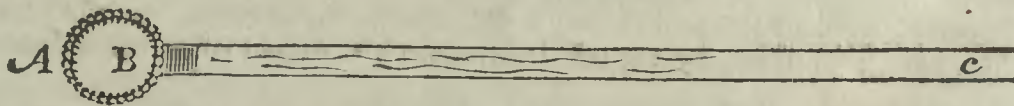
If there is any other Circumstance to strengthen his Opinion more, it is, that he has heard Captain Williams often say, who had been long in the Slave Trade, that People watch in the long Grabs at Angola, and make Slaves of all those who chance to be passing that Way.

By these Means, viz. by means of Charges (either feigned or real) of Adultery or Debt, by enticing People on board and detaining them forcibly, and by means of Treachery of other Kinds (as Mr. Arnold verily believes), many of these Slaves who were on board the Ruby were obtained.

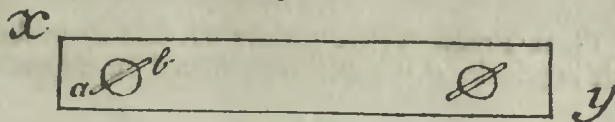
Manner of bringing the Slaves to the Vessel, and examining them there.

The Slaves who thus came into our Power (Mr. Arnold observed) were all of them brought from the opposite Continent. The Traders of Bimbe were accustomed to go for them in their Canoes. They attended Fairs that were held at Bunje; and it is worthy of Remark, that more were universally brought down at the full Moon than at any other Time.

When the Traders had bargained for their Slaves on the Continent, they led or drove them down to their Canoes. This was done in the following Manner: The Arms of some of the Slaves were tied behind them, and made fast with a Kind of Ivy, which is used there as a Rope; round their Necks was a Collar made of Roots or Twigs, and to this was fastened a Pole of about Three Inches in Diameter, and Three Yards long, of the following Form:



The Circle A B represents the Collar, and B c the Pole or Handle with which they are led along. This was the Situation of some, while others were secured in a different Manner. The Arms of those to whom Mr. Arnold alludes were not tied behind their Backs, as in the former Case, but were confined by means of a Board,



X Y represents such a Board. The Two Circles are the Two Holes through which their Hands are put, and a b is a Pin of Wood which is fixed tight upon the Wrist.

Cameroons.
Mr. J. Arnold.

Confined in this Manner, they were placed in the Bottom of the Canoes, generally about Five in each, and conveyed to Bimbe. The Traders, having first prepared them there for Sale, brought them on board the Ruby; many of them were in a shocking Situation, but particularly those whose Arms were tied behind them; for the twisted Ropes before mentioned had been drawn so tight across the Wrist and other Parts, that their Arms were much swelled, and the deep Marks occasioned by them were not erased for some Time.

The Slaves who are thus brought down by the Traders from Bunje, and other Places on the Continent, are not all of them Natives of those Parts; for a Female on board the Ruby had come a considerable Way from the interior Country; no one on board could understand her Language. Having learnt a little English in the course of her Voyage, she gave them to understand that she had been purchased for a few Beads: That in travelling down, she was sold to a Trader for some Beads and Manilloes; who, conducting her still farther, sold her for Beads, Manilloes, and some Cloth. In this Way she travelled on, increasing her Value, and came at last to the Vessel; she was much frightened on the Firing of a Gun, and said that she had seen no such Instrument in her Country; she said also, that she had travelled Six Moons.

In the Manner then before mentioned the Slaves were received on board the Ruby. It was Mr. Arnold's Business to examine them before they were purchased for the Vessel. If a Man was ruptured, or a Woman had a fallen Breast, they never bought them. If they did not exceed Four Feet, they were refused; much also depended on the Goodness of their Eyes and Teeth. Mr. Arnold believes that they refused full as many as they bought.

Manner of the Trade.

It was usual in those Parts where the Ruby lay (Mr. Arnold observed), to trust such of the principal Traders as were People of Character with Goods from the Ship. Those to whom we were particularly known, were, King George, King Peter, and Quon, a very capital Trader, all from the Cameroons; King Mafon, his Son Captain Dick, Peter, Bimbe Tom, Bimbe Jack, and Great and Little Tiri, from the Island of Bimbe.

But though, as observed before, we intrust the Traders with Goods, with which they go to the Fairs, yet we expect that they should leave us something as a Pledge for their Return. To satisfy us in this Particular, they leave their Children and Relations in our Custody, whom we distinguish by the Name of Pawns. As the Traders bring us Slaves, or, in other Words, as they pay their Debts, so these are released. But if they are unable to discharge them at an appointed Day (which Day is fixed for the sailing of the Ship), they are taken to the West Indies and sold.

The following is an Instance of what Mr. Arnold has been now relating: While they were lying at the Island of Bimbe*, Captain Bibby, of the Molly of Liverpool, came out of the River Cameroons to the Cape of the same Name, having several Pawns on board belonging to Three of the Traders before mentioned, viz. King George, King Peter, and Quon; Captain Bibby had given them notice that he should sail to the Cape, and that he would wait there Three Days before he went to Sea, and that if the Pawns were not redeemed by that Time, he should carry them to the West Indies and sell them there.

In consequence of this Declaration, the Three Cameroon Traders before mentioned came to the Island of Bimbe, and begged of Captain Williams of the Ruby to spare them some Slaves and Ivory, that they might redeem those Pawns which the before-mentioned Captain Bibby had threatened to take away.

Captain Williams did not wholly comply with their Request; however, he spared them Eleven Slaves and Five Teeth, which they immediately carried on board the Molly; in consequence of which, Six or Seven of their Pawns were released. All these were brought to the Ruby, and were there kept as Pawns for those Goods which Captain Williams had advanced to the Traders before mentioned.

This happened on the Fifth of February 1788, and on the next Day the Molly sailed for the West Indies, having on board, by the best Information Mr. Arnold could collect, about Thirty Pawns.

The Transaction of which Mr. Arnold has been now speaking was attended with bad Consequences; for the Traders, when they found that Bibby had actually sailed, were so incensed, that they immediately left us, and returned to the Cameroons, with a Determination to seize and stop all the Captains of every Description, whether in the Ivory or Slave Trade, who might be there; Five of them (as Mr. Arnold was afterwards repeatedly informed) were accordingly taken, carried into the Country to the different Towns of the Three Traders before mentioned, and chained down to Trees. In this Situation the Traders insisted upon it, that a Schooner should be dispatched after Bibby to bring back

*Vide detached Pieces of Evidence annexed to the Information received from the Island of Barbadoes, No 3, 4, and 5.

back the Pawns, and that they should remain in Confinement till her Return. A Schooner was accordingly dispatched, with Slaves on board to give in Exchange for the said Pawns. In the Interim, however, and before the Return of the said Schooner, the Officers of the different Vessels, aided by the Seamen, who were armed, went to release the above Captains from their Confinement. One Sailor was wounded and One Black Man was killed, and others wounded in the Scuffle. By these Means Four of the Captains were released, but the Fifth, named Bean, Captain of a large Ship belonging to London, being farther inland, could not be rescued, and he was still in Confinement when the Ruby left the Coast.

Cameroons.
Mr. J. Arnold.

By means then of these Pawns, which Mr. Arnold has now sufficiently described, the Trade of Bimbe and the Cameroons is carried on. The Medium of Exchange at these Places is called a Bar; this Bar is worth about Four Shillings in our Money. A Gun is, generally speaking, sold to the Natives for Three Bars, and a prime Slave in these Parts does not, Mr. Arnold believes, cost us more than Ten or Twelve Pounds per Head.

Mr. Arnold added, he was sorry to be obliged to confess that the Slave Trade at Bimbe and the Cameroons, as far as his Observations went, was conducted on the Principle of Force.

Of this he gave some Instances which had fallen under his own Knowledge.

A Day or Two before we arrived at Bimbe, he observes, the Comet, Captain Wilding, of Liverpool, was lying there. It is to be observed that the Natives of Bimbe subsist principally upon Fish. It so happened that they were employed in this Occupation at this Time; Captain Wilding, considering that the more there were employed in this Way, the less there would be to go for Slaves, and the longer he would be in completing his Cargo, determined to force them to be employed in the Slave Trade. He accordingly fired among them, while they were attending their Fish Pots in their Canoes, and endeavoured by these Means to strike such a Terror into them, as to make them leave their Employment. This Mr. Arnold heard from Captain Wilding's own Mouth, when he visited on board the Ruby: The Ruby fired upon them also.

Captain Williams also was equally well known for forcing Trade, and for forcing the Natives to trade upon his own Terms; Mr. Arnold has seen different Black Traders come on board to dispose of their Ivory, and has seen them repeatedly beaten by the Captain and put into Irons, because they would not comply with his Terms in taking inferior Goods in Exchange for their Commodities. Of this he will give the following Instance, as it will shew the bad Effects which may result from such bad Proceedings.

On the Island of Bimbe the most considerable Trader, and a Man of the greatest Consequence, was called Bimbe Jack. One Morning he came on board with Ivory to trade. The Captain having reserved his best Guns for the Purchase of Slaves, offered him others of an inferior Sort: These he refused to take, saying, that he should never be able to dispose of them to the other Traders; upon this the Captain immediately seized him, and with some Assistance confined him. He put a Collar round his Neck, to which was fastened a large Chain; the End of this Chain was put through Two Ring Bolts on the Deck, and locked to the farthestmost Bolt with a Key, which Key was afterwards kept in the Captain's Cabin. The Captain however pretended, that he did not stop him for refusing the Guns, but for the Debts contracted by the Three Cameroon Traders before mentioned, whose Pawns he had released from Bibby.

Bimbe Jack, astonished at this Treatment, asked him how he could possibly stop him for another Man's Debts; that he was not a Cameroon Man; that the Cameroons were not Bimbe, nor Bimbe the Cameroons; that if he had had any Share in the Transaction, or if he had ever passed his Word for the Cameroon Traders, the Case would have been quite altered, but that he had never done so, and that he had therefore been very unjustly seized and detained.

At this Juncture, and while this Act of Violence was taking place, Bimbe Jack's Canoe was along-side of the Vessel, and some of his Canoe-boys in it. Little Tim, however, a Black Trader who had come with him, was on board the Brig, and, seeing the Transaction, jumped immediately into the Canoe, and pulled away for the Island. The Captain immediately upon this ordered the Two Top-sails to be bent, and went over the Bar with the Schooner Saint Andrew, Captain Martin (belonging to Mr. Teast of Bristol, in the Wood and Ivory Trade); fearing lest his Vessel, in consequence of seizing and confining Bimbe Jack, who was a Man of the first Consequence in the Island, might be cut off.

The Ruby continued over the Bar for about Three or Four Days; when, on account of the very heavy Tornadoes, and Inclemency of the Weather, as well as Want of Water for the Middle Passage, she came in again with the Schooner St. Andrew, Bimbe Jack having been all this Time in Confinement.

When the Ruby had crossed the Bar again, her Boat was sent for Water in company with the St. Andrew's Boat, and the Men were armed. They completed the Ruby's Water, but, during the Time of watering, several Canoes were seen hovering about from different Parts, which gave the Captain reason to suppose that they intended to take the Boats; but they were deterred at that Time on account of the Ship's Guns.

Cameroons.
Mr. J. Arnold.

About Three days afterwards Captain Williams, having now completed his own Water, hailed Captain Martin to know if he had gotten Water enough for his own Vessel, and that if he had not completed it, he had better do it now, and that he would assist him. Captain Martin made a Reply, in consequence of which the Ruby's Boat with the Second Mate and Four Men well armed, was sent off, and was joined by that of the St. Andrew, whose People were armed in the same Manner. In consequence of the Mate and Four Seamen having gone off in the Boat (as now described), and Four others having died before, there were left on board the Ruby, including the Captain, himself, Men and Boys, but Ten White Persons.

Such was the Situation of Affairs on board the Ruby, when the Natives made an Attempt to retaliate upon us for our Conduct to Bimbe Jack, the whole Process and Success of which will be found in the following Description :

A Trader from Bimbe came on board us, and demanded a Debt of Salt. One or Two People came with him into the Ship, but his Canoe-men remained in his Canoe, which was lying by the Bows of the Vessel. In a little Time the Chief Mate and some of the Crew were employed in measuring and keeping a Reckoning of the Salt.

While they were so employed, a second Canoe was discovered to be coming to the Ship with a Slave on board, and a third with Two; upon which the Chief Mate went to the Captain, and expressed his Alarm on the Occasion. But the Captain desiring him to mind his own Business, and measure out the Salt, the Two Traders, with their Slaves, were accordingly admitted on board the Vessel.

Being now on board, they proceeded to the Captain's Cabin, with whom they were bargaining for their Slaves, when a fourth Canoe coming along-side, the Captain left them, to purchase Fish. They immediately took advantage of his Absence, and got Possession of the Key, that was hanging up in the Cabin, and that belonged to the Chain which confined their Countryman, Bimbe Jack. This was immediately conveyed to him, and while the Captain was busy in purchasing his Fish, he endeavoured to unlock his Chain.

The Carpenter, however, perceiving the Attempt that was now making, informed the Captain, when he was instantly seized by Bimbe Jack, and, by the Assistance of another black Man, was confined. At the same Instant the Two Traders before mentioned seized the Captain, while those who overlooked the measuring of the Salt, pushed the Chief Mate, Cooper, and others, overboard into the Canoe that was then lying at the Bows of the Vessel. By this Time some of the Canoe-men had jumped into the Brig, and the Canoes that were fishing at no great Distance from the Vessel joined them immediately, and great Numbers of the Natives were soon on board.

They took care as speedily as possible to secure us, and to put us into their Canoes: When this was done, they released Bimbe Jack, and Three Cameroon Traders who had been detained in the same Manner. They released also the Cameroon and Bimbe Pawns, together with Eight Men-boy Slaves, who were then upon the Deck. This being effected, they left the Vessel, carrying their Prisoners, Pawns, Slaves, and every Thing, on shore.

The black People, on our landing, were very riotous, but particularly the Women, who began to pelt us with Stones, Fish, Sand, and whatever they could collect, as well as to tear by main Force the very Clothes from our Backs. The Captain was stripped stark naked, and the same Collar (Mr. Arnold believes) was put upon his Neck which he had put upon Bimbe-Jack's. He was chained with the same Chain to a Tree; and at the same Tree were confined the Carpenter and the Chief Mate, in the same Manner, where they remained during the whole of the Night, several of the Natives walking round them with their Lances and Muskets, and guarding them. The rest of us were disposed of at the different Traders Houses, and treated well.

Bimbe Jack, however, though he had been so ill used, took compassion on his Oppressor, the Captain, and brought him a Coat to shelter him, and gave him some Rum and Water to drink. The next Morning he was released from the Tree, though he still walked about in the Chain and Collar, and was properly guarded and secured. As for the Mate and Carpenter, they still remained at the Tree. The Captain was detained in the Island from May 7th, 1788, to May the 10th.

During this Time, it had been settled at a Palaver or Council of the Island, that the Captain, on account of his violent Behaviour, should give up to the Natives *all the Articles of Trade that then remained* in his Vessel*; that the Pawns and Slaves that had been released should be forfeited to them; and that every Debt then due to the Ship should be cancelled; and that upon no other Terms should he and his People be released. In consequence of this, all the Articles of Trade that *remained**, which were sufficient for the Purchase of Thirty-six Slaves, were brought on shore, and we were all happily released.

* Thirty-six
Slaves Goods.

J. A.
* had been
agreed for.

J. A.
Apr. 1, 1789
N. B. Mr.
Arnold's E-
vidence was
received by

Such were the Consequences of the Captain's rash Conduct to Bimbe Jack, and of his Endeavours to force a Trade; and such, Mr. Arnold believes, have ever been, and will be, the Effects of such Treatment. A Boat belonging to the Comet, of Liverpool, was cut off by the Natives of Fernandipo, while on Trade for Yams, and but One Person was saved. Another Boat, belong-

ing to the John of London, on her Passage from the Windward Coast to the Cameroons, shared the same Fate, and the whole Crew, amounting to Five, were killed. All this happened while we were at Bimbe; and so long as we continue to trade as we do, so long (Mr. Arnold believes) similar Instances will be found.

To proceed: Besides the Instance of Captain Wilding's firing among the People of Bimbe, to make them pursue the Slave Trade, and Captain Williams's Conduct to Bimbe Jack, to make him trade upon his own Terms, Mr. Arnold will mention One or Two Instances more.

Three Cameroon Traders came one Night on board of us with their Ivory, to trade; the Captain, for the same Reason as he had confined Bimbe Jack, seized them, and put them in Irons, and exactly on the same Pretence. They happened to be in Confinement when the Natives of Bimbe took the Ship, as before related; and Mr. Arnold verily believes, that if they had not been released at that Time, we should have taken them to the West Indies, and sold them for Slaves.

At another Time Captain Williams had intrusted a Bimbe Trader with as many Goods as were equivalent to the Purchase of a Slave; the Trader, having been at Bunje and other Places, returned with Two, One of which he sold to Captain Williams, and the other to Captain Wilding of the Comet, before mentioned. One Day afterwards he came on board of us with his Two Brothers, when all the Three were seized and put in Irons by the Order of Captain Williams, because he had dared to sell a Slave to Captain Wilding; nor was One of them released till the King (whose Sons they were) had brought some Slave or Slaves to the Ship, and by these Means given him the Preference to the other. In this Manner did Captain Williams force a Trade, doing many arbitrary Things, nor did he ever consider in what Way a Slave was taken, so long as he could get him into his Possession; having often said, that if he had had a Ship of sufficient Force, he would have laid siege to the Island and have taken away all he could; which even now he threatens to do if he can get another Ship.

The Ruby lying at Bimbe, a Woman was one Day brought to us to be sold; she came with a Child in her Arms. The Captain refused to purchase her on that Account, not wishing to be plagued with a Child on board; in consequence of this she was taken back to the Shore. On the following Morning, however, she was again brought to us, but without the Child, and she was apparently in great Sorrow. The Black Trader who brought her on board informed Mr. Arnold that the Child had been killed in the Night to accommodate us in the Sale.

The following Evidence of Mr. DAVID HENDERSON, Gunner of his Majesty's Ship Centurion at Chatham, was delivered by him in Writing to the Committee, Mr. Henderson being brought to the Committee by Mr. Clarkson, while the Report was preparing, and a few Alterations were made in it upon Questions put to this Witness with his Consent.

Mr. HENDERSON was Two Voyages in the African Trade from the Port of Liverpool; one in the Brig Trial, Captain Price, and one in the Snow Richey, Captain Richey, about the Years 1767, 1768, 1769, but he does not exactly know; and another to the same Coast for Wood and other Articles, in the Year 1770, from New York to Gaboon River. In those Voyages he was before the Mast.

Slaves.

Art. 1. Mr. Henderson is of opinion, that many of the Negroes who are sold as Slaves become so by means of Treachery and Force. His Opinion in this respect is founded upon the following Circumstances; he never was on shore during the Time he was in the Slave Trade.

Cameroons.
Mr. J. Arnold.

the Committee on 21st March, and recorded; and the above Alterations in the Margin were made by Mr. Arnold on the 1st of April following at his own Desire, and are inserted in the original Evidence in his own Hand-writing.

Gaboon River.
Mr. D. Henderson.

When Mr. Henderson was up the River Gaboon, about Twenty-five Miles above Parrot Island, he has seen King Abraham's People, with their War Dresses on, go out in Bodies of Eight, Ten, and Fourteen at a Time, for the Purpose, as he was then informed, and as every body understood, to waylay and take the Negroes in another Quarter. These People were accustomed to go out with Muskets and Lances; but they had no Goods by which they could purchase Slaves. They were often absent for Ten Days or a Fortnight at a Time; sometimes they would bring in Five or Six Captives, at other Times more, and at others less. The People so brought down shewed Marks of the greatest Grief.

All this he has seen, and he has moreover been informed by the Traders themselves that the Natives were made Slaves of in this Manner.

When Mr. Henderson sailed from New York to Gaboon, there was on board the Son of one of the Kings of a District on that River. This young Man had been Twelve Months at New York for Education, and was then returning home. He was constantly saying how they obtained the Negroes for Slaves in his Part of the Country; and that if he should be so fortunate as to find a Vessel in that River trading for Slaves, he would become a great Man, for he would arm his Father's People, and send them on such an Errand.

Gaboon
River.

Mr. D. Hen-
derfon.

Mr. Henderfon has also heard from the Slaves on board, that they were taken by Surprise in the Night, and brought down to the Ship.

As a farther Proof of the Truth of Mr. Henderfon's Assertion, he says, that in a former Voyage on board the Trial, was a young Lad of the Name of Coffee, who had been put on board as a Pawn. This young Lad spoke the English Language, so as easily to be understood. He informed Mr. Henderfon, that the People of the Shore were accustomed to go to the inland Country with Muskets and Lances, and catch all they could, and bring them afterwards down for Sale.

Art. 2. Mr. Henderfon has reason to believe, from the following Fact, that the White People put the same Practices in force upon the Blacks, as the Blacks do upon one another. While he was lying in Gaboon River, a Liverpool Snow came in; Three Canoes immediately went on board her to trade; but as the Captain was not going to slave there, but further to Leeward, he confined the People who came in them, to the Number of Twenty-five, and sailed off with them. Their Canoes he afterwards turned adrift; One of these came on shore where Mr. Henderfon and a Party were cutting Wood, and they broke it up, at the Captain's Request, for Firewood. There happened to be at this Time in Gaboon River a large Dutch Frigate-built Vessel, trading for Slaves; this Vessel, in consequence of the Interruption of the Trade by means of the Act of Treachery mentioned, went in Pursuit of the Liverpool Snow, but without Success.

In the Trial, Captain Price took from the Coast Four Hostages or Pawns, who had not been redeemed, and sold them in Jamaica.

Congo to An-
gola; Loan-
go, Melimba,
and Cabenda.
Mr. Penny.

The Number of Slaves that, on an Average, are annually exported from these Three Kingdoms, may be from 13,000 to 14,000. They are all exported by the French at present, except at Amberiffs, which is to the Southward of Cabenda, where Mr. Penny trades with Two small Vessels, and gets about 400 Slaves per Annum. He believes there are no other English Vessels which trade there. He excepts also that Part of Angola which is in Possession of the Portuguese, where they have a large Town, called Loango St. Paul's. The Portuguese Settlements extend to the Southward from Loango St. Paul's to Fort St. Philip, being an Extent of Coast of about 100 Leagues, from whence they annually export, according to the best Information he can collect, to the Number of about 8000 Slaves.

The French have been in the sole Possession of this Trade only Two Years. They have not acquired it by Force, but by giving superior Prices for the Slaves, and by greater Encouragement to the Trade in other Respects; namely, a Bounty to the Ships that trade in Slaves, and a Bounty per Head upon Slaves imported into their Colonies in their own Bottoms.

Mr. Penny being asked, Whether the English or any other European Nation had any Share in this Trade formerly? replied, Only in Time of War, when we had almost the sole Possession of it. During the Peace before the last War, the French drove us out of it in the same Manner as they have done now. Being asked, From what Causes it had happened that the French have succeeded by their Encouragements in turning us out of the Trade on this Part of the Coast of Africa, and not on the other Part of it? he said, He believes it proceeds from the greater Facility with which the Trade on this Part of the Coast is carried on, from the Manners of the Inhabitants, which more resemble those of Asiatics, from the Beauty and better Accommodation of the Country, and the superior Healthiness of the Climate. In Places where the Trade is carried on with more Difficulty, and under greater Hardships, the French have not equal Spirit in meeting us; besides, this Part of the Coast being nearest to the Isles of Mauritius and Bourbon, the French Ships chartered by Government to carry out Stores to these Islands, return from thence to this Part of the Coast with India Goods for the Purpose of this Trade, and bring with them the European Goods with which they were laden in Europe, in order to complete their Assortment. The Angola Slaves are preferred in the Island of St. Domingo, as they are of a milder Disposition, and make the best House Slaves and Mechanics. Mr. Penny observed, that the French by means of their Bounties are making a great Progress in this Trade in other Parts, particularly at Whydah, Lagos, Benin, New Calabar, and Bonny, &c, and have raised the Price of Slaves, though our Trade has not yet greatly suffered by it, except in the Course of last Year, in some Degree, at Whydah, Lagos, and Bony.

The Slaves procured on this Part of the Coast, are either Delinquents, or Captives made in War. Many of them are brought from a Distance in the interior Part of Africa; Mr. Penny believes from the very Centre of Africa, for he remembers when he was on this Coast in the Year 1783, he was told by One of the Princes, who was a considerable Trader, that he had been up the Country, where he had met with other Traders, who said they had been at the opposite Sea, where they had seen White Men. Mr. Penny conceives this must have meant Mozambique.

Mr. Penny does not conceive that their Wars are made principally for the Purpose of acquiring Slaves; but that they arise from Ambition and Resentment, as in other Countries. He speaks only as Matter of Opinion, but believes there would not be fewer Wars if the Trade did not exist.

Being asked, whether he did not believe that Crimes were imputed for the Purpose of bringing the People into a State of Slavery? he replied, That from the Experience he had had, he could not

not charge his Memory with any Thing of that Sort; but there may be bad and wicked Men in these Countries who may charge People with Crimes with this View.

About Three Fourths of the Natives of these Kingdoms are in a State of Slavery, but the Masters sell these Native Slaves to Europeans, *only* when they are guilty of Crimes; nor do they sell them to one another, as he believes, when they have not been guilty of Crimes.

Congo to Angola; Loango, Melimba, and Cabenda.

Mr. Penny.

Being asked, who is the Judge of the Crime when they are sold to Europeans on account of Delinquencies? Mr. Penny replied, That he could speak only of what passed on the Sea Coast. There the Judicature consists of a Prince of the Blood, and of other Counsellors, who examine Witnesses, and after Evidence taken, decide on the Fate of the Delinquent. He believes the Prince, or the chief Governor of the Town, appoints these Judges. He has been present at Two or Three of these Trials, and has seen the Persons accused acquitted, and great Demonstrations of Joy expressed on such Occasions.

The Crimes they are in such Cases accused of, are Murder, Adultery, Witchcraft, and Theft.

Mr. Penny does not know, that either upon this Coast, or any other Part of the Coast of Africa, the Natives breed Slaves for the Purpose of selling them; but the Head Men of this Country are accounted more or less rich in proportion to the Number of Slaves they possess.

Being asked, if there is any Period of the Year in which it is more easy to purchase Slaves in greater Numbers than at others? Mr. Penny said, That on this Coast they may be equally purchased at any Time of the Year, except when there are Wars in the interior Part of the Country, which put a Stop to the Trade for some Time, but afterwards they come in greater Numbers. The greatest Traders from whom the Slaves are purchased on this Part of the Coast are the Princes, but there are other inferior Traders besides, who either go themselves, or send up into the Country for them, and are sometimes absent from Three to Six Weeks. Sometimes the Traders of the interior Part of the Country, who come from a great Distance, come down to the Sea Coast, and bring their Slaves; and in such Cases, the Traders resident on the Coast act as Brokers. The Slaves that come from a Distance do not speak the same Language.

The Slaves are purchased with British Manufactures and India Goods, principally Cotton and Linen Cloths, and are never paid for with Money. With respect to the Manner of purchasing the Slaves, Mr. Penny does not think that any Regulations could be made for their Benefit.

Mr. Penny being asked, whether he conceives this Trade to be a profitable one in general to the Merchant? replied, He thinks it, upon the whole, an advantageous Trade; and added, he would beg leave to observe, that should this Trade be abolished, it would not only greatly affect the Commercial Interest, but also the Landed Property of the County of Lancaster, and more particularly the Town of Liverpool; whose Fall, in that Case, would be as rapid as its Rise has been astonishing.

Being asked, if this Trade is profitable to the Captains employed therein? he said, Several of the present Merchants were originally Captains in the Trade. They reckon at Liverpool, that the Profits of the Captains, the Mates, and the Surgeons, amount to about 55,000*l.* per Annum.

Captain DOMETT, in a Letter to the Admiralty, dated 31st January last, after referring to his Precedings during his Run down the Coast of Africa to the Southern Place of Trade on the Coast of Angola, says, that he spoke with only One English Ship on the whole of the Coast of Angola, and the Coast of Loango, which, with One small Vessel near 30 Leagues up the River Zaire, he was certain were all the English Vessels there.

Captain Domett, of His Majesty's Ship Pomona.

The French and Portuguese have all the Trade on that Part of the Coast of Africa.

Mr. FALCONBRIDGE got 150 Slaves in his Voyage to Angola, who were brought a great Way down the Country; he knows but of One who was an Inhabitant of the Coast. He cannot say how those that were brought from a distant Part of the Country were got, but the Manner in which the Inhabitant of the Coast was got was thus:—One of the Magistrates of the Place wanted some of our Goods, and not knowing how to get them, he accused a Fisherman of Extortion, and condemned him, and ordered him to be sold immediately.

Angola.
Mr. Falconbridge.

Mr. Falconbridge being asked, whether the French have a great Trade at Angola and Bonny? replied, Since the Peace, they have driven us entirely out of the Trade at Angola; and at Bonny they have almost as great a Trade as we have. Being asked, what was the Effect of the Suspension of the Trade in Slaves during the War, and whether the Country appeared more cultivated in consequence of the Suspension of the Trade? he replied, He believed the Effect of the Suspension was only to make the Inhabitants more industrious, and oblige them to cultivate their Lands, as he has stated in his Pamphlet.

This he has Reason to believe was the Case at Angola, where, when they first arrived, they found no Slaves ready for Sale; but he did not perceive any Difference in the Appearance of the Country, with respect to a greater Degree of Cultivation, in consequence of the Suspension of the Trade.

The following Evidence of the Rev. ISHAM BAGGS of Yarlington, near Wincanton, Somerset, was delivered by him in Writing to the Committee, Mr. Baggs being brought to the Committee by Mr. Clarkson, while the Report was preparing, and a few Alterations were made in it upon Questions put to this Witness with his Consent.

Rev. Isham
Baggs.

Mr. BAGGS was with Commodore Thompson Two Voyages in the Years 1783 and 1785 on board the Grampus to the Coast of Africa, as his Chaplain, Companion, and Friend. It was an Object with the Commodore to land whenever he could, and to inquire of the Black People into the Mode of obtaining Slaves: He never consulted the Whites on the Subject, as not thinking them on that Continent worthy of any Credit. Mr. Baggs always attended him on Shore, and was always present at these Conferences with the Natives: It was impossible for Mr. Baggs to put down the several Instances and Relations then and there heard: He cannot therefore, from this Circumstance, as well as that of a Want of Recollection, relate the Particulars; but as the Mind, when impressed by numerous Facts, imperceptibly discerns and comes to some general Decision, so what he has to offer with respect to the Mode of obtaining Slaves, as well as the History of the Seamen in the Slave Trade, is the Result of those particular Scenes and Narratives which were laid before Commodore Thompson and himself in the Course of the Two Voyages above mentioned; and this Result may be looked upon as true as if he was in Possession of all the particular Transactions that gradually co-operated in producing it.

Par. 7. Upon examining into the various Ways by which the Natives of Africa were reduced to a State of Slavery, Mr. Baggs was almost universally informed by the Black Brokers, that Crimes constituted One of the Ways by which they were doomed to Servitude; that the Revenue of the Kings of the Country depended on the Sale of Slaves, and that they therefore strained every Nerve to accuse and to condemn. In consequence of which it was, that their Codes of Law were made wholly subservient to the Slave Trade; that every Offence, however trivial, was punished with Slavery, and that great Distinctions were made in Crimes, in order that more might suffer; for there were some of such a Description, such as capital Crimes, or Crimes of State, that not only the Perpetrator of them was forced into Slavery, but his innocent Family and Relations.

Par. 8. A second Source, from whence the Slave Trade derived its Continuance and Support, was universally said to be War, which War appeared to be neither more or less than public Pillage or Robbery. These Wars were generally made without any Provocation, and for no other Purpose than that of getting Slaves. The Inhabitants of the different Villages were perpetually making Inroads into the Territories of each other, and carrying off all they could meet with; and they were induced to do this, because there were generally Ships upon the Coast to take off their Hands as many as they could catch and bring. This is all that Mr. Baggs knows upon this Subject. He has mentioned Crimes, and War or public Robbery, as the Two grand Sources of supplying the Europeans with Slaves; and this was the whole Result of his and Commodore Thompson's Inquiries during the Two Voyages that they made to the Coast together.

Par. 9. It appeared during the Examination of the different Black Traders by Commodore Thompson and Mr. Baggs, that it has happened, that when the marauding Parties have come down with their Booty to the Water-side, there has been no Ship to take them away, and that they have on such an Occasion killed their Captives. The Reason given for such a Procedure was, that they would not be at the Expence of maintaining them, and that they were unwilling to send them back. These Murders, in the Opinion of Mr. Baggs, are all chargeable to the Slave Trade; for, if that Trade had not existed, the unhappy Sufferers would have been unmolested in their several Habitations; they would never have been brought down to the Coast; and the Circumstance of Inability, or a Dislike to support and maintain them, and of Unwillingness to send them back, would have never occurred.

Par. 10. It was formerly a Custom with the English to prevail on the Natives to come on board under Pretence of Traffic, and then to weigh Anchor, and take them off. This Custom has however become less frequent than formerly. Mr. Baggs remembers but One Instance of it while the Grampus was upon the Coast.

It appearing in several Parts of the above Evidence, that the Number of Male Slaves exported annually from the Coast of Africa, exceeded generally the Number of Females; the Committee were led to enquire into the probable Cause thereof, and thereupon directed the following Question to be transmitted to the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa, and to the several Persons who had been examined with respect to the Trade in Slaves.

Q. To What Cause is the Difference in the Number of Male and Female Slaves exported from the Coast of Africa to be imputed? Whether it is that the European Traders prefer purchasing

purchasing Males rather than Females, or whether there is a greater Difficulty in obtaining Female Slaves than in obtaining Males?

State the Causes for the Preference in the First Case, and for the Difficulty in the Second.

In Return to this Question, the following Answers have been received.

The Statutes under which the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa was constituted, having restrained them, as well as their Servants in Africa, from any Share in the Traffic of transporting Negro Slaves from any of their Settlements in that Country to the West Indies, they have not had a sufficient Acquaintance with the Subject referred, to enable them to investigate the Question put to them; but being desirous to testify their Readiness to obey their Lordships Commands, upon this and every other Occasion, they were proceeding with every Degree of Attention and Assiduity to collect the most correct Information on the Question of Reference they were able by Application to such of their Servants, now in England, as have resided any considerable Time in Africa. But understanding that the Question had also been referred to those Gentlemen individually, the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa did not proceed further in their Investigation, apprehending the Information they could have so collected would be laid before this Committee by the Parties (from whom it must have been obtained) with more Advantage than by them, and therefore begging to refer thereto; especially as any Thing they could offer on the Subject must be the Effect of Inquiries rather than of any local official Knowledge they can possibly possess of the Matter of Reference.

Committee of
the Company
of Merchants
trading to
Africa.

In obedience to the Directions of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, I have considered the Question accompanying the Letter to me of the 19th May, and for the more perfect Satisfaction of their Lordships, I shall first examine the general Question, as it is stated therein, and which I apprehend, if well answered, will leave very little to be said to the subsequent Branches of it.

Mr. Barnes.

The general Question is, To what Causes is the Difference of Male and Female Slaves exported from the Coast of Africa to be imputed?

To which I answer, that this Difference appears to me to be imputable to the Three following Causes. First, to the Practice of Polygamy which prevails throughout Africa. In all Countries where there is a partial Appropriation of one Sex, there must be a proportional Redundancy of the other. In the Popish Countries of Europe, the Celibacy of the different religious Orders of Males must produce such a Redundancy of Females, for whom the only Provision is a Convent, In all the different Nations of Polygamists, the unequal Distribution of the Females must on the contrary produce a still greater Redundancy of Males; a Part of which may be disposed of in the Levant, and in Barbary by the Plague, War, Castration, or a worse Prostitution. But the great and universal Remedy in all such Countries is a Commerce in Slaves, which appears so indispensably necessary, that I must question, whether Polygamy could exist without it. Now in the Negro Countries of Africa, where they have no Women but of their own Stock, where the Plague is never felt, War but little destructive, Castration never practised, and unnatural Passions unknown, and where all the surrounding Nations resort for Slaves, it is very natural to conclude, that the Redundancy of Males must necessarily fall into this Channel.

Secondly, To some of the very Causes of Slavery itself: Men are more exposed to the Dangers of War than Women: They are more apt to commit civil Offences, and in all such Cases, where Males and Females are involved in the same Calamity, the first Cause still has its Operation, the young Females are kept for Wives, and the Males are sold for Slaves.

And thirdly, To the Unfitness of Females for the Slave Market at a much earlier Age than the Males. A Woman, through Child-bearing, may appear a very exceptionable Slave at Twenty-two or Twenty-three Years of Age; whereas a healthy well-made Man will not be objected to at Four or Five and Thirty; consequently, if an equal Number of Males and Females of like Ages were affixed for Sale, a much greater Proportion of the Females would be rejected, not for sake of Assortment, but on account of Quality.

With regard to the first Division of their Lordships Question, viz. Whether the European Traders prefer purchasing Males rather than Females, I have to observe, That though it is impossible to conduct the Business, either of a House or of a Plantation, without a Number of Females, yet as the Nature of Slave Service in the West Indies, being chiefly Field Labour, requires, for the immediate Interest of the Planter, a greater Number of Males, the European Trader would of course wish to purchase his Assortment according to the Proportion wanted; but the Fact is, he has not an Option, for the Reasons already mentioned; and in most Parts of Africa, it is with great Difficulty he can get as many saleable Females as will form any tolerable Assortment, which ought to consist of about One-third Part.

As for the latter Division of the Question, it is so fully answered in what I have already said, that I do not think it necessary to trouble their Lordships with any Thing further upon it.

Male Slaves are more hardy, easier obtained, and of less Value in Africa, and more Value in the West Indies than Females, who are more serviceable to their Owners in Africa than Men, from their Labour in the Field, domestic Use, Subordination, and breeding Slaves.

Mr. Poplett.

Prime Male Slaves are generally sold in the West Indies for 36*l.* per Head; Women from 25*l.* to 30*l.* and are more subject to Disease and Death at Sea than Men, and therefore less valuable to the Traders.

PART I.

Slaves.

Captain
Heatley.

I can only assign Two Reasons for the Preference of Male to Female Slaves: First, the Male is better able to stand the Fatigue of Passage: Secondly, the Male at particular Markets may fetch from 5 l. to 10 l. Sterling per Head more than a Female. This is no general Rule, for a good Angola or Ebo Female Slave will fetch as much Price as a Male.

The above are my Reasons, had I my Choice; but I never knew an Instance in the Course of my Trade, where a good Female Slave, or Boy or Girl, was refused by the European Trader. I have known many Instances, and have often been under the Necessity of purchasing very ordinary Female Slaves, and have exchanged prime Males for such, in order to obtain a sufficient Number of Females, to prepare the Provision for the Cargo. In the River Gambia the Corn is all pounded and reduced occasionally to Flour in wooden Mortars.

The Reasons I assign for the Disproportion of Female to Male Slaves, are, First, that Women in Africa are fully employed in domestic Cares, nay more, she works in the Field while the Male is smoking his Pipe, consequently she is not so much in the Way of Temptation, nor has she the Opportunity for the Commission of Crimes as the Male.

Secondly, The Natives, whose Riches consist in Slaves, prefer purchasing Females to Males for very substantial Reasons; the Females (who are the labouring Part of the Community) are much more tractable than the Male; nor are they so subject to elope from their Masters. It is customary for the Natives to bring prime Males to a Ship or Factory to exchange for an indifferent or ordinary Female, or for small Boys and Girls, from Five to Ten Years of Age.

Thirdly, In the Wars few Women and Children are made Prisoners. If apprised of an Attack, they remove the Women to Places of Security.

Mr. Eldrid.

The Difference in the Number of Male and Female Slaves, exported from the Coast of Africa, is occasioned by the Demand in the West Indies and America being greater for the former than the latter.

Female Slaves can be procured on the Coast with more Facility than Male Slaves.

Mr. Matthews,
Mr. Dalzell,
Mr. Norris.

The chief Causes, in our Opinion, that occasion a greater Number of Male than Female Slaves being brought to Market, are,

First, Polygamy universally prevails in Africa, and the Men of all Ranks, as often as their Circumstances permit, increase the Number of their Women; the Fantees in particular seldom part with a handsome Female Slave.

Secondly, The retaining and incorporating Male Captives taken in War, is deemed dangerous and impolitic; they are therefore generally sold or put to Death, whilst the Females are reserved for domestic Services.

Thirdly, We believe that, except in the Article of Gallantry, Men are oftener guilty of Crimes, by which they forfeit their Liberty, than Women.

Although the European Traders find a greater Demand for Males in the newly settled Islands, yet they take their Chance, and generally purchase every saleable Slave that offers of either Sex. At Annamaboe and Angola they sometimes give even a superior Price for Women to assort their Cargoes, although Women sell in the West Indies for Forty Shillings less than the Men.

Rev. Mr.
Newton.

On the Windward Coast of Africa (the only Part I am acquainted with), and at the Time I was there, the Number of Male Slaves purchased usually exceeded that of the Females in the Proportion of about Four to Three, and sometimes of Three to Two. This Difference was not owing to any Preference given by the European Purchasers; for though Males were in fact preferred to Females, because they yielded a better Price in our Islands, yet all the Slaves that were offered (if judged saleable) were brought without a Discrimination, and the same Price given upon the Coast for a Woman, and even for a Girl, if taller than Four Feet Four Inches, as for a stout full grown young Man. I cannot with Certainty assign the Reasons why fewer Females than Males are brought to the Ships and Boats for Sale; and it would be impertinent to take up Time with mere Conjectures; I shall therefore only observe, upon this Part of the Question, that some Persons think (and it seems not improbable) that a very considerable Part of the Slaves sold to the Ships and Boats are kidnapped or stolen. If so, it may be supposed that Females, who abide chiefly in their Towns, are less exposed to this Danger than the Males, whom the Purposes of Hunting or Traffic may lead further and more frequently from Home: And as Polygamy generally prevails in Africa, it is possible that some Female Captives may be reserved in their Families, who would otherwise be sold.

Mr. Falcon-
bridge.

On the Coast of Africa, the Captains of Slave Ships never wish to purchase more than One-third Females. The Planters in the West Indies in most Cases prefer Males, because they lose the Labour of a Female in the latter End of Pregnancy, and for a little Time afterwards; the Child is some Years before it can be put to Labour. In my Opinion, if the Europeans were so disposed, they could purchase in Africa (at least) as many Females as Males.

The Difference in the Number of Male and Female Slaves exported from Africa, arises from various Causes: As far as respects the Exportation from the Gold Coast, the following Reasons may be assigned. Mr. Miles.

First, That almost every Man in Africa keeps Two Wives, some Three, and many People of Consequence from Twenty to Thirty; indeed, we now and then hear of a King, or other great Men, having One hundred or more in their Seraglio.

Secondly, That the Crimes which chiefly subject the People of that Country to Slavery, are such as the Men are most subject to: They are great Gamesters; Gaming begets Debt, and Debt often tempts them to Theft. Again, Adultery is sometimes pardoned in the Women, but never in the Men; the latter must pay the Forfeit, or be sold; indeed, where the Connection has been with the Wives of great Men, no Ransom is admitted.

Thirdly, It is the Custom of the Country to employ Women in all domestic Stations, scarce such a Thing being known on the Gold Coast as a Man Servant (One Bossum, or confidential Slave, in great Families, excepted) but such as serve Europeans.

To the above may be added the prevailing Opinion, that many of the Slaves sent from Africa have been Captives taken in War: If this Opinion be well founded, (and I believe it may apply to certain Parts of Africa), it accounts also in some Measure for the Number of Males exceeding the Females, as it may reasonably be supposed few of the latter take the Field.

European Traders generally prefer Two Thirds Males and One Third Females, if they can so afford them; but Women are sometimes so scarce, that it is difficult to obtain even that Proportion. This Preference of Males to Females arises from the former being more eagerly sought for by the Purchasers in the West Indies.

In Conformity with the Desire of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, communicated to me by Letter of 19th of May, I have to answer, that the Women are much more difficult to be procured in Africa, from the following Causes. Mr. Weuves,

Every Man in that Country (be he ever so poor) never keeps less than Two or Three Wives; those in middling Circumstances from Ten to Fifteen or Twenty. These Women are generally employed, and act in every Respect as Servants, which Men in that Country (unless amongst the Europeans) are never suffered to do; hence the Usefulness of the Women renders them scarce; add to which, very few of them are sold for any other Crime than Adultery, and that is very often forgiven them; whereas the Men being liable to Slavery from Theft, Adultery, Gambling, &c. their Number sold must of Course bear no Proportion to the Women.

From the above Cause it being evident, that there is no Proportion between the Numbers of the former and the latter sold, that must account for the present Mode of making African Purchases, which is Two Males to One Female, and even this Proportion it is very often hard to obtain.

The Reason why there are fewer Female than Male Slaves exported in the Ships from the Gold Coast is the Difficulty of procuring them on that Part of the Coast, the young Women being kept in the Country by the rich and powerful Natives. The same Reason operates in the Eboe Country; but a still stronger Motive induces the Natives not to dispose of them, which is, that it is the Custom of the Country for the Women to work in the Field, and do other laborious Offices: Of course Captains of Ships have it not in their Power to purchase more young Female Slaves than are offered for Sale; and it certainly would be an Act of Inhumanity, as well as bad Policy, to bring off aged Women. Mr. Miles,
Mr. Anderson,
Mr. Baillie,
Delegates
from the City
of Bristol.

The West India Islands being the great Mart for Slaves to the European Traders from the Coast of Africa, and the Culture of the Sugar Cane, and Management through all its laborious Stages, for which the Male Slaves are chiefly purchased and more peculiarly adapted, is evidently the Reason why the Preference is given to that Sex. A Boy of Twelve Years of Age will in general sell for more than a Woman of Twenty, but full grown young Men are in highest Estimation; Health, Strength, and Bone having every Preference, and exactly in the same Proportion with a Planter at Jamaica or the Windward Islands, as it would in a Dray Horse to a Carman in London: All Handicrafts of seasoned Negroes excepted. Captain
T. Wilson.

The Females are mostly purchased for domestic Uses, and consequently (in Plantations) are not required in a Proportion of more than One to Four or Five. I estimate this Proportion, and at this Distance of Time, by Guess; but to the best of my Judgement, Experience, and Recollection, I never heard of any Difficulty in procuring Female Slaves on the Coast of Africa; on the contrary, they are frequently pressed, if not forced on the European Trader, by the Black Merchant, who will not part with a Lot of Males alone, although at the same Time fewer in

PART I.

Slaves.

Captain
T. Wilfon.

Proportion are brought down to the Sea Side, deterred no Doubt by the Difficulty of felling them, for many of these come by Water down the Rivers, or in Drovers, from Seven to Eight hundred Miles Inland on the Coast of Gambia, far beyond the Source of that River, which exceeds this Distance from the Sea.

In the West India Sea Ports, and Inland Towns, the domestic Slaves cannot well be prevented from increasing; but in the Plantations, Experience will convince every impartial Enquirer and Observer, it is quite the Reverse, as much the larger Proportion of Planters would, and certainly do, yearly replace their Slaves at the Expence of from 40*l.* to 60*l.* a Head, as the Markets fluctuate, with what they term Healthy new Negroes, rather than breed them, and look forward from Sixteen to Eighteen Years for their full and actual Service.

P R O D U C E.

Senegal and
Goree, almost
to Gambia.

Mr. Wad-
strom.

FROM Cape Blanco down almost to Senegal, the Soil is nothing but Sand; from Senegal to Cape Verd, the Country begins to be in some Places hilly and woody; and from Cape Verd down almost to Gambia, there are Woods and Mountains, some of the latter very high. The Valleys between are sandy, but mixed with a great Number of Shells. Mr. Wadstrom has observed that the Sugar Cane, Tobacco, and particularly Cotton and Indico of a good Quality, grow there.

Being asked if any of these Articles are made Use of in the Country by way of Merchandize? he replied, The first Trial of this Sort was made last Year by a Frenchman, who carried from thence to France, some Dye Woods, Cotton, and Indico, to see whether they would answer. The Indico was not made into Cakes, but only boiled down a little for the Convenience of Carriage.

Dr. Spaarman.

The Nature of the Soil is Sand, and a little Clay and Marle, but it is very fruitful; it produces in great Plenty Two Sorts of Millet, some Sorts of Pulse, and Fruits of various Kinds, Cotton and Indico wild. He never saw any Tobacco there; there are Canes of a great Height, and of a sugary Taste, which might produce Sugar; none of these Articles are cultivated for Exportation except Millet, which is sold to the European Traders, for Food for the Slaves.

Mr. Wad-
strom.

The Question being put to Mr. Wadstrom and to Dr. Spaarman, whether they thought that by any and what Encouragement, the Natives of this Country might be induced to cultivate the above Articles, so as to make them Objects of Commerce? Mr. Wadstrom gave it as his Opinion that the only Encouragement would be by settling a Colony of Europeans there, and though they would proceed by very slow Degrees, yet they would gradually reconcile the Princes and the Natives of the Country to it; and he added, that he should himself be glad to be One of the First to engage in such an Undertaking.

Dr. Spaarman.

Dr. Spaarman thinks also this might be accomplished by planting Colonies among them, and paying them for their Labour. They have at present some Sort of Industry, which by Example might be increased. They would not at once be brought to regular and diurnal Labour, but by little and little they might be reconciled to it.

Goree, and
Countries ad-
joining.

Mr. Dalrym-
ple.

The Part of the Country Mr. Dalrymple has had Occasion to see, was well inhabited. The Soil, which is a Mixture of Sand and Black Earth, is remarkably fertile, producing, with very little Labour, Two Species of the Millet, the large and the small, in great Abundance. It produces also without Cultivation, the Sugar Cane, Indico, Tobacco, (which he believes to be a Plant indigenous to the Country, but cannot positively say), and Two Species of Cotton; the Tree which is Fifteen Feet in Height, and the Shrub never rising above Two Feet. The last produces a Cotton of a very fine Staple, of which their Pagnes are made; a Plant which bears a Cotton of a Nankeen Colour, is cultivated in several Places near the Cape, but Mr. Dalrymple has Reason to think that this Plant has been imported from the East Indies by the French.

Mr. Dalrymple does not know that the Negroes cultivate the Sugar Cane, they are ignorant of the Art of extracting Sugar from it; but from the great Quantity they consume, it would seem that

that at particular Seasons of the Year it constituted some Part of their Food. They have no Rice in this Part of the Country, but a great deal grows in Senegal, and on the River Gambia. All the Tobacco that grows here is the Effect of Cultivation. They prefer ours as stronger. It does not consist with his own Knowledge that they prefer our Tobacco to their own, but Mr. Dalrymple has been told it by some Captains in the Trade of that Country. Indigo grows without Cultivation in most Parts of this Coast, is superior in Quality to the best produced in our West India Islands, and is scarcely inferior to that which grows in the Province of Guatemala. The Negroes use it to dye their Pagnes, or Cotton Cloths, which are commonly striped blue and white. They gather the Leaves at all Seasons indifferently, which they pound in wooden Trays, and make up in Balls; these Balls, when used, are infused in cold Water, in which Wood Ashes have been dissolved. Mr. Dalrymple does not know whether any of this Indigo has been exported.

Goree, and
Countries
adjoining.

Mr. Dalrym-
ple.

Tobacco grows in considerable Quantities on this Part of the Coast, but the Negroes are ignorant of the Mode of curing it. He cannot speak as to the Quality of it, but remembers that for smoking our Soldiers preferred it to that of America.

Besides the above mentioned Plants, this Country produces some Ginger, and a considerable Quantity of that Species of Pepper known by the Name of Malaguetta, or Grains of Paradise, much used by Distillers of Spirits in this Country.

Here also are found Groves of Ebony, the Tree called Kofs by the Natives, several Species of the Acafia, and on the high Lands about the Cape, the Gum Dragon, besides many other Trees, all of which would answer for Cabinet Work.

This Country produces some Slaves, though not in great Numbers, some Ivory, and a considerable Quantity of Wax.

The Trade in Ivory and Wax is not carried on to any great Amount. There is a great deal of Cabinet Wood, but it is not exported.

Mr. Dalrymple has heard that this Country extends inwards about 200 Miles, but believes no Englishman ever went near so far within Land. They have many Villages dispersed over the Country.

Mr. Dalrymple has seen a Town containing near 3,000 Inhabitants. The Houses are made with Reeds, and finished in the Inside with a considerable Degree of Taste and Neatness, and are kept extremely clean. The usual Food of the People is Millet, which is produced with little Labour. They have Pease, Beans, Cucumbers, and Melons. They sometimes eat Meat, but seldom. They have great Herds of Cattle, Cows, Goats, and Horses; but the latter not in great Numbers.

Mr. Dalrymple has heard that the Country is less populous since the Introduction of the Slave Trade, though he never saw any ruined Villages. The Villages are entirely built with Reeds; so that a whole Town, in case of being destroyed by Fire, can be rebuilt in a few Days; but if it should not be rebuilt, Vegetation is so vigorous, that the Spot where the Town stood, is in the course of a few Weeks covered with long Grass and Bushes.

Mr. Dalrymple being asked, what Encouragement would, in his Opinion, contribute to extend the Trade in the above Articles of Produce? replied, He did not pretend to give any Answer to that Question.

The People in these Countries have an Idea of Property in Land, beyond that which arises from immediate Occupancy. The Property of all Land is supposed to be in the King, which he distributes out to the Village, and takes away again at his Pleasure. The Alcaide of the Village distributes it among the several Inhabitants thereof, in proportion to their Wealth, and in conformity to his, the Alcaide's, Pleasure. On this Land they raise Two Species of Guinea Corn, and the Indian Corn, the Manyoc, which is a Species of Yam, and great Abundance of the large Water Melon; as also great Quantities of Rice, which is very cheap there, and with which they feed themselves and the Slaves they breed there. There are Europeans, English and French, settled on the Side of the River Gambia, and also in the Kingdom of Demel, who have purchased Land for very inconsiderable Quantities of Brandy and other Articles of Traffic, on which they raise, in Addition to the abovementioned Articles, Bananas, Plantains, Oranges, (which also grow wild) Indigo, Cotton, and the Palmetto Tree, from whence they draw the Palm Oil and Wine; from the Root of this Tree they draw the Oil, and from the upper Part, under the Branches, they draw the Wine, by Means of Incisions made in the Bark. The Cotton is the finest in the World: There are Three Sorts of it, fine White, coarse White, and Cotton Rouge; there is also another Species of a Pink Colour, but this is very little used. The French live in greater Familiarity and have considerably greater Interest with the People than we have.

Mr. Poplett.

The Natives cultivate a great Number of these last mentioned Articles; but neither the Europeans nor the Natives grow any of them for Exportation; they grow them merely for their own Consumption;

PART I.

Produce.

Goree, and
Countries ad-
joining.

Mr. Poplett.

Consumption; they do not export any; there is no Encouragement given, for there are none to purchase them. If Encouragement was given, Mr. Poplett is of Opinion they might be brought to cultivate a great deal of them, by which the Country would be much benefited. The People of these Countries have very little Personal Property, for they have no Security for it, but are forced to hide in the Earth what they have: It is not that the Government takes away their Property, but they would steal it from one another.

The Natives make use of their Cotton in spinning Pagnes, which are their Covering both by Day and Night. The Men wear One Pagne, which they sling over their Shoulders. The Women Two. This applies only to People of superior Ranks; the inferior Ranks wear only a Clout. They tear the Cotton from the Seed, either with Cards they buy from the Europeans, or with Fish Teeth in Imitation of them. Their Art of weaving does not extend to a Cloth of more than Five Inches in Breadth, and the Operation is very tedious, for it will take a Man and a Woman near a Twelvemonth to make a Pair of Pagnes, that is, what a Woman wears.

The Question being asked, Whether there are great Quantities of unappropriated and uncultivated Land in these Countries? Mr. Poplett replied, There are vast Quantities. Taking these Four Kingdoms together, not One Fiftieth Part is appropriated or cultivated. Being asked, Whether Europeans live in Security there? he said, They live in great Security there. The King protects them, because it is his Interest. There are Two Englishmen, of the Name of Sewel and Perkins, who have lived in this Country about Sixteen or Seventeen Years. One of them lives at Vintagn, which is the upper Part of the Dominions of the King of Barra: The other at Barrachonda and Yanamaroo, the Two uppermost Settlements that the English visit on the Gambia, about 400 Miles from the Sea. These Two Men are Merchants, and trade in Slaves, Ivory, Gold, and Wax, and they bring these Commodities to our Factories, down the River. They secure their Property from Theft by keeping it on board their Vessels. If Europeans travel in this Country, they are secured in their Journey, from one Village to another, as being Strangers, each Village taking them, as such, under their Protection. These People are very hospitable, but at the same Time they are Thieves.

Mr. Poplett being asked, Whether he conceived the People of these Countries could, by any Encouragement, be rendered industrious, so as to raise or produce Articles of Trade for Exportation? replied, This Country is rich and capable of producing any Thing. The Men have Strength and Ability to work, but their natural Indolence, and their Love of Intoxication, is such, that it would be very difficult, and a Work of Time, to render them industrious. Some however of the King's Slaves, purchased for the Use of the Garrison, were as industrious, as zealous, and as faithful as any Men Mr. Poplett ever met with, and when the Garrison was attacked fought with as much Bravery.

Mr. Poplett being asked, Whether he thought it possible to establish a Colony of Europeans in these Countries, and what Security such Colony would have from the Natives? replied, He thought it very possible. That they must first build a Town, with a Ditch round it, as a Security; for, if they had not some Security in the Beginning, they would be put to Death by the Natives for the Sake of their Tools; but by afterwards forming Connexions with the Natives, they might extend themselves, and at length obtain Security, by teaching the Natives the Arts, and convincing them of the Benefit of Civilization. The Place he should recommend for forming such a Colony is Bunyon Point, on the Southern Side of the Mouth of the River Gambia, in the Dominions of the Emperor of Phonio, who is a great Friend to the English, and whose Country is the most fertile of any Mr. Poplett ever saw on the Coast of Africa. Bunyon Point is almost an Island, or at least a Peninsula, which gives it great Advantage in point of Situation. It has an Eminence also in the Centre, which commands, in a great Degree, the Entrance into the Gambia.

Being asked, Whether the Principles of the Mahometan Religion would not prevent the Settlement of a Christian Colony in that Country? He gave it as his Opinion, that it would not: And being asked, Whether the Climate is such that Europeans could exist there? he replied, The Climate is the same as in the West Indies, and he thinks they might be able to labour early in the Morning; but Cotton and Indigo might be manufactured any Hour of the Day, because the Work is carried on under Cover. Mr. Poplett has seen Cane Slips brought from St. Jago planted on the Gambia and grow very luxuriantly, but the People are ignorant of the Art of making Sugar.

Goree and
Gambia.Captain
Wilson.

CAPTAIN WILSON being asked if he had observed any Thing of the Produce of the Country? replied, They are very ingenious People. They cultivate Cotton, weave it, and make very fine Manufactures for their own Use. They grow Rice, Indian Corn, and Tobacco, sufficient for their own Consumption, but not for Exportation. The Climate is fit for all Tropical Articles. They have some Implements of Husbandry; he cannot say that they are industrious, they have no Spur to Industry. Captain Wilson has no Doubt if we had a Demand for their Articles of Produce, they would increase the Cultivation of their Lands. They are very handy in whatever they attempt.

Their

Their Household Utensils and Instruments of War are neatly made. They import Iron from us, which they manufacture themselves, and they import some Instruments ready made. Captain Wilson does not suppose One fiftieth Part of their Land is in Cultivation.

Goree and
Gambia.
Captain
Willon.

This Part of Africa produces Cotton in great Abundance, some Tobacco, and a little Indigo, with the common Corn of the Country, which the Natives eat. They have likewise great Quantities of Cattle, and Poultry of all Sorts, and some Deer. Captain Hills thinks that the Cotton, Tobacco, and Indigo, grow spontaneously, but not the Corn. Being asked, Whether the Natives understand how to manage or spin their Cotton, or to make their Indigo? he replied, They manufacture the Cotton and make Cloths of it, which they wear, but they do not prepare it in a Manner to make it fit for an Object of Exportation. The Indigo they do not manufacture at all; and it was only here and there that Captain Hills saw the Plant growing.

Goree and
RiverGambia.
Captain Hills.

Being asked, Whether, in his Opinion, the Natives could be induced by any Encouragement to manufacture these Articles in such a Way as to become Articles of Commerce? Captain Hills gave it as his Opinion they could not; and added, They are in general exceedingly indolent.

The Country on the River Gambia is not well cultivated. It is fertile, but more woody, and less cultivated than Sierra Leone. There are Towns that contain 2,000 or 3,000 Inhabitants. They are a gentle and humane People, indolent, and mind nothing but getting enough to eat, and Slaves to sell. Mr. Gandy has been perhaps further than any European ever went up the Country in search of some of his Crew, and was every where treated with the greatest Kindness and Hospitality. They have Millet in Abundance, and Cattle and Poultry.

River Gambia
and Sierra
Leone.
Mr. Gandy.

The Country on the River Sierra Leone is very rich, but thinly inhabited, and not more cultivated than to produce Subsistence for the Inhabitants. Their Food is chiefly Rice. The Climate is not hotter than in the West Indies. They have Indigo and Cotton, but he does not know that they cultivate these Articles. They cultivate them more to Leeward, and he has seen Cotton Cloths that have been manufactured there, and dyed in other Parts of Africa.

CAPTAIN HEATLEY being asked what other Trade besides Slaves could be carried on in the River Gambia? replied, The Trade in Wax could not exceed Forty Tons. That in Ivory might be from Five to Ten Tons. Gold is rated so high by the Natives that it is not an advantageous Object of Commerce to us. They have Indigo and Cotton, and Rice enough for their own Consumption; but none of these Articles in Quantity sufficient for Exportation. Captain Heatley does not think the Natives, by any Encouragement, could be induced to cultivate these Articles in Quantity sufficient for Exportation; their Indolence would prevent it; for even for their own Consumption they never cultivate more than is absolutely wanted for the Year. They have no Property in Land beyond that which arises from immediate Occupancy.

RiverGambia.
Captain
Heatley.

Captain Heatley being asked, if he thought it would be possible to establish an European Colony on the Banks of the Gambia for the Purpose of cultivating Plantations there? replied, The Country is extremely fit for it, but the Climate is very unhealthy, and the Settlers would be exposed to Danger from the Natives. In some Islands they might be secure. Captain Heatley's Health in Africa was as good as he ever enjoyed; but he has seen great Mortality there.

Sir GEORGE YONGE has observed very little Cultivation indeed on any Parts of the Coast, except near Sierra Leone, a few Acres (perhaps One hundred) cleared by setting Fire to the Woods, and sown with Rice on the Sides of the Hills. He has heard of the Cultivation of Land, particularly with Rice and Millet, up the River Gambia. He has seen great Quantities of Cotton of Two Sorts growing, viz. the White and the Nankeen Colour. At Sierra Leone there is a great Quantity of Iron Ore. Indigo and the Sugar Cane grow wild there. The Indigo he takes to be of a superior Quality. In Point of Fertility this Part of the Coast is equal, if not superior to any Part of the World, and, if cultivated, would produce all the tropical Commodities in the greatest Perfection and Abundance. The Field Labours are usually performed by Women. The Men hunt, and we never can get them to work for us. The Country abounds in beautiful and valuable Woods that are full of Gum and Honey. There are also great Quantities of Game.

Senegal,
Gambia, and
other Parts of
the Coast to
Prampram.

Sir George
Yonge.

Sir George Yonge being asked, whether he conceived the Inhabitants of this Country could be induced to cultivate the above several Articles, so as to make them Objects of Commerce, and what Inducements he thought should be held out to them for that Purpose? replied, It could only be done by settling a Colony there, and inducing the Natives to come and settle under our Protection. This he thinks in Time, and by proper Management, might be accomplished.

Senegal,
Gambia, and
other Parts of
the Coast to
Prampram.

Sir George
Yonge.

Isles De Los,
and River
Kissey.

Mr. Penny.

He is sensible of the Mortality to which Europeans there are exposed; but thinks, that by Attention, and clearing the Country, the Unhealthiness would be much diminished. He does not believe that the Climate is more unhealthy than in the West Indies; on the contrary, he believes some Parts of the hilly Country, near Sierra Leone, are as healthy as any Part of the World.

Rice is the staple Commodity of this Part of the Coast; there is Ivory in small Quantity, some Gum Copal, Indigo (which grows spontaneously), Cotton, Tobacco (but very little of it), the Sugar Cane, and all the Tropical Fruits.

Mr. PENNY being asked, Whether he thought that Commerce in any of these Articles could be carried on to a greater Extent than at present? replied, He apprehends not, from the Indolence of the Inhabitants. They make here some small Quantity of coarse Cotton Cloth, but the Process is so tedious, that we can supply them cheaper than they can make it. Their Dye of Blue is singularly fine; the Process of dyeing it is very simple, but our Manufacturers could not afford to dye it in that Way.

Being asked, if the Disposition of the Natives is so indolent that no Encouragement could induce them to labour more than they do at present, either in cultivating their Lands, or in any Article of Commerce? Mr. Penny gave it as his Opinion, that it would be difficult, if not impossible. They are certainly more industrious on this Part of the Coast than on the other; in consequence of which, they supply a certain Quantity of Rice for the Use of the Ships.

Mr. Penny does not know that any of the European Settlements ever endeavoured to make the People industrious.

Sierra Leone.

Mr. Mathews.

Rice is the principal Article of Produce on this Part of the Coast, and Camwood and some Ivory. The Trade in Camwood and Ivory is carried at present as far as it can be, till the Natives are possessed of more Industry. The Quality of the Rice is very good, and particularly that which grows on the Hills and sloping Ground. The Quantity purchased annually for the Consumption of the Ships and Factories may be from 700 to 1,000 Tons; the Average Price he takes to be from 6 l. 10 s. to 7 l. per Ton, and it is sometimes as high as 10 l.; but Mr. Mathews has bought it so low as 2 l. but then he paid for it in Tobacco only, and it was an extraordinary Year of Plenty. Their Seasons vary much in different Years. The Cotton is cultivated with less Labour than the Rice, not more than in the West Indies. It grows very abundantly, but they cannot be tempted, by any Rewards that have been offered, to cultivate it to greater Extent than what is sufficient for their own Use. There are Three Sorts of Cotton; White, Brown, and Pale Pink; the First is of a good Staple, the Two others very indifferent.

Mr. Mathews being asked, What Rewards had been offered to tempt the Natives to cultivate Cotton to a greater Extent? replied, He had offered them as much as he thought the Cloth to be produced from a given Quantity of Cotton would be worth when made, and it would have stood him in about 9 d. per lb. uncleaned, and with the Seeds in; he has made this Offer frequently, but never could get any; and knows a very intelligent Man, a Trader, who resides on the Coast, who has made the same Offer, (and Mr. Mathews believes something higher), but could only get a few Pounds.

The Soil on this Coast does not produce any other Articles of Trade at present, but for Food a great Variety. Indigo grows there wild, in great Perfection and large Quantity. The Portuguese had formerly Two Indigo Works established there; One at the Rio Pongees, and the other upon the Island of Jaffa, in the River Sierra Leone. The Natives use the Indigo in dyeing. Mr. Mathews does not know how the Indigo is prepared, but it gives their Cloths a bright indelible Blue.

There is Timber fit for every Purpose: It does not bear any Affinity to ours, but would make beautiful Furniture; it does not grow in great Abundance, especially near the Sea Coast, where the Europeans have cut it mostly down for their own Use: They have always had Permission to cut it without paying any Thing but a Present of a Jar of Liquor, or some such trifling Thing, as an Acknowledgement for the Liberty given them. The Natives are very tenacious of their Rights, but the Timber is of no Use to them, who have no Instruments to work it, nor would they be at the Trouble if they had.

Pepper grows there, and of the same Sort as in the West-Indies; and there are also some Aromatics. Tobacco grows in some Parts, but for Want of proper Cultivation, the Quality is so bad, that the Natives themselves never use it unless in Times of Scarcity, or when they cannot get it from us. Mr. Mathews believes this may be owing to the Want of proper Cultivation, and to their Ignorance of the Mode of drying it.

Mr. Mathews does not know of any Drugs; but there is some Gum Copal, though not in great Abundance.

Palm Oil is purchased for the Use of the Slaves, but not for Exportation to England; further to Leeward, Three Gallons of Palm Oil might be purchased for the Price of One at Sierra Leone. There are some Skins of Tygers and Leopards, but not sufficient to become an Object of Trade; they are generally disposed of as Presents.

The Natives are very fond of our Manufactures; and having now been used to them so long, they would certainly find it very uncomfortable to be deprived of them.

The Country is a fine Soil, generally woody, but some Savannahs. They have little Cattle except Goats; but they have Poultry. They grow Rice, and have Bees-wax, and a dying Wood, called Camwood. They might cultivate Rice to some Extent, if they had the Means of selling it. They have Pepper; also a Sort of Cardamum. They have also Tobacco in small Quantities, which they grow merely for their own Use.

They have Cotton in Plenty, and might have more if they had a Vent for it. They make Cotton Cloths, which are rather coarse, but costly. Their Cloths are generally Nine Inches in Width, and Two Yards and a Half in Length. Six of the best of these sewed together sell from 2 l. to 6 l. or 7 l.; they dye them of a beautiful Blue, which Mr. Newton concludes is produced from Indigo.

The People are gentle, when they have no Communication with the Europeans; they are naturally industrious, and might be easily managed if they thought the Europeans had their Interest at Heart; but the Slave Trade naturally has a Tendency to make both the Natives and the People employed in it ferocious.

Mr. Newton being asked, Whether the English are more cruel and more severe than other Nations? replied, They carry on a greater Trade, and Mr. Newton thinks are more severe and cruel, and get into more Quarrels with the Natives.

The Country upon the Windward Coast is a fine Soil, but overgrown with Wood. They have Rice enough for their own Consumption, and of the First Quality. They have Cotton also and Indigo in great Plenty, with which they dye a beautiful Blue.

Mr. NORRIS being asked, What other Branches of Commerce besides Slaves are carried on from the Gold Coast? replied, Gold and Ivory, but to no great Amount. Being asked, Whether he conceived the Trade in Gold, Ivory, and other Articles of Produce in these Countries, could be augmented? he replied, There is but a certain Quantity of Ivory, and that Quantity therefore cannot be augmented. Gold is purchased so dear on the Coast that it is not worth buying, but as a Medium for the Purchase of Slaves; an Ounce of Gold is worth Four Pounds Sterling on the Invoice Price of our Goods.

Being asked, Whether there are any other Commodities to be purchased there? he replied, The Dutch have obliged the Slaves in their Settlements to cultivate Cotton, but the Natives do not cultivate it on the Gold Coast much. At Whydah and Eyo they cultivate it more, and many Cloths are made from it for the Use of the Inhabitants of the Country.

With respect to the Cultivation of Cotton to Advantage in any Part of these Countries, Mr. Norris cannot pretend to say what might be done; but at present a Bag of Cotton could not be procured for any Consideration.

Being asked, Whether he conceived that any Encouragement would induce the Inhabitants to employ themselves in the Cultivation of Cotton? Mr. Norris replied, He has no doubt, that if encouraged, they would cultivate it, for they will naturally endeavour to procure Articles with which to purchase the Commodities they want. The Soil at Whydah is as good as any in the World, and would certainly produce Cotton. On the Gold Coast the Soil is rocky.—Mr. Norris has seen a little Cotton on the Windward Coast, and has no Doubt it will grow on any Part of the Coast. He is not particularly enough acquainted with the Nature of the Cultivation of Cotton to say what Soil produces it the best. The Bahamas, which produce the best Cotton in His Majesty's Dominions, are of a rocky Soil, therefore from Analogy Mr. Norris concludes the Gold Coast might produce it too. He has heard it said in Africa, by Persons who understand Cotton better than himself, that they had not the best Sort of Plants. The long Staple is coarse, the finer Quality is of a short Staple; but if better Plants were introduced, there is no Doubt but they would grow. He supposes all Tropical Commodities would grow there. Indigo grows every where near Whydah, but the Natives have neither Art nor Disposition to prepare it for Market. Tobacco grows in many Places. The interior Part of the Country where he has been is as capable of producing these Articles as the Sea Coast. From the Country of Eyo they send down a Quantity of Cotton and Grass Manufactures. Being asked, Whether he supposes, that if Orders were given to the Captains of British Vessels to take these Articles in Return for Manufactures, and the

Gold Coast.
Mr. Norris.

the Natives were apprized thereof, great Quantities of them would be produced? he replied, Of Cotton, the Natives might certainly produce great Quantities; but Tobacco and Indigo require the Management of Europeans to put them in a State fit for Sale. Rice they might cultivate to a much greater Extent; but they could hardly be able to fit it for an European Market; it would do for the West Indies. The African Rice is of the best Quality in the World. The Sale of African Dying Woods cannot be much extended, because the few Ships now employed in the Wood Trade, already have overstocked the Market, particularly with Angola Bar Wood or Red Wood. The Sale of Cabinet Woods might be extended. He cannot judge how far the Market would take off a greater Quantity of Gums, but more might certainly be supplied. He never saw Mahogany on the Coast, but there is a Tree called a Doom Tree, which is an inferior Sort of it. Mr. Norris thinks that in so extensive a Country, there must be many Articles with which we are unacquainted. He once saw a Quantity of Pepper of the Quality of that brought from the East Indies; it was so good that the East India Company objected to its Importation. He has seen a Variety of Spices and Plants of which he does not know the English Names; he has met with a little Berry that serves the Natives of Whydah as a Substitute for Sugar; it has no Taste in itself, but every thing that is taken after it, receives a Sweetness from it. Palm Oil, which is an Article brought Home for the Wool-combers in Yorkshire, and Soap-boilers, is at present imported in large Quantities, and might probably be had in a greater Abundance. Some Peltry is at present procured, such as Tyger and Leopard Skins, &c. &c. The People in general are extremely indolent. The Men sleep and smoke, and the Women Once a Year put a little Corn in the Ground, the Task of Agriculture being chiefly confided to them.

Mr. Devaynes.

There is no Property in Land in these Countries, but what arises from immediate Occupancy. Mr. Devaynes never heard of Land being sold there.

The Produce on the Gold Coast is Indian Corn, Millet of several Sorts, Yams, Potatoes, Tropical Fruits, and Rice, which on the Grain Coast is of an excellent Quality, and might be procured very cheap. As far South as the River Volta, there is Gold Dust, beyond it none. There is likewise Ivory. They have remarkably fine Indigo, and dye blue well; and, from a Crimson Colour they dye, Mr. Devaynes concludes they have Cochineal. Tobacco grows wild. The Gold Coast and Whydah is the finest Country in the World; he never saw a finer in Europe. It would produce all these Articles in the greatest Quantity, and of the best Kinds. Cotton grows there, but it is at present of so little Value that the small Quantity that grows is to be bought for almost nothing. It is of an excellent Quality, and never subject to a Blight or Worm. Sugar might be cultivated there of a very good Quality.

Mr. Devaynes being asked, Whether he thought that by proper Encouragement a Quantity of these Articles might be supplied for Exportation? replied, He imagined they certainly might. The King values himself on the Number of his Subjects, and if he could procure European Commodities by their Labour, he would certainly prefer employing them in that Way to selling them. They might be brought to Labour; they have Capacity and natural Parts enough to learn whatever might be taught them, and would become industrious if properly encouraged. They have many Virtues, and great Courage and Attachment to their Masters and Benefactors. They are healthy and robust People. It has been an Object of European Policy to prevent the Africans from arriving at Perfection in these Articles, from a Fear of interfering with established Branches of Commerce elsewhere.

Being asked if he could suggest what Encouragement it might be proper to give, in order to induce the Natives to cultivate all the above Articles of Produce in sufficient Quantities for an Export Trade? he replied, It must be by the Europeans setting them the Example. At present the Africans could not do it of themselves, as they have no Knowledge of the Methods of preparing Cotton, Tobacco, Sugar, Indigo, and other dying Plants, so as to make them fit for Exportation. If the African Company were to give Directions to their Servants there, and give them a little Encouragement, they might certainly induce them to undertake the preparing some of these Articles for Exportation, particularly Cotton and Indigo.

Mr. Devaynes being asked, What he conceived to be the Reason why, if this Plan was likely to succeed in the Manner he has suggested, no European Government has hitherto attempted to settle a Colony there? he replied, He believed the Reason to be, that the Climate is very prejudicial to the Health of the Europeans, and that they would not be induced to remain there; besides, as he had said before, Europeans may have been averse to open new Branches of Commerce, that might interfere with an established Commerce elsewhere.

Vide Report of the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa, with the Account hereafter inserted.

Mr. Devaynes cannot exactly say what is the Proportion of Deaths among the Persons sent to the different Parts of the Coast, but the Climate is fatal to Europeans. An Account of the Proportion of Deaths might be had from the African Company.

Being asked, whether the Unhealthiness of the Climate would not prevent a sufficient Number of Europeans from residing amongst them to set the Natives the Example, and teach them to cultivate the Articles above mentioned? Mr. Devaynes gave it as his Opinion, that the Number of Europeans now there is sufficient.

Gold and Ivory in small Quantities are the only Articles this Country produces for Exportation. A Trade solely confined to Gold and Ivory would probably be a losing one; at least Mr. Miles has found it so: A sufficient Cargo could not be procured in any reasonable Time. There are no Dyeing Woods in this Part. No Rice, and but very little Tobacco. Mr. Miles never saw more than a Plant or Two as a Curiosity. Indigo grows wild about Accra, with which the Inhabitants dye their own Cloths. Between Accra and the River Volta it is a fine low, level, rich, Country, the Rest is mountainous. They cultivate as much Indian Corn and Grain as will supply their own Wants and the Demand of the Shipping. They cut likewise great Quantities of Firewood for the Ships. Gold Coast.
Mr. Miles.

With respect to the Possibility of inducing the People of this Part of the Coast by any Encouragement we could give them to cultivate any Article for Exportation, Mr. Miles said, He thought it could not be done, because you could not excite Habits of Industry in them.

There is a little Trade for Ivory and Gold upon this Coast, but it is very inconsiderable, so that it would not be worth any Man's while to engage in that alone. Mr. WEUVES does not apprehend it could be possible to encrease the Trade in Ivory and Gold; believes there have been Endeavours to extend it; but it has been found that the Vessels already employed in it are too numerous. Being asked, Whether the People upon the Gold Coast are honest and fair in their Dealings? he replied, As Negroes he thought them in general fair Dealers. With respect to the Europeans dealing fairly with them, he said he never knew an Instance to the contrary, nor would the Natives suffer it. They are sharp in their Dealings; and he has known them impose base Gold, particularly in the Instance of the Captain of a Bristol Ship, who was induced to take the Value of about 1,500 £. of it to his Ruin. Mr. Weuves.

Mr. Weuves being asked, Whether it would be possible to induce the Natives to grow other Articles of Commerce for the Purpose of Exportation? replied, Sugar, Indigo, Cotton, and Dyeing Woods grow there already spontaneously. They have also Rice; but he does not think that the Natives have any Idea of cultivating or preparing these Articles for Exportation. Example has been set them by the Dutch at Axim in the Article of Cotton, but they have not been able to induce the Natives to work or to follow the Example. The Dutch cultivate the Cotton by their own Slaves, but not in great Quantity; but the Governor is obliged to send home to the Dutch West India Company a certain Quantity of Cotton every Year, or to pay a Fine.

Mr. Weuves being asked, Whether they among themselves have any Property in Land? replied, We pay a Ground Rent to the King of the Country for our Settlement; but among themselves, the sole Right to any Piece of Land is the present Occupancy. If there is a vacant Piece of Land any Man may occupy it, and it is considered so much his own, that if any Negro steals an Ear of Corn growing upon it he is liable to be tried and sold. Mr. Weuves never heard of any Land being sold from Negro to Negro. This Country is very populous.

The Gold Coast produces, as Objects of Commerce, besides Slaves, Gold and Ivory: Gold sells for £.4 per Ounce, and is therefore seldom carried off, except by the Dutch. The Quantity of Ivory obtained here is not considerable. Mr. Dalzell.

The Country would produce Sugar, Cotton, Tobacco, Indigo, Dyeing Woods, and other valuable Articles of Produce, but very little of any of these Articles is actually raised. Mr. Dalzell has heard that Governor Melville planted Cotton at Cape Coast, which succeeded; but he abandoned his Project, and Mr. Dalzell has understood it was discouraged, in Consequence of the Opinion of the late Board of Trade.

Mr. Dalzell being asked, Whether he thought that by proper Encouragement any of these Articles would become Objects of Exportation? replied, The Soil is very prolific, and the Natives might be induced to work for Hire; but Property and Plantations would be no where secure, except under the Guns of our Forts.

Being asked, Whether he conceived that an European Colony could be established on the Coast of Africa? he replied, By no Means; it would be a wild Project. Free White Traders, of which he has known several at a Distance from the English Forts, are often so harrassed with Disputes with the Natives, and Depredations on their Property, that they have been obliged to abandon their Settlements.

Being asked, Whether he thought an European Colony could not protect itself? he replied, By Force, perhaps, and at a great Expence of Lives, it might. Mr. Dalzell believes they have not any Idea in that Country of Property in Land, beyond immediate Occupancy.

Whydah and
Dahomey.

Mr. Dalzell.

The Produce of this Part of the Country is Calavancies, Indian and Guinea Corn, Potatoes, and Yams; the Sugar Cane, which generally grows wild; Cotton, of which they manufacture a great deal for their own Use; and Indigo, or a Plant that dyes a very good Blue like it. There is little or no Tobacco, for there is a great Consumption of Portuguese Tobacco; some few Dying Woods, but not sufficient to be an Object of Commerce; a small Quantity of Ivory, some Spices, Cayenne Pepper, and, as Mr. Dalzell believes, the real Black Pepper. There are no Gums, that he knows of, in any Quantity for Trade.

Mr. Dalzell being asked, Whether he thought that any of the above Articles could be made an Object of Exportation; and being desired to state the Grounds of his Opinion? replied, No. He looks upon the Obstacles to be insuperable. Ivory, which is one of the primary Objects, cannot be increased in Quantity. Cotton might be raised in any Quantity, provided the Planter's Property could be secured; but Mr. Dalzell thinks, that not only in the Kingdom of Dahomey, but all over the Coast, this Object is not to be attained, on account of the frequent Revolutions in their Governments.—Being asked, Whether he believes there is Industry enough in the Natives, supposing other Obstacles were removed and proper Encouragement given, to induce them to cultivate these Articles for the Purpose of Commerce? Mr. Dalzell replied, No.—He thought they would revolt at any Thing that required great Labour or Ingenuity. As a Proof, during his Stay at Whydah, there happened to be a very scarce Season of Corn, which induced the Natives to plant more than the ordinary Quantity the ensuing Year, which reduced the Price to One Fifth Part; but Mr. Dalzell believes, if this Scarcity had not spurred them on, they would never have undertaken the Labour of Cultivation to that Extent; and the Proof is, the Necessity ceasing, they ceased the extraordinary Cultivation. A further Proof of their Want of Exertion is, that though we introduce, in the Business of the Forts, European Tools and Arts, and oblige the Natives employed by us there to make Use of them, yet, out of the Fort, the Natives practise only their own Arts and Methods, which are much slower than ours: They will, nevertheless, sometimes produce Specimens of considerable Ingenuity:—He does not think the Defect is in their Understanding, but it consists in their Want of Exertion when not forced to work.

Mr. Dalzell believes they have not any Idea of private Property in Land, beyond immediate Occupancy: Every Person possesses quietly whatever he has once cleared and cultivated. There is, however, more than Half the Country remaining uncleared and uncultivated.

Mr. Dalzell being asked, Whether he supposes it possible that an European Colony could be established in this Country; and being desired to state the Grounds of his Opinion? replied, It would be exceedingly difficult to establish a Colony there, from the Insecurity, which could only be removed by the Conquest of the Country; and though all the high Lands, such as the Gold Coast, and Parts about Angola, are as healthy as the West-India Islands, all the low Lands, and the Banks of the Rivers, are exceedingly fatal to Europeans.

Bonny, New
Calabar, and
Countries ad-
joining.

Mr. Penny.

At Bonny the Country produces a few Yams, &c. but not sufficient for their Subsistence. A great Quantity of Yams are produced at Andomey and Creek, which supply the Town of Bonny, and are brought in Canoes for the Supply of the Ships in the Trade. At New Calabar the Produce is much the same, and the Inhabitants are obliged to be supplied with their Provisions from the neighbouring Countries.

Yams are not the sole, but the principal Provision of these People: They have likewise a few Plantains, great Quantities of Fish, and a few Goats and Fowls. In the interior Part of the Country they grow some Tobacco, but no Rice. We do not import Tobacco there for Sale, the Natives get it from the interior Country, but do not use much of it.

There is no Gold Dust, but some Ivory: About Two or Three Tons of Ivory are exported annually. Mr. Penny is of Opinion, that the Export Trade, in Ivory and other Articles, could not be increased, and that the Inhabitants of this Country could not be induced to cultivate any Object of Commerce, by any Encouragement we could give them.

Mr. Penny has never seen any Cotton grow in this Country:—He has seen some Cotton Cloths of a remarkable coarse Quality, but never any Cotton in the Wool.

They have no Dying Woods in this Part, but Palm Oil in great Plenty, and some few Skins of Leopards and Tygers, which they get as Presents.

Mr. Penny has been told, that the interior Country is a fine one; but the Coast, for above Thirty Leagues inland, is all swampy. The Country, at Bonny and New Calabar, is not so populous as the interior Country, owing to the Swampiness of the Ground.

At Bonny they have little Trade but Slaves, and some Ivory.

Mr. Falconbridge.

The Country was well inhabited as far as Captain Hall went up the Rivers, which was Fifteen Leagues up the River Del Rey, and Ten Leagues up the River Calabar. The Banks of the Rivers, till you come near the Towns, are covered with Mangrove Woods: Near the Towns, the Land is cultivated, and produces Rice and Guinea Corn; and there appeared to be a great Quantity of Cattle. None of these were Objects of Commerce:—But Captain Hall is of Opinion, that if their Attention was not so much engaged on the Slave Trade, the People would employ themselves more in Agriculture.

River Del Rey and Calabar.
Capt. Hall.

Captain Hall paid coarse Cotton Cloths in Exchange for the Rice he bought on the Windward Coast, and for the Slaves. The Rice he purchased was of a good Quality, and he bought it very cheap: It is much better and cheaper than the Carolina Rice, and Captain Hall supposes, might be afforded here cheaper than the American Rice: It is in greater Abundance on the Grain Coast. In Africa, Rice grows in a dry Soil; in America, in a Soil that is wet, and therefore we think the African Rice the more hearty. On the River Calabar they have neither Gum nor Woods, but on the River Gaboon, which is near it, they have Woods. In the Bight, Captain Hall observed they smoked Tobacco, which was chiefly their own Growth. He never heard they had any Cotton; has seen them bring fine fresh Sugar Canes alongside the Ship, but never saw any Canes growing in the Country.

In the northern Part of the Coast, that is, Majumba, the Country produces a Dying Wood, called Bar Wood, and a small Quantity of Ivory; in which Two or Three Ships of about 600 Tons Burthen are employed by us annually. All along this Part of the Coast, the Country produces Pulse, Cassia, a few Yams, Cayenne Pepper, a little Ginger, some Cassia, of an inferior Sort, and some Tobacco in the interior Part of the Country, and the common Tropical Fruits. Mr. Penny saw no Indigo nor Cotton, but the Sugar Cane grows in Places spontaneously.

Congo to Angola, Loango, Melimba, and Cabenda.
Mr. Penny.

Mr. Penny being asked, Whether he conceived the Inhabitants on this Part of the Coast could be induced, by any proper Encouragement, to cultivate the Sugar Cane, or any other Species of Produce abovementioned, so as to make them Articles of Commerce? replied, He did not, and for this Reason: Though the Country is beautiful and prolific, beyond any other Part of the Coast he had visited, yet the Natives are so indolent that they will not cultivate it. They do not produce even Provisions for Sustenance for the Slaves we purchase of them in the Voyage to the West-Indies; and it is the established Custom, both of the French and English, to bring to this Part of the Coast, from Europe, all the Provision they may want in the Voyage. Mr. Penny added, That he observed, all along the Coast of Africa, that, in Proportion as the Country is fruitful, the Inhabitants are naturally more indolent.

Mr. Penny being asked, Whether he imagined the Commerce between this Country and this Part of the Coast could be increased in any of these Articles? he answered, No: For, as to the Bar Wood, which constitutes the principal Commerce, we already import as much as we can consume: There is now a great Quantity of it lying at Liverpool: And as the Inhabitants are so indolent, that they do not even cultivate Provisions beyond what Necessity requires, it is not likely they would labour to produce Articles merely commercial.

The following Evidence of the Reverend ISHAM BAGGS of Yarlington, near Wincanton, Somerset, was delivered by him to the Committee; Mr. Baggs being brought to the Committee by Mr. Clarkson while the Report was preparing; and a few Alterations were made in it upon Questions put to this Witness, with his Consent.

Par. 1. The Coast of Africa, if the Value of it should be drawn from its many and various Productions, would be almost inestimable. The very Woods of the Country are sufficient of themselves to render it of Importance; but its many other valuable Commodities taken into the Account, That Continent will stand unrivalled by any other on the Globe.

The Woods that are most common, or rather the most known, are Camwood, Barwood, Lignum Vitæ, and Ebony; when Mr. Baggs was at the Island of St. Thomas under the Line, a Portuguese Officer shewed him a small Collection of Woods which he had made from the different

Rev. Itham
Baggs.

Guineamen that touched there. He had taken some Pains to polish, and afterwards to arrange them in a small Cabinet. There were several different Shades of the Sattin Wood, and as many from a pale Pink to a Crimson, which in several Sorts of ornamental Work would have been considered as inestimable in this Country. Mr. Baggs has also seen some beautiful Mahogany upon the Coast; but the Gentleman at the Island of St. Thomas; now alluded to, assured him that he had frequently seen very fine and large Pieces of that valuable Wood in the Ships before mentioned. Mr. Baggs brought home some Cassia or wild Cinnamon from the Coast, which he gave to an Apothecary for Trial. The Apothecary used it in his Practice, and pronounced it to be as good as any he had ever in his Shop. Mr. Baggs says, that there are various other Woods of medicinal Virtue, and has no Doubt but that a Botanist might make a very valuable Acquisition for the Materia Medica, by a Collection of Barks and Plants.

Par. 2. The Coasts to Windward produce various Sorts of valuable Gums, of the great Advantage of which Merchandize the French are so sensible, that a Company of Merchants had it in Contemplation to build Storehouses at Goree (for so the Governor of that Place informed Mr. Baggs), and that they might avoid the Bar of the River Senegal, to bring it over Land from Senegal to the former Place, though the Distance is estimated at One hundred and fifty Miles; a positive Proof of the immense Value of that Article, which would bear the Expence upon it of so considerable an inland Carriage.

Par. 3. The Land up the Rivers Gambia and Sierra Leone is particularly fertile in Rice, Corn, and Cotton, especially the Silk Cotton Tree, which grows very large, and produces Pods of Nine Inches long, and Three round. This Cotton is uncommonly fine, and, if properly managed, would be little inferior to the Production of the Silk Worm. Mr. Baggs saw also another Species of Cotton, which was of a pale Pink. He brought home with him a Pod of it. The Staple was sufficiently long for the Manufacturer, and the Cotton was of a beautiful Colour.

Par. 4. The Indigo Plant is another of the Productions of Africa, that deserves Mention. The Blue of it much exceeds that of the same Plant in other Parts. It is of so lively a Colour, that Mr. Baggs can compare it to nothing else but the beautiful Blue which is found in the real China.

Par. 5. The Country to Cape Three Points and Appollonia has been but little explored, though it produces Ivory and some Gold. Cape Appollonia is wonderfully rich, and productive in Gold Dust, Ivory, a Variety of Grains, Rice, Millet, Indian Corn, Spices, and Peppers of various Sorts (of which latter Mr. Baggs brought home the Black), and Fruits and Vegetables, and is equally so, as far as Mr. Baggs has seen, to Cape Lopez de Gonsalvez. In this Description he cannot omit to mention the Country about Accra, it being so fine and open, like the large Corn Fields in Wilts and Dorset, and is particularly fertile. The same in point of Fertility may be said of Whidah, the Cloths of which are interwoven with such Colours, as shew the Excellency of various Dyes that must undoubtedly be there.

Par. 6. Mr. Baggs is of opinion, that on the Coast of Africa there must be ample Field for the Naturalist in the Fossil World. He has seen Spars that were perfectly transparent, and that would bear the engraving Tool as well as the best Cornelian. This short Account of the Productions of Africa, not as founded upon Hearsay, but as having come under his own Knowledge; to mention every Article, and to descant upon the Properties and Value of each, would take a considerable Time, and it would require a Volume to contain them. Of the Natives it may be sufficient to say, that many of them are inclined to be industrious; that they are excellent Workmen, particularly those of Whidah, and have some Taste; as a Proof of which Mr. Baggs would refer to their Cloths, which, for their Neatness of Texture, and the fanciful Manner of introducing and working different Animals in them, would not discredit any civilized European.

With respect to Culture on the Coast of Africa, the Lands about Accra were in as high a State of Cultivation as any he ever saw in any Quarter of the Globe.

Sydenham
Teaste, Esq.

SYDENHAM TEASTE, Esq. Merchant of Bristol, trading to Africa, but not in the Article of Slaves, gives the following Account of the Articles of Produce imported from Africa, in the Course of his Trade there.

The principal Article is Ivory, which is the most valuable Return they have; but the Country is at present nearly exhausted of that Commodity, but it may mend.

The next in Value is Camwood, which was worth from 28l. to 30l. per Ton, when Mr. Teaste's last Ships sailed, and is now fallen to 24l.—The Market is over.

Produce.

PART I.

The next is Gum Copal. The greatest Quantity Mr. Teaste ever imported of this Article, is 24 Cwt.—Uncleaned, it is worth from 2 s. 6 d. to 3 s. per lb. when of good Quality. Sydenham
Teaste, Esq.

The next Article is Red Wood, which comes from Gaboon; and Bar Wood, which comes from Angola.—Bar Wood sells from 6 l. 10 s. to 7 l. per Ton; the other at 5 l. per Ton. Neither of these Articles will bear a Freight at this Price.

There is another Article, Palm Oil, which Mr. Teaste's House has not as yet imported; but means, in the next Voyage, to purchase some of it.

Mr. Teaste having given in a List of Vessels, with their Tonnage, employed from the Port of Bristol, in the Ivory and Wood Trade, to Africa, was asked, Whether these Ships are employed to Profit in this Trade? and replied, That with respect to his own Ships, he did not make more than 5 per Cent. beyond legal Interest. His House is in the Trade, and therefore goes on with it; but if his Capital was out of it, he would not now go into it. With respect to other People, they may have done better; but it has been owing to their having small Wages to pay, in consequence of the Mortality on board their Ships. Being asked, Whether this Trade has ever been more profitable, and when? Mr. Teaste said, The Trade has not been tried more than Five Years and a Half; and during that Time, as far as he has been concerned in it, has been much upon the present Footing. How it may turn out this Year, he cannot say, but fears not well.

Mr. Teaste being asked, Whether from his Knowledge of the Trade, he conceived that a greater Quantity of these Articles might be imported to Advantage? replied, He thinks a greater Quantity cannot be imported to Advantage, as there is already as much imported as there is a Demand for. About half the Quantity of Ivory now imported is brought home in the Slave Ships, and could not be imported in any other Way to Profit, as there is no Demand for the bulky Articles which must make up the Cargo.

Mr. Teaste being desired to inform the Committee whether any other Articles besides those he had mentioned, could by proper Encouragement be procured from Africa? replied, A Quantity of Bees Wax is already imported, as much as can be procured. Ebony may be had in any Quantity, but there is no Demand for it in this Market. Gold in greater Quantities may be had, but it cannot be bought to Profit.

Large Quantities of Cotton grow in the Country; Mr. Teaste never imported any, but has heard, that One Pack has been imported. It is difficult to know at what Price it may be got, as the Experiment has not yet been much tried. Mr. Teaste has directed the Captains employed by him, to bring home all the Information they can on the Subject of new Articles for Trade.

Mr. Teaste being asked, Whether, from Information he has received, he imagines that the Natives could by proper Encouragement be induced to cultivate Cotton, or any other Article for Exportation? replied, The Climate is much against Labour. The Land newly turned up produces noxious Exhalations, as he has been told. The Natives are generally indolent, but towards the Rio Pongees near the Arab Country they are more industrious.

The Reverend THOMAS CLARKSON, a Clergyman of the Church of England, residing in London, informed the Committee, That he had never been in Africa, but had made a Tour last Year through England, in the View of collecting Information on the Subject of the Trade to Africa; and in this Tour had passed Two Months at Liverpool, and Two at Bristol, and in those Places had collected Specimens of the Productions of Africa; viz. Rev. Thomas
Clarkson.

Indigo,	Tulip Wood,
Rice,	Yellow Wood,
Cotton,	Musk,
Malaguetta Pepper, or	Gum Copal,
Grains of Paradise,	Gum Senega,
Cayenne Pepper,	Gum Rub. Astringens,
Long Pepper,	Mahogany,
Black Pepper,	Cotton Cloths.

Mr. Clarkson cannot exactly say from what Part of the Coast of Africa these Articles were brought. The Black Pepper was brought from Whydah.—The Cotton from the River Gambia. They were in general given to him by the Importers. The Indigo and Musk were given to him by Dr. Turner of Liverpool, who received them from a Gentleman who brought them from the Coast of Africa.

At a subsequent Attendance upon the Committee on the 24th January last, Mr. Clarkson delivered in further Specimens of African Productions, viz. A Specimen of Cotton-Wool, the Growth of Senegal, which was transmitted by their Lordships Order to Mr. John Hilton, for the Opinion of the Cotton Spinners and the Manufacturers of Manchester.

A Specimen of Yellow dying Wood, which was sent to Mr. Chamberlayne Goodwin, for his Opinion, whether a good Dye can be extracted therefrom.

And Specimens of other Sorts of Wood (the Growth of Africa) which were sent by their Lordships Order to Messrs. Haig and Chippendale, Upholsterers, to know whether such Woods are already in Use; and if not, whether they would in their Opinion prove useful for Cabinet Work, or for the Purposes of Fineering.

Mr. HILTON, Delegate from the Fustian Manufacturers of Manchester, to whom the above mentioned Specimen of Cotton-Wool was transmitted for Examination, has made a Report thereupon in the following Words.

"I am very happy in transmitting your Lordships a very favourable Report from the Fustian Committee, which I have just received from Mr. Frodsham, my Colleague, and which exceeds my Expectations.

"The Sample of Cotton from Senegal is very good and fine, as your Lordships will see by the Specimen inclosed, which is spun after the Rate of One hundred and forty Hanks, Twist Cotton Yarn, to the Pound, and it is thought superior in Quality to *any* of the Brazil Cotton, and *nearly equal* to East India.

"The Sample of Cotton from Bermuda is by no Means equal to that from Senegal, but from the good Properties of its Staple, silky Appearance, even in its Colour, and clean, promises to be a very useful Cotton in the Fustian Manufactory, which comprises the strong Goods dyed for Exportation, and in which there is *always* a great Consumption, and has hitherto been principally manufactured of Tobago, Guadaloupe, Martinique, and San Domingo Cottons. But this Bermuda Cotton is esteemed superior to Guadaloupe and Martinique Cotton, for the Fustian dyed Trade for Exportation, which is very great from Cotton of this Staple."

With respect to the Specimen of Yellow dying Wood, the following Account of an Experiment made therewith has been received from Mr. Samuel More, Secretary to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. viz.

N. B. The Pieces referred to, and marked A. and B. B. are in the Office for Trade to be produced when required.

"The Piece of Yellow Wood I received, and which the Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade wished me to make some Trial of, appearing to me to bear the greatest Resemblance to that Kind of Wood called *Old Fustic*, I have confined my Experiments to a Comparison between these Two; and as the principal Use of *Old Fustic* is the dying a Yellow on Woollen, I took Four Pieces of that Kind of Woollen Goods, known by the Name of Long Ells, and that they might be all equally prepared, I boiled them together in a strong Solution of Alum and Argol, as is practised by the Woollen Dyers; then taking an Ounce of the Chips of Old Fustic, such as you now receive a Specimen of, I boiled them 15 Minutes in a Pint and half of clean Water, in a Tin Vessel; at the End of the 15 Minutes, I put into the Liquor the Two Pieces marked A. and continued the Boiling Twenty Minutes, then washed the Pieces in cold Water, and the Colour produced is as you see by the Samples.

"Having procured a Part of the Wood sent me to be cut into Chips, I boiled One Ounce of those Chips in a Pint and half of Water 15 Minutes; at the End of that Time, I put into the Liquor the Two remaining Pieces of Long Ell, prepared as aforesaid, by boiling with Alum and Argol; they were kept boiling with the Chips 20 Minutes, then taken out, rinsed in cold Water, and are marked B. B.

"The Colour produced on Woollen by boiling with this Wood, is so different from what might be expected from its Appearance, that I thought it proper to make Trial of it on Silk, and therefore having prepared a small Piece of Silk with Alum, it was boiled with some Chips of the Wood, and the Sample will shew the Event.

"From so small a Sample it is not possible to make such Trials as will prove the Value of this Wood to the Manufacturer; but as it yields a Colour of consequence to the Dyer, there is every Reason to believe it may prove of considerable Utility, if it can be imported at such Price as will enable the Workmen to make Use of it.

"With respect to the Specimens of Cabinet Woods sent to Messrs. Haig and Chippendale, Mr. Haig reports, that upon Enquiry after Two of the said Samples, he finds the Purple Wood, on an Average, sells for about £.4 or £.5 per Cwt. but that the Consumption of it is very small: A trifling Ship's Cargo would last this Town Twenty or Thirty Years.

"The other Sample of Wood he was entirely unacquainted with, but finds it called Camwood. It has been imported from Africa many Years, is used as a Dye Wood, and sells (if he is rightly informed) for about £.16 per Ton."

Captain DEANE, Commander of a Vessel in the Wood and Ivory Trade, being asked, whether his Employers found the Trade in Wood and Ivory (in which he states himself to have been principally employed) a profitable Trade? replied, He believes they did; he has known them to make a considerable Profit, but the Trade is much hurt from the Slave Ships purchasing the said Articles, which the Persons in his Branch of the African Trade go solely to bring home. Being asked, in what Wood he principally traded? replied, In Camwood, which is a Wood used principally in Dyeing, and is of the same Nature with the Red Sanders Wood, imported from the East Indies.

Winward Coast, from Isles de Los to Cape Le Hou.
Capt. Deane.

The Camwood was not cut by his own People, but by the Natives, who bring it in Canoes to the White Factors settled on the Coast, of whom Captain Deane bought it. This Trade is carried on by Barter, and the Commanders of Ships give in Exchange all Sorts of Merchandise, particularly British and East India Goods.

Captain Deane being asked, how it came to be necessary for him to remain so long on the Coast, as the Woods are cut by the Natives? replied, The Collection of Ivory requires some Time, being collected at different Places on the Coast, which makes it necessary for the Persons in that Branch of the Trade to sail up and down. Captain Deane took in his Cargo of Ivory principally at Sierra Leone, and the Island of Bananas; but the Manner of carrying on this Trade, as they are obliged to trust their Goods to make the Purchases and to wait for the Return, occasions much Delay. The Goods are sent up into the Country, and it is sometimes several Months before the Returns are made. The Ivory is bought of the Natives, who bring it off to the Ships in small Canoes, and take our Goods in return. On the Part of the Coast where the Ivory is chiefly procured, there are not any White Factors residing, but where there are White Factors they collect a little.

Captain Deane being asked, whether he traded at all in Gold Dust? said, He traded in it a little at Cape Le Hou, buying it of the Natives, who brought it off in small Boxes. Being asked, whether he ever knew, or had heard, in what Manner the Natives collect the Gold Dust? he replied, He did not know with Certainty, but had heard, they collect it at the Foot of the Mountains, and principally under Water-falls, where it is brought down, mixed with Dirt, by the Violence of the Torrents. The Gold Dust is paid for in Goods, as the Ivory is, and is bought by the Ounce. Captain Deane cannot state generally the Price paid for the Gold Dust, by the Price of the Goods paid for it; but being asked, whether he could state the Number of Birmingham Guns given in Exchange for an Ounce of Gold Dust? he replied, A Gun sells for Four Ackies, and Sixteen Ackies go to purchase an Ounce of Gold Dust; so that Four Birmingham Guns, of the better Sort, go to the Purchase of an Ounce of Gold. Being asked the Price at Birmingham of such a Gun? replied, The Average Value would be about Eleven Shillings and Sixpence. And being asked, what a Merchant, in computing the Proceeds of such Voyage, would charge for Freight and Insurance, so as to find the Value of such a Gun upon the Coast? Captain Deane replied, He could not answer with Accuracy, but should suppose, a Merchant would add about Sixpence to the Price of the Gun before mentioned. Captain Deane being asked, whether in making up the homeward Cargo, the Captains buy the Goods according to any Assortment prescribed by their Employers, or take them as they are able to meet with them? replied, They take them as they are able to meet with them. And being asked, what he considers as the most valuable Article for a homeward Cargo? He gave the following Enumeration:

- 1st. Ivory, which is the great Object of the Voyage.
 - 2d. Camwood.
 - 3d. Guinea Grains, or Maliguetta Pepper.
 - 4th. Rice.
- And Lastly, Gold Dust.

And gave as the Reason why he reckoned Gold Dust the last, that the Slave Ships being obliged to have a Quantity of it for carrying on their Trade on the Leeward Coast, give a higher Price for it than those employed in his Branch of Trade can afford, for which Reason the latter get very little of it.

Captain Deane being asked, What Number of Ships were employed in the Ivory and Wood Trade, as far as he knew, in the Course of the last Two Years? said, He was not sure; but should imagine about Twelve or Fourteen Ships in each Year.

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SPECIAL INFORMATION.

PART I.

Mr. WADSTROM, after his Examination was closed, expressed a Desire of himself to inform the Committee, that the Captains of the French Vessels in this Trade, very commonly carry out with them a certain Quantity of Mercury; and when their Ships are becalmed, and, in consequence thereof, their Provisions begin to fail, so that they are under Apprehensions of not having enough, they put Mercury into the Provisions given to the Slaves, in consequence of which a great Number die, and are thrown overboard. This they do likewise when any contagious Sickneſs breaks out among the Slaves; and the Mercury is carried out confessedly for these Purposes. Being asked, From whom he received this Information? he replied, From the French Captains themselves, who make no Secret of it. They consider it as an Act of Humanity, because the Negroes die without knowing what is to happen to them, whereas the English Captains treat them with less Ceremony, and throw them overboard at once.

Mr. Wad-
strom.

Being asked what Proportion of the Slaves taken on board by the French Captains, they in general carry safe and land at the Port of Destination? Mr. Wadstrom replied, That depends on Circumstances; when the Slaves are sickly, or when, from Apprehension of Provision falling short, Mercury is given to them, there are Instances of not a Fourth Part of the Cargo reaching the Port of Destination. But he learnt from Conversation with the French Captains, and sometimes with the English Mulattoes upon the Coast, that the French Captains treat their Slaves on board better than the English do.

Dr. SPAARMAN being asked, Whether he could give any Information of the Manner in which the French Captains of Slave Ships treat their Slaves on Board? said, He had seen Men Slaves at Goree, who were to be transported to the Islands, in Chains, Two by Two, and some with their Legs ulcerated by the Chains. The Women are not chained. He concludes, from what he has seen of the Places where they lie, that they must suffer very much on their Passage. He saw One French Ship that was to carry Slaves to San Domingo in so bad a Condition, that a Captain of a French Man of War advised him by no means to take his Passage on board that Ship, though he was very impatient to get away.

Dr. Spaarman.

The French Captains boast of their kind Treatment of the Slaves. He was told however, by One of them, that they carry Arsenic with them, in order to get rid of the Slaves during the Passage, by a less violent Way than throwing them overboard, in case by contrary Winds and Calms they should run short of Provisions and Water.

Dr. Spaarman does not think that the French Ships are supplied with skilful Surgeons.

CAPTAIN HEATLEY has had Opportunities of observing the French Ships in this Trade, and always thought them much worse constructed for carrying it on than our own. The French Ships are not kept so clean as ours; and by the Accounts he has received of their Mode of Treatment, they certainly treat their Slaves worse than we do. He has heard them say, that they seldom brought their Slaves upon Deck.

Captain
Heatley.

In the River Gambia there is a great Rivalship in Trade between the French and the English.

Captain Heatley being asked, If he knew of the French endeavouring to carry on the Trade in our Ships, and by our Means? replied, He had known of Ships going from hence with Cargoes, touching at the Ports of France, and clearing out from thence for the Coast of Africa, where they purchased a Cargo of Slaves, and carried them to the French Islands; some of these Instances are of late Date.

Mr. NORRIS being asked, Whether the English have not a larger Share of the Trade, and do not carry it on to a greater Extent than any other Nation; and whether he conceived it in general to be a profitable Trade? replied, We carry it on to a greater Extent. With respect to its being a profitable Trade or not, Individuals alone can speak to their respective Profits; but he conceives it to be a profitable Trade to the Merchant. This has always been his Opinion, and Experience

Mr. Norris.

Mr. Norris. perience has confirmed it. The Cause why the English have the largest Share of this Trade is to be imputed to the Credit which the British Merchant has with the Manufacturers, which no other Nation in Europe enjoys; and to a Spirit of Enterprize which is peculiar to the British Merchant.

Mr. Norris being asked, Whether there is not a considerable Rivalship between the different European Nations in this Trade? replied, There is, inasmuch that the French have deprived us of the Trade in Slaves at Angola. And being asked, Whether, if we were to relinquish the Trade, our former Share of it would cease entirely, or fall into the Hands of other Nations? he replied, Into the Hands of other Nations most certainly; particularly into those of the French, and next to them the Portuguese.

Being asked, Whether he knew of any Foreign Nation, that is at present endeavouring to employ even our Ships and People in this Trade? he replied, He did, both the French and Spaniards; but he was not acquainted with any particular Facts in confirmation thereof.

Mr. Miles. Mr. MILES being asked his Opinion, Whether, if we were to relinquish the Slave Trade it would cease, or fall into the Hands of other European Nations? replied, The Question is easily answered; it would undoubtedly be eagerly caught at by other Nations. The French, it is known, are giving the greatest Encouragement to this Trade; and he has seen several Letters from France on this Subject. Mr. Miles had himself an Offer from a French House, to send out a Ship from Havre de Grace, and carry a Cargo of 300 Slaves to be delivered in the French West Indies, free of all other Expence to himself, except the original Price of the Slaves.

Mr. Weuves. The Question being asked Mr. Weuves, what would become of the Trade in Slaves if the British Merchants were to relinquish it? He replied, It would fall into the Hands of some other European Nation, and even if all the European Nations were to relinquish it, and no Slaves were to be exported from the Coast, Mr. Weuves is of Opinion, that the Trade would continue to be carried on by the Natives, and the Slaves would be sent from West to East by Means of the Caravans.

Mr. Penny. Mr. PENNY being asked, whether the English have not a larger Share of the Slave Trade, and carry it on to greater Extent than other Nations? replied, In general we have; and he imputes it to Two Causes, viz. the enterprising Spirit of the British Merchants, and the longer Credit which our Merchants have from the Manufacturers. The English Manufacturers give Eighteen Months Credit; the French only Six: Besides this, we can fit out our Ships with greater Dispatch. We can, in the Space of Three Weeks or a Month, compleat our Lading with all the various Assortments required, from Two or Three Hands only. The French take Three or Four Months to collect from distant Places a Cargo of equal Assortment.

Mr. Penny being asked, whether there is not a considerable Rivalship between the different European Nations in this Trade? replied, Very considerable, particularly between the English and the French, and more so since the French Government has established their Bounties, which they have done not only for the Encouragement of their African Trade, but with a View of cultivating more Land in their Part of the Island of San Domingo, where a Fourth Part still remains uncultivated. They mean by this to increase their West India Trade, and thereby to improve their Navigation.

Being asked, whether if the English were to relinquish this Trade, our Share thereof would cease entirely, or would fall to other Nations? he replied, It would fall to other Nations; and added further, he is persuaded our Merchants and Officers would go and carry it on from France, and that some, even of the Manufacturers of Manchester, would be induced on that Account to remove themselves to France.

Mr. Penny being asked, if he could say in what Manner, or with what Manufactures, the Portuguese carry on their Trade upon the Coast of Africa? replied, He had but a slight Knowledge of the Portuguese Trade upon the Coast of Africa, but understands they carry it on with East India Goods, which they bring from Goa. The Portuguese East Indiamen touch, in their Return from the East Indies, at Loango St. Paul's, in like Manner as our East India Ships touch at St. Helena.

Being asked, if he knew any Thing of the Trade which European Nations carry on from Mozambique in Slaves? he replied, The Portuguese have a considerable Settlement at Mozambique, where they purchase Slaves, whom they carry to Goa. The French also carry on a Trade there in Slaves, which they carry to the Mauritius and the Isle de Bourbon for the Purpose of cultivating their Plantations there.

Detached Pieces of Evidence relating to the Trade to Africa generally.

The following Papers, from N^o 1 to N^o 14 inclusive, treating of the Trade to Africa generally, and consisting wholly of written Evidence, the Committee have not thought proper to divide them for the Purpose of arranging them under any of the foregoing Heads, but have inserted them at length in this Part of their Report.

(N^o 1.)

African Office, the 19th of February 1788.

By the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa.

THE Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa, having received a Letter dated Office of the Committee of Council for Trade, Whitehall, 12th of February 1788, signed W. Fawkener, acquainting them, that he was directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council, appointed for all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, to transmit for their Information a Copy, which he sent inclosed, of an Order of Reference made by His Majesty in Council; and that he had their Lordships Commands to acquaint them, that they are desirous of receiving any Information which the Committee may wish to offer upon the several Matters contained in the said Order of Reference; and this Committee having carefully considered the said several Matters, they take the Liberty, in Obedience to their Lordships Desire, to represent for their Information:

That the Trade from this Country to Africa was in a very flourishing State before the breaking out of the late War; that since the Peace it has again revived, and the Merchants concerned therein have, with much Spirit, endeavoured to carry it to an Extent equal to what it had formerly arrived at; but that the French, by uncommon Exertions to encourage and improve this Trade from their own Country, in granting very large Bounties, not only upon the Ships employed therein, but upon the Negro Slaves imported by them into their Colonies, have created such a powerful Competition in Africa with the British Merchant as he is not well able to resist, insomuch that the Trade at present is rather in a languid State; and this Committee understand, that several of the British Merchants concerned therein have lately moved a considerable Share of their Capital to France, being tempted thereto by the superior Encouragement from thence; a Practice which, if continued, must be attended with very serious Consequences to the Commerce and naval Interests of this Country.

With regard to the Practice and Manner of purchasing or obtaining Slaves on the Coast of Africa, this Committee beg Leave to inform their Lordships, that the established Mode of Purchase is by fair Barter with the Native Proprietors; and though it must be admitted that some Irregularities will unavoidably happen in a Commerce of such Magnitude, and in a Country of such vast Extent, inhabited by an infinite Number of small States, speaking different Languages, which are very imperfectly understood by most of our Traders; yet it is a Matter worthy of Remark, that this Committee, in the Course of near Forty Years, recollect but Two Instances in which they had an Opportunity of punishing Delinquents for Abuses committed in this Trade, under the Act of the 23d of His late Majesty, though they have given every Encouragement to Complaint, and though it is almost impossible for Persons committing Abuses to escape Detection, because it is the invariable Practice of the Natives, in such Cases, to avenge themselves or make Reprisals upon the next Trader, who will naturally sue for Remedy against the Person who has been the Cause of his Suffering. Ch. 31.

But if their Lordships wish to be informed by what Means the native Proprietor acquires a Property in his Fellow Creature: That is a Question which this Committee cannot so perfectly answer. According to the best Information which they have been able to collect upon this Subject, they understand that Slaves have been always so universally allowed and admitted throughout Africa as personal Property, that they are a general Denomination of Wealth, it being usual to say, a Man is worth so many Slaves, as we say he is worth so many Pounds. And that the Slaves sold to our Shipping are either taken from the Proprietor's Stock, being Slaves from Generation to Generation, or Debtors unable to discharge their Engagements, or what is most frequent, that they are Persons convicted of Crimes, and sometimes Prisoners taken in War, whom their Friends have generally an Opportunity but are not able to redeem.

The Second Article in the Order of Reference to their Lordships, namely, the Importation and Sale of Slaves, either in the British Colonies and Settlements, or the Foreign Colonies and Settlements in America or the West Indies, is a Matter which does not come directly within the Knowledge of this Committee, and therefore they beg Leave to refer their Lordships for more perfect Information to the Merchants, actual Importers, or to the West India Planters, who are the

2
PART I. *First General Report of the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa.*

Purchasers of such Slaves. They understand however and believe it is the general Practice to provide every necessary, and to use every possible Precaution for the Health and Preservation of those Slaves in their Passage from Africa, and to treat them with every Indulgence which Prudence and Self-preservation will warrant.

Under this Head, they think it worthy Remark, that since the last Peace they understand very considerable Numbers of Negro Slaves have been imported in our own Ships, by special Licences, into the Spanish Islands in the West Indies, which have sold to very good Account; the Returns for the same having been generally in Silver Bullion; but that our Dealings with the French, who have likewise bought great Numbers from us, have not been so beneficial, either in Point of Policy or of Profit, because their Contracts are generally for Delivery upon the Coast of Africa, that their Ships may obtain the French Bounties, by which Means they not only deprive us of the Freights, but from their local Knowledge and superior Encouragement, must in a little Time become Masters of the Trade.

The last Article of Reference to their Lordships, being what relates to the Effects and Consequences of this Trade, both in Africa and in the said Colonies and Settlements, and to the general Commerce of this Kingdom, is a Question of such Magnitude and Importance, that, to do it Justice, it would require an Extent of Consideration greatly beyond the Limits which this Committee mean at present to prescribe to themselves. It is a certain Fact, that Africa has not derived Advantages from this Trade in any Degree equal to ours; nor was it possible in her Situation to obtain such Advantages, having no Manufactures to sell, no Foreign Commerce to extend, or Navigation to improve. Her Benefits, however, are equal to her State, for her Wants are fully supplied at a very trifling Expence, the greatest Part being paid for with what has been a Burthen to other Countries, the Refuse and Off-scourings of her Population, without which she would have little or no Existence in Trade, her natural Products being very trifling compared to her Wants, and, notwithstanding the greatest Encouragements, have been hitherto incapable of Improvement.

But the Effects of this Trade to Great Britain are beneficial to an infinite Extent. In its immediate Effect it employs about 150 Sail of Shipping, which carry annually from this Country upwards of a Million of Property, the greatest Part our own Manufactures; and in its more remote Effects, there is hardly any Branch of Commerce in which this Nation is concerned that does not derive some Advantage from it. But the beneficial Effects of this Trade have been no where so eminently striking as in the Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, where it has been proved by Experience, that Europeans cannot bear the Labour of the Field; so that those valuable Possessions would most probably have remained to this Moment uncultivated and useless to a great Degree had they not been assisted by the African Labourers; it is therefore fair to include every Advantage which this Country enjoys by Means of its West India Colonies, among the Benefits of the African Trade, more particularly that for Slaves; and if their Lordships will take the Trouble to look back to the Condition of the British Nation at the Time of commencing this Trade, and observe its Progress in Navigation, in Commerce, in Manufactures, Opulence, and Power, they will find its Acquirements of those great national Objects in pretty exact Proportion to its Pursuits in the African Trade, and the consequent Improvement of the British Colonies and Settlements in America.

In Conclusion, this Committee make no Scruple to assert, that the African Trade is so blended with our Commerce, and so interwoven with our general Interests, that if at any Time, through Neglect, Mismanagement, or Misfortune, this Nation should be deprived of its Benefits, it will then suffer a very great and irreparable Loss, a Maim in its Commerce, Dignity, and Power, of which it is impossible it can ever recover.

This Committee take the Liberty to acquaint the Lords, that they have wrote to Bristol and to Liverpool upon the Subject of the said Order of Reference; and if they should be furnished with any further Matter worthy their Lordships Observation shall take the Liberty to communicate the same.

By Order of the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa.

(Signed)

JN^o. SHOOLBRED,

Sec.

Second General Report of the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa.

African Office, London, the 27th of February, 1788.

By the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa.

In Obedience to the Order of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council, appointed for the Consideration of all Matters relative to Trade and Foreign Plantations, dated the 15th instant; this Committee beg Leave to inform their Lordships, that with every Degree of Attention, they have duly weighed and considered the several Matters contained therein, and lament they have it not in their Power to lay before their Lordships the Informations they require.

In the 23d Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, an Act was passed, intituled, "An Act for extending and improving the Trade to Africa," declaring the same to be free and open to all His Majesty's Subjects, with Liberty to trade and traffick to and from any Port or Place between the Port of Sally, in South Barbary, and the Cape of Good Hope, when, and at such Times, and in such Manner, and in and with such Goods and Merchandizes, as he or they should think fit, without any Restraint whatsoever; vesting in the Company of Merchants trading to Africa, all such Forts, Factories, and Settlements within those Limits, on that Coast, as were then erected, and in Possession of the Royal African Company of England, to be employed at all Times thereafter, for the Protection, Encouragement and Defence of the Trade *only*, and with sufficient Powers by the said Act, to enable the Committee of the said Company of Merchants to make Orders for the governing, maintaining, preserving, and improving the Forts and Factories already built, or which thereafter might be built; and for the Regulation and better Government of their Officers and Servants, so as no Orders or Regulations to be made by the said Committee, should tend to lay any Restraint whatsoever on the said Trade or Traders to Africa.

The Recital of this Statute will shew their Lordships, this Committee are placed in no other Situation than that of mere Guardians and Protectors of the Trade; and therefore the Powers and Authorities by which they are required to act, being so constituted as to afford them no Opportunity of knowing the Number of Slaves annually exported from the Coast of Africa for any given Period, either by British or Foreign Subjects; the Parts of the Coast the same have been exported from; to what Islands they have been carried; the Number and Tonnage of the Ships in which they have been conveyed; the Proportion of Tonnage usually allowed to each Negro; of Males and Females; of Adults and Children; nor the Proportion in which such Slaves are supposed to perish on the Passage from Africa to America or the West-Indies.

This Committee beg to inform their Lordships, they have always ordered their Servants in Africa to transmit, for their Information, an annual List of the Names of the Ships arriving on that Part of the Coast, comprehended within the Limits of their Government, together with the Names of the Ports to which they belonged, and the Time and Number of Slaves they depart with from Africa, as well as the Ports to which they are destined; but such Lists have been found at all Times extremely incorrect and imperfect, because the Information required could not be officially or legally demanded, consequently any Communications on this Subject must wholly depend on the Disposition of the Commanders of the Ships, who have their Choice in giving or withholding it, or who may be induced (as they frequently are), from private Motives, to give it so partially, that no Dependence can be placed on its Rectitude.

But this Committee beg Leave, with all possible Deference and Respect, to suggest to the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee for Trade and Plantations, that Information, as to the Number of Slaves imported for any given Period into the different Islands in the British West Indies, may be obtained from the Collectors inwards of such Islands, who, from the Nature of their Office, must be possessed with perfect Information on that Point.

And from the like Description of Officers outwards, in the respective Ports of London, Liverpool, Bristol, Lancaster, and Whitehaven, (from which this Commerce has been usually carried on), correct Information may be obtained, both as to the Number of Vessels, that have cleared out, for the Coast of Africa, from any of these Ports, for any given Period, as well as the exact registered Tonnage thereof. But with regard to the Number of Slaves purchased by each Vessel, that is a Piece of Information to be obtained only from the Traders themselves.

And, in compliance with the Desire expressed by Mr. Fawkener's Letter of the 23d instant, this Committee beg Leave further to inform their Lordships, that the following are the only Persons, within their Knowledge, who have been Officers in the Chief, or any other Subordinate Command, in the Service of the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa, now in Great Britain,

74
PART I. *Second General Report of the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa.*

Britain, on whom Reliance may be placed, as to the Information required, on the several Matters referred, by His Majesty's Order in Council of the 11th Instant, to the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council, for the Consideration of all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, viz.

John Barnes Esq. who was Governor during the Existence of the Civil Government established at Senegal, at present a Member of this Committee.
Residence, Little St. Helen's, Bishopsgate Street.

Richard Miles Esq. who resided many Years on the Gold Coast, and who was twice Governor in Chief at Cape Coast Castle.
Residence, America Square, Minories.

Jerome Bernard Weuves Esq. who also resided many Years in Africa, was Governor at Cape Coast Castle, and at Annamaboe.
Residence, America Square, Minories.

William Devaynes Esq. who resided many Years in Africa, was Governor at Whydah.
Residence, Dover Street.

John Cockburn Esq. who resided many Years in Africa, was Chief at Tantomquerry Fort.
Residence, Bristol.

Robert Collins Esq. who resided many Years in Africa, was Chief of James Fort Accra.
Residence, Carlisle.

Charles Bell Esq. who resided many Years in Africa, was Chief of Annamaboe Fort.
Residence, Rose Street, New Town, Edinburgh.

Thomas Barnett, N ^o 47, Queen Square, Bristol,	} Subordinate Officers in the Service of the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa.
Adam Bannerman, at Senegal Coffee House, Cornhill,	
Thomas Hodges, at Mr. Hartley's Counting House, Swithin's Lane,	

By Order of the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa.

JOHN SHOOLBRED, Secretary.

(N^o 3.)

Letter from the Secretary to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade.

My Lords,

Your Lordships having required an Account from me of the Number of Missionaries sent by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, either to the Coast of Africa, or to the British West India Islands; I am to inform your Lordships, that the Society have never sent any Missionaries to the West India Islands, those Islands having had a regular Establishment of Parochial Ministers, and therefore not being the proper Objects of the Society's Attention and Care; and it having been a Matter of great Doubt, if any had been sent, whether the Planters themselves would have admitted them to have interfered with the Instruction of their Negroes. One Exception however to this it may be necessary to mention to your Lordships, with regard to the Trust Estate in Barbadoes, bequeathed to the Society by the Will of the late General Codrington, for particular described Purposes, that they have all along paid a Salary to a Catechist, whose Business it has been to instruct and baptise their own Negroes.

The Missionaries sent by the Society to the Coast of Africa have been only Two. The First was the Reverend Mr. Thomas Thomson, who went to the Coast of Guinea in November 1751, and resided at Cape Coast Castle Four Years. His bad Health, and ill Success with the African Negroes, whom he attempted to convert, but on whom he could make little Impression, though he undertook the Work from the best Motives, and pursued it with the most ardent Zeal, made him relinquish it thus early, and return to England. Previous however to his Return, he proposed this Plan to the Society, that he should have Leave to send over Four or Six Blacks to England of good Families to be educated in Literature and the Principles of the Christian Religion, and then to go back to propagate it in their own Country. The Society agreed to this Plan. Accordingly
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Letter from the Secretary to the Society for propagating the Gospel in PART I.
Foreign Parts.

Three young Lads under Twelve Years of Age were sent over and educated by the Society at their Expence. One of them died soon after under Inoculation for the Small Pox. A Second was seized with Madness, and after some Years died incurable in Guy's Hospital. The Third was ordained here (whose Name is Philip Quaque) and went out Missionary in 1765 to Cape Coast Castle, at which Place he has resided ever since; but he has never been able to fulfil the Objects of his Mission. After his Return, he seems to have been intirely disregarded by his own Family, with whom he had not the least Influence, not even to make a single Convert among them. And whether it was from the Impossibility of going up the Country, or from Want of Prudence, or from a Failure in the due Exertion of his Abilities, such as they were, or from any other Cause, may not be so easy to ascertain; but this is certain, that he has had no Success at all with the Native Blacks; and the Whole of his Mission seems to have been comprized in baptizing a few Mulattoes and Children of the Garrison: And it is with Concern that I may add, that he has of late quite deviated from the Intentions of the Society, and his proper Line of Duty, by paying more Attention to the Purposes of Trade than of Religion.

I am,

My Lords,

With most perfect Respect,

Your Lordships

Most obedient humble Servant,

WILLIAM MORICE, Secretary.

(N^o 4.)

Letter from the Delegates from Liverpool, in answer to the Enquiry made by the Committee respecting the Natives of Africa who have been sent to England for Education, addressed to John Tarleton Esquire.

Liverpool, 16th April, 1788.

Sir,

The Letter which you received from the Committee of the Privy Council, respecting the Natives of Africa, who have been sent from thence to England to be educated, has been referred to us by the Mayor and the Committee of Merchants trading from hence to Africa, to report such Observations upon the Subject of their Lordships' Enquiry as come within our Knowledge, and we now with great Pleasure send you the Result of our Information.

There are at present about Fifty Mulatto and Negro Children, Natives of Africa, in this Town and its Vicinity, who have been sent here by their Parents to receive the Advantage of an European Education. During the Time of Peace, there is generally that Number here, and sometimes a few more, but we do not know that they are more than Seventy at any one Time, nor are we able to say, what Number are sent to London or Bristol, but we believe there are some at both Places.

These Children are sent here chiefly from the Windward and Gold Coasts, where Europeans more generally reside, who being in the Habit of sending their Children here for Education, their Example is followed by such of the Natives, their Neighbours, as can conveniently support the Expence.

Since the Reverend Mr. Philip Quakoo, a Native of Cape Coast, who was educated at Oxford, and is at present Chaplain to that Fort, has undertaken the Education of the Children belonging to it, and the neighbouring Settlements, fewer are sent here from thence than formerly were, and the Children now here are chiefly from that Part of the Windward Coast which is in the Vicinity of Sierra Leone.

Exclusive of those who are sent here for Education, many Adults visit this Country from Motives of Curiosity, and Parents send their Children occasionally from almost all Parts of that Coast, to receive some Advantage and Improvement, by observing the Manners and Customs of civilized Society, (or, as they phrase it, "To learn Sense and get a good Head"). These make but a short Stay here, and usually return with the favourite Captain to whose Care they have been entrusted; as do also the Fantee Sailors from the Gold Coast, who, whenever their Services are required, readily enter on board any English Ship, whose Crew has been weakened by Mortality, and return in her on the ensuing Voyage.

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PART I. *Letter from the Delegates from Liverpool, in Answer to the Enquiry made by the Committee respecting the Natives of Africa who have been sent to England for Education.*

The Education of these Children here is confined to Reading, Writing, and a little Arithmetic, with as much of Religion as Persons of their Age and Situation usually receive from their School-Masters. The Girls, besides the above mentioned common School Education, acquire some Knowledge of domestic Duties, and are instructed in Needlework.

The Influence which European Education seems to have upon them, after their Return to their Native Country, appears chiefly in their more civilized Manner of Life. They endeavour to live and dress in the European Style, to erect their Houses in a comfortable and convenient Manner, and by a Fondness for Society. Their Dispositions, we have no Doubt, are improved by their Education, particularly the Mulattoes, who pride themselves on the Acquisition of European Knowledge and European Blood.

We do not perceive that the religious Ideas, which they may have imbibed during their Residence in England, leave any very lasting Impressions on their Minds, as they always, so far as our Observations and Enquiries extend, practise and follow in a few Years after their Return the superstitious Customs of their Country. Whether this Inattention to Religion proceeds from a Neglect of Instruction in the Principles of it whilst at School, we are not competent to say; but we know that even some of the Europeans, after a long Residence in that Country, use many of the superstitious Customs that are practised by the Natives.

We do not find that any of those who have been educated here have been instructed in any of the useful Arts or Trades that are necessary to promote the Conveniences and Accommodations of Life in civilized Society, as we before observed, that the Education which they receive is confined chiefly to Reading and Writing. Few of the Females return to their own Country; such as have, retain the Dress and outward Behaviour of their Sex in Europe.

It has always been the Practice of Merchants and Commanders of Ships trading to Africa, to encourage the Natives to send their Children to England, as it not only conciliates their Friendship and softens their Manners, but adds greatly to the Security of the Trader, which answers the Purposes both of Interest and Humanity.

We hope this Information will be satisfactory; but should their Lordships wish for further Particulars, we shall be happy to do every thing in our Power to furnish them; and are respectfully,

Sir,

Your very humble Servants,

JOHN MATHEWS.

JAMES PENNY.

ROBERT NORRIS.

To JOHN TARLETON, Esq.

Further Account relative to the preceding Subject, containing Observations on the Conduct of the Mulatto or Black Children who had been educated in England, on their Return to their Native Country; received from Mr. Matthews, One of the Delegates from Liverpool.

JOHN and James Cleveland, Mulattos, Sons of a Mr. Cleveland, who formerly resided upon the Island of Bananas, as a Trader, by a Daughter of the Corker Family: They were both educated in England. John, the eldest, has been dead some Years: James is now living upon the Bananas, and is a capital Trader. His Manner of living is as nearly conformable to the European Custom, as Circumstances will admit: His House is also furnished in the English Style; but built (though upon a larger Scale) in the Country Manner. What his private Opinion on religious Subjects may be, I know not; but from his outward Practice, he appears to coincide in the Belief which the Natives have in the Power and Efficacy of Charms and Witchcraft. In conversing with him on the Subject, he would sometimes join in the Laugh at their ridiculous Superstition; but when seriously asked his Opinion, he would never give a direct Answer, but strenuously assert, that the Predictions of the Conjurors and Sandcastlers were often verified. In his Dealings and Transactions with the Europeans, he is governed by his Interest: By this I would only infer, that as he lives not under the Protection of European Laws, so he is not governed by them, further than as a Merchant it is his Interest so to do. To sum up his Character in a few Words: With a White Man he is a White Man, with a Black Man a Black Man. His Brother John had Two Sons, who were also educated in England; the Eldest lives with his Uncle as a Clerk, the other died in 1786.

Miss Norie, a Mulatto, and Relation of Cleveland's, Daughter of a Mr. Norie, formerly a Trader, who lived in Sherbro, by a Woman of the Corker Family: She was educated in England: She lived some Time as Lady's Maid in a genteel Family. On her Return to her native Country, she continued to dress in the English Fashion, and appears to be a sensible and intelligent Woman, and still retains the Address of the European. She lives as the Natives do; but that I believe is the Effect of Necessity, not Choice.

John Holman, a Mulatto, Son of a Mr. Holman a Trader, now resident on the River Dembia, was educated in England:—His Manner of living, Dress, and Behaviour, is similar to the Europeans who reside in that Country; but he appears to conform to the Opinions of his Countrymen, in Witchcraft, and other Superstitions.

Jeremy Clinton, a Mulatto, Son of a Trader, formerly resident at Bance Island, was educated in London, and now lives at Sierra Leone:—He is in every Respect a Native; but I presume his Education was but trifling, and his Return to his native Country at an early Period; yet his Attachment to Europeans is strong; as he is, as well as all others who partake of European Blood, proud of the Distinction.

William and John Bootle, Mulattos, Sons of a Mr. Bootle, formerly a Trader, and Master of a Ship out of the Port of Liverpool, were educated in England:—William is now a Trader for a White Man, and behaves with the Propriety expected from a cultivated Mind.

James Payne, a Mulatto, Son of a Mr. Payne, formerly a Trader at Isles de Los, was educated in England, and is now a Trader for Mr. Hartley's Factory, where his Conduct entitles him to Esteem.

Charles Corker, a Black, Native of the Camarancoes, whose Family is reckoned the most considerable in Power in that Part of Sherbro, was educated in England; and on his Return to his native Country, persevered in the Practice of those moral and social Duties he had been taught in England.

Prince George, a Black, Son of the late King George, of Sierra Leone, was educated in England, but since his Return to his native Country, has turned out an idle Drunkard. His European Education appears to have no other Effect, than to enable him to impose upon both his own Countrymen and Strangers, with greater Facility: At present he appears much attached to, and is caressed by, the French, for Purposes too obvious to mention. During the late War, he piloted the French Ships to the Attack of Bance Island; but he has no real Interest in the Country, from the former Situation of his Father.

Emanuel Gomez, a Black, Son of Emanuel Gomez, a nominal Portuguese, and Native of Rio Pongees, and of some Consequence as Head Man of his Town, was educated in England, and is at present a Trader to a White Man; behaves with the greatest Propriety.

Andrew White Canta, a Black, Son of Mr. Canta, the Head Man, or, as he is generally stiled, King of the Bagoes, was educated in England: He is, in some Measure, sunk into the general Indolence of his Countrymen; but still retains a Fondness for the Dress and Behaviour of the Whites.

Thomas Williams, a Black, Son of George Williams, formerly a capital Trader at Sierra Leone, but who now resides at the Isles de Los. This Man is by Birth a Bago, and removed to Sierra Leone

1028
PART I. *Further Account relative to the preceding Subject, containing Observations on the Conduct of Mulatto or Black Children, who had been educated in England, on their Return to their native Country; received from Mr. Matthews, One of the Delegates from Liverpool.*

Leone for the Benefit of Trade, which he carried on to a considerable Amount. During his Residence there, he cut off Two or Three Vessels, and as he would not share the Booty with the Natives, they obliged him to quit the Country.

The Son however partakes not of the Disposition of his Father, and although he reprobates his former Conduct, he behaves to him with filial Attention and Regard; indeed his whole Conduct is a pleasing Proof of the good Effects of early Education.

William Jelloram, a Black, Son of Mr. Jelloram a Head Man of the Suzee Nation resident in the River Dembia, was educated in England, but is only just returned to his Native Country.

Besides the Mulattos and Blacks above mentioned, who have been educated in England, there are many others who have resided several Years in Europe, either in England or France, whom I was not acquainted with, and a still greater Number who had made the Voyage to England and returned again to Africa in the same Ship.

The Motives which principally induce the Natives of Africa, or the resident White Traders to send their Children to England, are to receive such an Education as will fit them for trading with greater Advantage, as the Trade is principally carried on by trusting the Goods to different Hands, and sometimes to a very large Amount. The Acquisition of that Knowledge gives them a confessed Superiority over their less informed Countrymen, which by associating with the Whites and following their Manners, they are ever after studious to retain. A Proof of the good Effects of European Education in a few, and of a more general Intercourse which now subsists between the Africans and Europeans than formerly, in promoting Civilization, is in nothing more visible than in putting a Stop to the horrid Practice of cutting off weak or defenceless Vessels and Craft, and plundering the Property in the Factories on Shore, a Circumstance which at present very rarely happens among those whose Children have visited England, or where White People have resided.

Independant of these Circumstances, which from the Prevalence of Example have diffused among the Natives a Love of Society and a Desire for the Ornaments of Dress and Conveniencies of Life, little Benefit appears hitherto to have resulted from their European Education, as I never knew any of them who were instructed in mechanical Arts, or Occupations which might be serviceable to their Country. The Disposition of those who have been educated in England is undoubtedly much amended, and freed from that vindictive and fickle Temper, so remarkable in the Native African, and makes them more industrious; but they generally follow their superstitious Customs and Ceremonies; this Acquiescence in the Belief of Charms and Witchcraft, is no less observable in some of the illiterate White People, who have resided long in the Country.

JOHN MATTHEWS,

Lieut. R. Navy.

(N° 6.)

Report of the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa, with an Account of the Number of Persons in a Civil and Military Capacity, who have been admitted into the Service of the said Company since the Year 1751.

By the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa.

IN obedience to the Order of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council appointed for the Consideration of all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, dated the 29th ult. this Committee have extracted from such Records as they have found in their Office, the most correct Account they were able, of the Number of Troops and other Europeans that have been sent from hence to Africa, as well as those who were incorporated with such Europeans, after their Arrival there, since the Beginning of the Establishment up to the present Time; but although many of the latter were Natives of Africa, it has been found impossible to distinguish them from Europeans, the Custom of the Service being such, as to give all the Soldiers employed therein, Christian Names and Surnames; nor have this Committee been able with Accuracy to distinguish the exact Number of Years, such Soldiers so entering into their Service in Africa, were in it at the Time of their Death; and therefore, to the Reasons stated in their Observations on said Account, they humbly beg their Lordships will be pleased to refer.

By order of the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa.

African Office, }
13th Aug. 1788. }

JN°. SHOOLBRED, Secretary.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Persons in a Civil and Military Capacity who have been admitted into the Service of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa since the Year 1751, when the Forts and Settlements were surrendered, by the Royal African Company, to the Committee, by Act of 23d of George the Second; together with the Number of such Persons who died the First Year after their Arrival in Africa, or at any future Period; and of those who quitted the Service, and took their Discharge in Africa, or returned to Europe.

Time of Admission into the Service.	Governors, Chiefs of Forts, Factors, Writers, Artificers, and others, in a Civil Capacity.	Commissioned Officers, and Privates, in a Military Capacity.	The Number of the Civil and Military, mentioned in the Two First Columns, stationed at the Ten undermentioned Forts on the Gold Coast at the Discretion of the Governor and Council.										Fort Lewis, Senegal.		James Fort, Gambia.		Governors, Chiefs of Forts, Factors, Writers, or others, in a Civil Capacity, which died the First Year after their Arrival in Africa.	Commissioned Officers, and Privates, in a Military Capacity, which died the First Year after their Arrival in Africa.	Deaths subsequent to the First Year.	Total of those who died in Africa.	Number of Civil and Military Servants who took their Discharge in Africa, or returned to Europe.	OBSERVATIONS.
			Cape Coast Castle.	Annamaboe Fort.	Accra Fort.	Whydah Fort.	Winnebah Fort.	Tantumquerry Fort.	Appollonia Fort.	Commenda Fort.	Succondee Fort.	Dixcove Fort.	Civil.	Military.	Civil.	Military.						
Anno 1751	39	96	94	—	13	3	6	5	—	3	5	6	—	—	25	30	—	—	—	—	—	A. When the Royal African Company were divested of their Possessions, and they were vested in the Company of Merchants trading to Africa, there was included in that Surrender, a Number of Company's Soldiers, both Europeans and Mulattoes, some of whom might claim their Discharge, as having remained the Space they were intended to serve, others as being born in the Service, trained up to the Use of Arms, and were Company's Property, could not claim their Discharge; those of the latter remained on the Company's Books, and many of the former enlisted and re-entered into their Service, of course they form a considerable Part of those who are classed as having died the First Year after their Arrival in Africa; but as no correct Registry of the Time of their Servitude came into the Possession of the Committee, they have been under the Necessity of calculating their Mortality as if they had gone to Africa, the Years they were incorporated with those who were sent from Europe. B. This Year the Fort of Senegal, and its Dependencies, were vested in the Company of Merchants trading to Africa. C. This Year the Company of Merchants trading to Africa were divested of all and every the Forts and Factories on the Coast of Africa, between the Port of Salée, in South Barbary, and Cape Rouge, inclusive. D. The Committee have not received their annual Books further than ult. 1785, the Mortality mentioned, since, they have collected from their Correspondence. N. B. Although the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa have examined with every Degree of Accuracy in their Power, into the several Matters, ordered, by Reference of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council, appointed for the Consideration of all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, dated the 29th ult.; they beg leave with all Deference to observe, that by the frequent Mortality of Persons, whose Office it was to transmit a correct Register of the Deaths of their Servants on the Coast, the same has not been kept so correct as it might have been; they nevertheless have gone through a minute Investigation thereof, from such Records as are in their Possession, commencing with the present Establishment, anno 1751, and ending up to the last Return they have received from the Coast.
D° 1752	4	24	27	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	11	21	—	32	20	
D° 1753	29	8	3	24	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	1	3	5	9	12	
D° 1754	10	44	47	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	4	—	14	9	7	30	24	
D° 1755	3	17	15	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	16	21	7	12	4	23	21	
D° 1756	15	25	38	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	12	26	40	8	
D° 1757	6	51	46	4	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	1	—	—	1	1	3	9	7	19	8	
D° 1758	5	25	23	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	16	2	18	5	25	13	
D° 1759	6	41	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	2	13	4	19	6	
D° 1760	6	14	16	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	8	3	7	9	19	18	
D° 1761	13	24	30	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	4	5	2	2	4	8	5	
D° 1762	6	23	24	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	16	4	2	8	14	21	
D° 1763	9	28	31	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	44	—	10	1	7	10	18	12	
D° 1764	7	23	30	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	22	7	12	6	28	10	44	11	
D° 1765	10	37	27	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	6	2	—	—	3	15	15	33	20	
D° 1766	10	28	36	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	11	28	12	
D° 1767	19	51	62	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	4	19	5	
D° 1768	4	22	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	5	1	
D° 1769	22	50	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	30	38	9	
D° 1770	10	36	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	25	26	59	18	
D° 1771	15	6	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	16	24	9	
D° 1772	17	42	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	18	22	6	
D° 1773	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	11	26	9	
D° 1774	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	13	
D° 1775	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	12	8	
D° 1776	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	9	
D° 1777	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	12	
D° 1778	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	12	
D° 1779	12	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	4	
D° 1780	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	5	
D° 1781	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	7	3	
D° 1782	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	8	
D° 1783	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	8	
D° 1784	7	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	7	3	
D° 1785	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	8	9	
D° 1786	8	5	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	3	
D° 1787	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	8	10	4	
D° 1788	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	
	352	728	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	68	86	148	94	239	320	653	369	

By Order of the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa.

PART I.

X

N. B. The Monthly Returns from Africa were in general very irregularly prepared, and very seldom sent over: Of the few Originals which may have been received, scarcely any can now be found; none of those for 1758, 1759, and 1760. The foregoing Account has therefore been taken from the Abstract Books of the Forces, occasionally made up for the King and his Ministers, which do not specify the Casualties of Dead, Deserted, Discharged, and Enlisted, for the preceding Periods, as is done in the Monthly Returns; consequently, the *Decrease* of the Numbers above stated is by no Means the actual *Mortality*; for, Recruits may have joined, Men may have deserted, and many may have been drafted from Corps returning Home into those that remained; which several Circumstances (although not in an equal Proportion with Death), must also have affected the comparative Strength of the particular Corps as borne on the Returns.

An Abstract of Captain Parry's Report of the State of the African Forts in February, 1788; as the same was transmitted from the Admiralty.

1st. FORT APPOLLONIA.

OF Europeans, there were a Chief and Seven others. There belonged to it Three Men Slaves, Three Women Slaves, and Five Children.

The general Trade here was Gold and Ivory. Slaves were sometimes bought. There were almost always Boats from the Shipping in Annamaboe Road to carry on their Trade for Gold, in order to facilitate their Trade for Slaves in the Fantee Country.

2d. DIXCOVE.

There were a Chief and Six Europeans. Of Slaves belonging to the Committee there were Twenty-four Men, Twenty-three Women, and Twelve Children: All of whom, the Children excepted, were employed as Tradesmen, Labourers, and Servants.

But there was no Account of the Trade carried on at this Port.

3d. COMMENDA.

There were a Chief and Seven Europeans. Of Slaves belonging to the Committee there were Two Men and Three Boys, Three Women, Two Girls, and Two Children.

There was then no Trade of any Kind, owing to the Palavers between the People residing under the Fort and the neighbouring Towns.

4th. CAPE COAST CASTLE.

There were the Governor and Sixty-three Europeans. Of Slaves belonging to the Company Eighty-seven Men, who were employed chiefly as Artificers, Eighty-two Women and Girls, who were chiefly employed as Servants, and Thirty-eight Children.

Of superannuated Slaves there were Sixteen Men and Seven Women. Of Slaves run away, or absent on Leave, there were Six Men, Three Women, and Five Children.

There was then very little Trade of any Kind, owing to the Competition among the Shipping.

Memorial presented by the Delegates of Bristol.

To the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council appointed for the Consideration of all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations.

The Memorial of the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty, of the Society of Merchant Venturers of the City of Bristol (under their Common Seal),

SHEWETH,

THAT your Memorialists understanding it hath been ordered by His Majesty in Council, that your Lordships should enquire into the present State of the African Trade, particularly as far as relates to the Manner of obtaining Slaves on the Coast of Africa, and the Importation and Sale thereof in the British or Foreign Colonies and Settlements, and as far as relates to the Effects and Consequences of this Trade both in Africa and the Colonies, and to the general Commerce of the Kingdom; conceive it their Duty humbly to submit to your Lordships the following Considerations.

That the Trade to Africa constitutes a very important Branch in the British Commerce, annually employing at least Two hundred Ships in the different Ports of this Kingdom, with valuable Cargoes consisting in a great Measure of the Manufactures of this Country.

That the British Settlements in the West Indies, those grand Supports of the Revenue, Navigation, and Commerce of this Kingdom, are indebted to the African Trade for their present flourishing State, and are so closely connected with and dependent on the Importation from Africa, that they must necessarily stand or fall together.

That

Memorial presented by the Delegates of Bristol.

PART I.

That different European Nations have endeavoured to obtain a Share in this valuable Branch of Commerce, and particularly the French and Spaniards give the greatest Encouragement to it; and were this Country to agree that it should be abolished, it would be eagerly seized on by other Nations, deprive us of the Benefit of fitting out annually a great Number of Ships, be a very great Detriment to our Manufactures, and terminate in the Ruin of our British Settlements in the West Indies.

Your Memorialists therefore pray that such Evidence may be heard by your Lordships as they have to adduce on the several Matters referred to your Lordships Consideration.

(N^o 10.)

Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Dublin.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE.

Saturday, March 29th 1788.

TRAVERS HARTLEY Esquire, President, in the Chair.

THE Chamber of Commerce of the City of Dublin having observed, with much Satisfaction, the generous Disposition prevalent among their Fellow Subjects in Great Britain, to effect an Abolition of the Slave Trade, a Disposition so congenial to the Character of an humane and enlightened Nation, and at the same Time having indulged themselves in the Reflection, that the Traffic in the Human Species does not appear to have been ever carried on from this Kingdom; yet, wishing to be in any Degree assistant to the great and good Work of relieving Numbers of their Fellow Creatures, and desirous that any Apprehension of this Country engaging in that odious Traffic may be obviated, have deemed it expedient to come to the following Resolutions.

RESOLVED, That if the British Legislature shall think fit to pass a Law for abolishing the Slave Trade, it will be desirable for the Legislature of Ireland to co-operate with that humane and wise Measure by the Enaction of a similar Statute in this Kingdom.

RESOLVED, That this Chamber will not fail, at the proper Time, to make humble Application to the House of Commons for that Purpose, in which they cannot question having the Support of every Rank and Description of Irishmen.

RESOLVED, That a Copy of these Proceedings be transmitted to Granville Sharpe Esquire, Chairman of the Society in London for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and that our worthy President be requested to sign the same.

TRAVERS HARTLEY.

(N^o 11.)

Resolutions of the Guild of Merchants of Dublin.

By the MASTERS, WARDENS, and BRETHREN of the Guild of Merchants of Dublin.

At a Quarterly Meeting held at their Hall in the Tholsel, on Monday the 31st Day of March 1788.

WHEREAS it hath been represented to this Meeting that the Society established in London for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, are desirous of knowing the Sentiments of the Merchants of Ireland on that Subject;

RESOLVED, That it is the Opinion of this Guild, that the African Slave Trade is repugnant not only to the Principles of Religion and Humanity, but to the true Interests of Commerce, which would be much more effectually promoted by that general Civilization of Africa, which its Intercourse with the trading States of Europe must naturally produce, if the Traffic in our Fellow Creatures, the principal Cause of its present Barbarism, were discontinued.

RESOLVED,

Resolutions of the Guild of Merchants of Dublin.

RESOLVED, That in case the Legislature of Great Britain shall enact any Laws for the Abolition of this disgraceful Commerce, this Corporation will make their Application to the Parliament of this Kingdom, to pass an Act for the same generous Purpose.

RESOLVED, That the following Members of this Corporation, viz. The Masters and Wardens, Mr. Jaffray, Mr. Tandy, Mr. Pim, Mr. Howison, and Mr. James Hartley, be appointed a Committee to communicate these our Sentiments and Resolution to the respectable Society formed in London for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, together with our earnest Wishes for their Success with the Legislature of our Sister Kingdom; and at the same Time to inform them, that the Merchants of Ireland have not hitherto shewn a Disposition to avail themselves of the Profits which may accrue to Individuals concerned in that infamous Traffic.

Pat Ewing, } Masters.
Samuel Collins, }

Jn^o Cowan, } Wardens.
John Vericheyle, }

Alex. Jaffray,
Jos. Napper Tandy,
Joshua Pim,
Thomas Howison,
James Hartley.

(N^o 12.)

Remarks on the Abolition of Slavery, by Colonel Henderson. Dated 16th Feb. 1788.

ABOLITION of SLAVERY.

Col. Henderson's Remarks on the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

AN immediate Abolition of Slavery is so incoherent with the Interest and Policy of Great Britain, that from the Silence of the Planters it may be concluded, they place such Confidence in the Wisdom of the British Senate as renders any serious Opposition unnecessary from them in the present Stage of the Business. However, as I find that Silence is by many construed into a general tacit Consent to such a Measure, in the Interim, though I am so unfortunate (without pinning my Faith upon the Sleeve of others) as neither to possess Information, or by any Means Abilities, equal to the Task of observing on the Subject *at large*; yet so far as to relieve my own Mind by endeavouring to remove that Idea, and considering it a Duty incumbent on every well Wisher to his Country to throw every Light in his Power upon the Subject, till more weighty Arguments are brought forward, I shall attempt to contribute my Mite, by submitting for *Investigation* a few Remarks grounded upon Facts, (these stubborn Things, which require little or no Embellishment); but in so doing I mean to confine them principally to Jamaica, where I had Twenty-five Years Experience.

Jamaica contains 3,500,000 Acres. In the Year 1783 there were about 1,150,000 Acres only cultivated, consequently (as the late Storms have very much retarded Improvements) there remains about 2,350,000 Acres uncultivated, One million of which at least may yet be cultivated.

In 1770 the Number of Slaves amounted to about 174,000, and in or about 1783 they had increased to upwards of 250,000: I may venture to say principally from Importation, because it is a well known Fact, that although some Estates, from their *local Situation*, may preserve their Numbers by Births, yet it is by no Means the Case generally, notwithstanding all the Art and Care that learned Practitioners can suggest in the rearing of Children, who are, in great Numbers, carried off by Complaints incident with the Climate; moreover, the very Maroon Negroes, who, it must be admitted, *experience no Hardships, are daily decreasing*, though there is not a Doubt but the Island becomes more healthy as it is more cleared of the Woods: And I will freely admit, within my own Recollection, the Management of Slaves has been varied much for the better, and from further Experience may still be improved; but this Experience is not likely to be gained in Britain. Surely the Legislature of Jamaica are competent to *review* the Situation of these People so far as respects that Island, as it is their exclusive Privilege so to do, and if deemed necessary, upon the Measure being recommended by Government, I am persuaded they would cheerfully enter into such a Detail of the Business as would effectually remove the Prejudice formed in this Country: Indeed I may venture to say, there has been a Review of the Slave's Situation very lately taken in that Island; That proper Persons have been appointed to enquire into, and from Time to Time report their Situation; That by the Laws of the Island the Murder of a Slave is Death without Benefit

Remarks on the Abolition of Slavery, by Colonel Henderson. Dated PART I.
16th February 1788.

Benefit of Clergy, with many other Clauses in the Laws tending to preserve and promote their Comfort and Happiness.

I think it worthy of Notice, that during 14 or 15 Years, the Island, *by means of such Importations*, improved and increased in One Article only, in good Years, nearly Forty thousand Hogsheads of Sugar per Annum, a Proportion of Rum, Coffee, &c. &c. exclusive of vast Tracts of Land in the interior Parts of the Country, which was cleared, regularly enclosed and planted with Guinea Grass, a Plant famous for the fattening and rearing Cattle and Stock of all Sorts; and in 1782, when Information was required to know how long our Provisions would enable us to withstand a Foreign Enemy, the Island was found to contain upwards of 210,000 Neat Cattle. It is however necessary to be understood, that these vast Improvements did not originate from the Riches of the Planter, but from *his Spirit of Adventure*, supported by the trading Part of this Nation; and so far from the Planters flowing in Riches, *as is suggested by many in this Country*, and urged in Debates tending to oppress them, Numbers of them are really in a very little better Situation than nominal Proprietors.

That without the Importation of Slaves these Improvements could not have taken Place; *on the contrary*, a considerable Part of the very Lands which had been cleared, and in a Train of Cultivation, must have returned to a State of Ruin. It may be a Fact, that the very rich Planter can withstand the Shock of abolishing the Slave Trade, and in the End he may make up his Loss by *an advanced Price upon his Produce*; but it must be ruinous to a great Proportion of small and middling Planters, and a *total Check* to the further Improvement of that Country.

That these Importations (by improving the Colonies) are of much Consequence to Government, and the trading Part of this Nation, must be admitted; but in stating Facts, I must also observe, as it may in Argument be urged, that by *very great* Importations the Market may be at Times overstocked, and in the End ruinous to individual Planters, who (being tempted by extensive Credit, and sanguine Hopes of great Crops) too frequently suffer by the Purchase of Slaves upon Speculation; yet, even in that Case, the Property is not lost to Government, being only transferred from the Planter to the Merchant, or other monied Men, who may purchase it upon their own Terms.

With respect to Humanity, the Planters in the West Indies have indiscriminately been held forth as inhumane, and Violators of the sacred Rights of these People. That there are Persons of harsh Dispositions amongst the Planters, as there are amongst all Classes of Men, I will not pretend to deny; but surely the whole Body of them are not to be censured for the indiscretions of Individuals. I therefore beg leave to suggest, from my own Knowledge of the Slave's comfortable Situation *in general*, that, without some Preparative to poison the Mind, *which the present Proceedings are very likely to effect*, were the Proprietors to offer general Freedom to their Slaves, not One in Fifty would cheerfully accept it; and so far from the Planter setting but little or no Value on the Life of a Slave, as I have also heard alledged in this Country, that the Legislature, at a very early Period, found it necessary, *as an Inducement for the Owners of Slaves not to screen them from Justice*, to pass an Act allowing each Proprietor a Sum so high as Forty Pounds per Head for every Criminal that suffered capitally, provided their real Value appeared to be at least equal to that Sum; a clear Proof that *Interest commands Humanity whenever they clash*; and so worthless do many of these Slaves become, *when they get Freedom* for their good Services, that it was also found expedient to oblige the Proprietors, *in such Cases*, to settle an Annuity upon them for Life; and in transferring of Slaves from one Owner to another, they generally consider it a Misfortune to become Property to a Master of their own Colour: And further, that on all Occasions of Alarm and Danger, a Proportion of the Slaves have been called forth, and they have constantly afforded the most ample Proofs of their Fidelity, and Desire to maintain the Right of their Masters. It is also a serious Fact, that the Fate of Jamaica, if ever it shall be attacked by a foreign Enemy, in a great Measure *depends upon the confidential Slaves* under prudent Management. Now consider for a Moment, will that Cruelty which is *so illiberally asserted*, secure this Attachment and Fidelity? By no Means: On the contrary, it is evidently the Planters Interest, *under every Consideration*, to be humane; nevertheless when you compare 250,000 Slaves to 18,000 Whites, which is actually about the Proportion in that Island, a prudent Subordination is necessary to be maintained; and so it is rigidly in both Navy and Army. So far as we may credit Information from the sensible and intelligent Part of these Slaves (after they have experienced their Situation in that Island) they consider their Removal from Africa as an *happy Event*; and describe, that were it not for the Practice of selling them, *being in a constant State of War and Slavery in their own Country*, much greater Mischiefs would ensue, by cruel Deaths or Punishments; and that, on certain Occasions, Sacrifices of the Slaves in Africa were made on the Tombs of great Persons, in proportion to the Numbers possessed by the Deceased, with many other Remarks to the same Effect; from all which they are now *in a great Proportion exempt*, for the Purpose only of being sold: And it is a Fact maintained by Gentlemen, who have been in high public Stations on the Coast of Africa, that vast Numbers of these Slaves are sold as Convicts for transgressing the Laws or Customs of their Country, which they frequently do in large Bodies, principally owing to their

Provisions and Necessaries of Life, from an indolent Disposition, *not bearing a Proportion to their Increase*; and so severe are their Customs, as even to visit the Sins of the Fathers unto the Children, &c. Now let us, for a Moment, reflect on and view the *Numbers of the Criminals in England* (which can only be compared to a Farm with Africa), the Proportion will be found equal, if not superior, to all the Slaves sold on the Coast of that extensive Country; therefore when their Situation is properly considered, *the blocking up that Channel of Relief, once open to their View, and established on the Faith of Nations*, as any other Traffic, would be inhumane and oppressive, because in that Case many of them must inevitably become Sacrifices, who would otherwise be saved for Sale, and in the End become happy in a Christian Country.

The Sufferings of the Africans did not commence by the Introduction of the Slave Trade, nor will it by any Means terminate by its Abolition. The most savage Ferocity was exercised in Africa long before the Europeans visited them, and their Passion for subduing one another at the Expence of much Blood cannot be extinguished by any Act of this Country.

How far the Negroes are by Nature an inferior Class of People to us, or how far that Inferiority can justify the compelling them to work under particular Restraints, I shall submit to a more able Pen: But to conclude my Observations upon Humanity, it will require no very diligent Search to find Thousands of Objects in Great Britain miserable indeed, comparatively speaking, with respect to the Generality of Slaves in Jamaica, who are cherished when young, carefully attended in old Age, and many of them live from Eighty to an Hundred Years. *No Beggars to be seen amongst the Slaves in that Island.*

A total Abolition of Slavery requires indeed a very serious and full Investigation. There are many weighty, political, and private Considerations. Think only of the present Value of Slaves in Jamaica, which is *not less than Ten Millions Sterling*; That Consideration alone must banish the Idea of general Freedom; and even to abolish the Slave Trade, *with any Shadow of Justice to the Colonies*, and the real Interest of Great Britain, such a Measure, if adopted, ought only to take Place at a very distant, but fixed Period; during which Time the Trade may be regulated, if found necessary, and all the young healthy Female Slaves ought to be imported and sold under certain Restrictions and Regulations.

Whatever good Effects may attend the present Mode of Proceedings, *yet, let it be remembered*, that if they are not cautiously managed, imminent Dangers will attend them. I shall, however, name only Two; they may create the Feuds of Rebellion in the Minds of the Slaves, who are now perfectly quiet and tranquil; and lastly, by a Transfer of that Trade, (for I contend that it cannot be generally abolished), they *may place One of our principal Feathers* in the Cap of a neighbouring Power.

Having been asked my Opinion respecting a Plan for propagating Religion amongst the Slaves in the West Indies, and for securing to them certain Privileges and Protection by an Act of Parliament, I with much Deference and Respect observe, that as my Heart never conceived, neither shall my Pen ever express, Sentiments in the least derogatory from the Christian Religion, nor shall I adopt the least Inclination for a Restraint of it, as established by the Church of England, in any Part of the Globe; if therefore any plausible Means can be pointed out for converting the Slaves in the West Indies to Christianity, I shall subscribe my Mite towards it as heartily as any religious Advocate in Great Britain, and I doubt not but the same Sentiments prevail in Jamaica; but at once to extend this great Work *generally* to the African Negroes in the West Indies, Experience would produce powerful Impediments, which (were I to enumerate) I fear would not meet with due Credit from those who have never lived amongst that Race of Mankind. These People have their own Notions of Worship so early stamped upon their Minds, that I humbly submit the Christian Religion cannot hastily be extended or propagated generally amongst them, either by arbitrarily pressing upon their Understandings, nor by pious Frauds. Nevertheless, I beg leave to suggest, that Christianity and Religion, in a certain Degree, may I think with Success be inculcated on the Minds of the Infant Generation, but even to extend such Instructions *properly* to the Children of 250,000 Slaves (I speak of Jamaica only), it will be found a Work of Magnitude, and I submit, and shall endeavour to prove, that *as this Country hath no Right to deprive the Planters even of One Hour's Labour of their Slaves without their Consent*, either by themselves, or by an Act where they are represented, this System, or any other internal Regulation, can only be recommended by Government to the legislative Body in Jamaica, whose inherent Privilege it actually is to regulate their own internal Policy, and to levy a Tax equal to the Exigence of any such Measure. And even in that Case, thus to encourage and propagate Religion, may it not be reasonably expected, that the pious humane Advocates in Favour of the Slaves will contribute liberally, not only by their Advice, but also by Subscription, for carrying into Execution such a desirable Event; and also, that during the Infancy of such a Plan, Government will assist the Colonies by every Means in her Power. But under this Idea, be it remembered, that any additional Duty laid upon imported Slaves, and made payable in the Colonies under the Sanction of the Navigation Act, is an indirect Tax upon the Planters only, and therefore

if such a Measure can be legally and with sound Policy adopted, the Money arising therefrom, together with the Contributions from this Country, ought to be wholly appropriated, by Way of Bounty, for each Negro Child who shall at a certain Age be taught and educated to a certain Degree.

I shall now beg Leave to make a few Observations in Support of the Rights and Privileges of British Subjects in Jamaica, as I find they are not clearly understood by many of the Advocates for abolishing Slavery, &c.

Jamaica was acquired by Conquest from the Spaniards in the Year 1655; and Oliver Cromwell by his Proclamation issued the same Year, not only promised all Favour and Protection to the British Conquerors, but also proclaimed and gave proper Directions for establishing a Civil Government in that Island, which was accordingly done; and the Laws which were passed in 1681 proceeded upon the same Model of Government as was first introduced, so that they were in Truth of the Nature of Declaratory Laws, as giving no new Right, but only declared an old one.

His Majesty King Charles the Second, by His Royal Proclamation for encouraging Planters in Jamaica and the West Indies, given at Whitehall the 14th of December in the Thirteenth Year of His Reign, did publish and declare, "That all Children of His Majesty's born Subjects of England, to be born in Jamaica shall, from their respective Births, be reputed to be and shall be free Denizens of England, and shall have the same Privileges, to all Intents and Purposes, as His Majesty's free-born Subjects of England;" the Settlers in Jamaica do thereupon apprehend, *that the Laws of England are their Birth Right*, and that they have just the same legal Right to the Possession of their own Freeholds as the People of England have to theirs, and to the framing their internal Laws by a Governor, Council and Assembly, exactly in Imitation of the King, Lords, and Commons: That the Revenue Act, which was there passed in the Year 1728, having been wisely, voluntarily, and for a valuable Consideration ratified by the Crown, doth amount to a fair, honest and mutual Contract between the King and People, in virtue of which, all the Privileges, Immunities, Freeholds and Possessions of the People of Jamaica, and all the Incidents of every of the said Immunities, Freeholds and Possessions, were of new declared, and by His Majesty ratified and expressly confirmed, and for Him, His Heirs and Successors, for ever, and to all Intents and Purposes made perpetual.

This being an Act for granting a growing Revenue to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and for reviving and perpetuating the Acts and Laws of that Island, is, in Truth, the modern Magna Charta of Jamaica; it is a Charter of Confirmation which is not subject to the same or the like Exceptions as were taken to the Magna Charta of England, when it was suggested that the Old Charter could be vacated upon the Heads of Infancy and Duresse (see Lord Coke's Proem to the Second Part of his Institutes); whereas the Jamaica Charter is grounded on a plenary Consent, proceeding from a valuable and growing Consideration, and was voluntarily confirmed by His Majesty in the Maturity of his Judgement, as well as in the Ripeness of his Years; it was neither extorted by Force nor obtained by Fraud; and therefore all their Liberties, Immunities, Privileges and Possessions enjoyed under that Charter, are possessed *Justâ Causâ precedente*. In short, it is very plain and clear from the Laws of our Mother Country, and the *confirmed* Laws of Jamaica, that all the old and valuable Laws in England are truly the Birth-right of the People of that Island; and it hath been adjudged in Westminster-hall, "That the Benefit of all the Laws of England, preceding the Conquest of that Island, did of Right appertain to the Conquerors." For those brave Britons, who made the Conquest of Jamaica, can never be supposed to have forfeited the Concessions of the Crown, or the Benefit of the Laws of their own Country, by adding a valuable Jewel to the former, and by opening a new Fountain of Trade and Riches to the latter.

By the 5th Geo. 2d. C. 7, and by the confirmed Laws of Jamaica, Negroes are declared Assets and Inheritance in like Manner as real Estates are by the Laws of England, but subjected to the Payment of Debts only as Personality; and therefore to deprive the Planter of his Negro, or even of One Hour's Labour of him, for any Purpose whatever, without his Consent, or a valuable Consideration, would be at once reversing all Order, breaking all Unity, unframing Government, and sapping the very Foundations of the Constitution of this Country.

(N^o 13.)

Letter addressed to the Right Honourable Lord Hawkesbury, on the Subject of the Trade to Africa.

My Lord,

London, 27th February 1788.

WHEN the African Slave Trade is an Object of your Lordship's Consideration, I hope I shall be excused in offering a few Observations on that Subject, founded on some Knowledge of the Trade. The Abolition of the Slave Trade is demanded by a great Part of England, on Principles set forth in the Petitions that have been presented to Parliament. The Abolition is opposed by Petitions from the Town of Liverpool, which rest chiefly on the Importance of the Trade. I shall confine my Remarks to the Importance of the Trade, as it may be considered in respect to a real or supposed political Necessity for the Supply of the West Indies with Negroes; and in respect to commercial Policy, as a Branch of the general Trade of the Kingdom; and I mean to state the Matter only in the commercial View of the Question, the general Policy of the Trade being already discussed by more able Men.

The political Necessity of the Trade for the Supply of the West Indies with Negroes, may be considered as it relates to the Culture of Produce, to the Security of the Property of the Planters, and to the Safety of the British Subjects in the Colonies.

It is admitted, that Great Britain at this Day possesses a Superiority in the Slave Trade over all Europe, furnishes a full Supply of Negroes to the British Colonies, and supplies the rival Powers of France and Spain with a large Proportion of the Negroes, which are brought off from Africa in British Bottoms: But it does not appear evident, that this Superiority in the Slave Trade has produced any actual Benefit to the British Sugar Colonies; on the contrary, Great Britain does not at present enjoy the same Eminence in the West India Trade, which this Kingdom possessed in the Beginning of this Century. That Trade is nearly confined to the Supply of the Home Markets in the Mother Country, and Britain does not furnish any material Supply of Sugar to the Markets on the Continent of Europe. In the Period which followed the Peace of Utrecht, Great Britain exported to Germany, and other European Markets, upwards of 18,000 Hogsheads of Sugar annually, on an Average of some Years: That valuable Commerce of supplying the foreign Markets with Sugar is now almost wholly engrossed by France, without the Merit of an Effort at Rivalship therein on the Part of this Country. Instead of the Benefit of that Trade being an Object of Pursuit with the Planter or the Merchant, there rather appears a Jealousy lest the Home Market should be overdone: If the Minister lays his Finger upon Rum, the West India Planters and Merchants rise in Arms for the Fraction of a Subsidy; but if the Idea of a West India Free-port Bill was suggested, on the Principle of admitting French Sugars to be imported, through the Medium of a Free Port, in British Bottoms to this Country, as an Emporium for the Commodity to Europe,—nothing short of Ruin to the British Colonies would be predicted; and yet, so far from the Admission of Prize Sugars in the last War being of Prejudice to the Planter, by reducing the Prices in the British Markets, I believe it will be found, upon minute Inquiry, that the Advances in the Prices of Sugars during that War, arose frequently from the Demand for low-priced refined Sugars from this Kingdom to Germany and other Markets, which were deprived of the usual Supplies from France: But when the West India Trade of Britain is confined to the Supply of the Home Markets, and the Benefit of the exclusive Supply of those Markets secured to the Planter, by prohibitory or protecting Duties, it remains to be pointed out what actual Benefit has been produced to the British Sugar Colonies, by that Superiority of Great Britain in the Slave Trade, which has been allowed: And the same Argument will apply to the Subject on the Principle of general Policy, as far as respects the naval Power of the Kingdom; or, if pushed farther, it may be urged, that a Competition with France for the Supply of the European Markets on the Continent with Sugar, must be fought in a different System of Culture, at less Expence, by the Labour of Native Negroes.

In respect to the Security of the Property of the Planters; if any Enemy sets foot on any of the Islands, the Defence must rest in part on the Co-operation of the Negroes, and that Co-operation will be more or less perfect in the Hour of Trial, as springing from Fidelity and Attachment, or as depending on abject Submission.

As to the Safety of the British Subjects in the Colonies; it is a Subject deserving of Inquiry; Whether the Insurrections that have happened have been raised by new Negroes, or by those who had been enured to the Cultivation of the Soil; and whether the Negroes born in the Islands have been active in promoting or preventing such Commotions?

The Importance of the Slave Trade, in respect to commercial Policy, as a Branch of the general Trade of the Kingdom, may be considered as it relates to the Commerce of the Port of Liverpool, from whence this Trade is chiefly carried on, and as it relates to the Exports of British and foreign Commodities for the Purchase of Negroes.

The

The African Trade of Liverpool may be considered as it relates to the general Commerce of the Port, to the Profits of the African Merchant, and to the Gains of those who are employed in the Trade.

The great and increasing Importance of the Trade of the Port of Liverpool may be sufficiently pointed out by this simple Fact; that 3567 Vessels entered that Port in the Year ending the 24th June 1787, and paid upwards of 9000 l. for the Lock Duties of that Harbour. But the Importance of the African Trade, as a Part of the Commerce of the Port, cannot be so easily investigated or established. The Number of African Vessels that entered the Port last Year is said to be fewer than 100 Sail; but the Amount of Dock Duties paid by those Vessels must bear a larger Proportion to the gross Collection. Liverpool possesses great Advantages in the Spirit and Diligence of her Merchants, the Vigour and Industry with which the Manufactures of the County of Lancaster are carried on, the Facility and light Expence with which foreign Products are conveyed by inland Navigation, and the coasting Trade of the Port to a great Distance in every Direction. But the Shipping of the Port is not supposed to bear that Proportion to the Shipping which resort to the Harbour, nor the Ship-building there to bear that Proportion to the Trade of the Town, which might be expected of both. And it has been alledged, that the Expence bestowed on the Outfits of African Vessels has tended to prevent the Increase of Shipping belonging to the Port in other Branches of Trade.

The African Trade being a Commerce of Enterprize and Risk, the Profits have occasionally been very great, particularly since the Year 1779, in which Period many opulent Fortunes have been acquired. But it is a Matter of much Doubt, whether the Profits of that Trade, prior to 1779, were proportioned to the Risk, and whether the Excess of the Gains, after deducting the Losses incurred in the Trade, have exceeded the Advantages to be derived by other Commerce.

The Profits of those employed in furnishing the Cargoes and the Outfits are a clear Advantage to them. The Gains of the Masters of the Vessels employed in the Trade have been very great. The Exports to Africa from Liverpool in 1787 are said to have exceeded 800,000 l. in Value; the gross Sales of Negroes purchased, with Investments to that Amount, may be rated at more than 1,000,000 l. Sterling, and the Gains of the Masters of the Vessels fitted out in that Year at 6 l. per 100 l. the customary Allowance for Privilege and Coast Commissions, and, exclusive of Wages, may be reasonably stated at 60,000 l. Sterling, realized by those who survive to deliver the Slaves at Market.

The Exports of British Manufactures and foreign Commodities for the Purchase of Negroes are of much Benefit to the Manufacturers, and to those who supply the other Goods that are shipped off to Africa. The Importance of the African Trade in this View may be estimated by the Exports to Africa from Liverpool in 1787, which are supposed to have exceeded 800,000 l. in Value. But it is a Matter that merits particular Inquiry, whether the Africans may not gradually furnish Investments, the Produce of the Soil, in return for the Goods they require, and by what Means this Trade can most effectually be substituted for that of Slaves. The Encouragement by a Bounty to be raised by an Import Duty on Negroes has been suggested; and I shall conclude this Letter, in which I have already trespassed too much on your Lordship's Patience, by considering the Application of such a Bounty.

The African Slave-Trade from Britain has been carried to its present Extent by a Spirit of great Enterprize, and by uncommon Vigour, of which the Merchants, and the Officers employed in the Trade, are entitled to share the Merit; and this Merit must be allowed to Men engaged in a Trade sanctioned by Law, and justified by a real or supposed political Necessity, for the Supply of Negroes to the Colonies. If a new Trade to Africa is to be pushed and encouraged as a Substitute for the Commerce in Slaves, That Spirit of Enterprize must be continued, That Vigour must be kept in Action, and the same Men ought to be called forth by the legislative Wisdom of the Nation, to give every Advantage to the Trade which is to be encouraged. It is proposed to lay a Duty on the Importation of Slaves to the Islands, and to employ that Duty in Bounties for the Encouragement of a Trade to Africa for Gold Dust, Ivory, Wood, and other Merchandize; the Bounties to be paid according to the Tonnage of the Vessels employed in such Trade. This Mode is well adapted to a regular Trade generally understood, but it does not appear calculated to awaken a Spirit of Enterprize to explore or push a new one. The Masters of the Vessels employed in the African Slave-Trade have a Knowledge of the Wants of that Coast, and possess an Influence with the Black Traders, which no new Set of Men can at once acquire. It has been shewn, that the Profits of the Masters in the African Trade are very great; and they ought to be so, when the Length of the Voyage, the Dangers of the Climate, and the Vigour with which the Slave-Trade has been conducted, are considered.

In order to encourage the same Vigour, I would humbly recommend, that instead of an Import Duty on Negroes to be paid in the Islands, the Duty on the Slave-Trade, if any, should be laid on the Tonnage of the Vessels fitted out for that Commerce; and that, instead of a Bounty on the Tonnage of Vessels employed in the Trade to Africa for Merchandize, the entire Amount of the Duty collected in each Port of Great Britain, in every Year, on the Vessels fitted out for

the Slave-Trade, should be applied by the Payment of a Bounty by Debenture, on the 31st of January annually, to be proportioned, *ad valorem*, on the nett Value of the Imports of Merchandise from Africa to the same Port for the preceding Year, ending the 31st of December; Security to be given for the Tonnage Duty to the Collector, or other principal Officers of his Majesty's Customs, at the respective Ports, to be paid on the 31st of December annually, on all Vessels cleared out for the Slave-Trade in each Year; the Merchandise imported from Africa to be sold by Auction, exclusive of the Import Duties (to be repaid by the Purchaser to the Importer), to ascertain the Proportion of the Bounty payable thereon, *ad valorem*; and the Bounty on each Cargo from Africa to be divided in a Proportion not exceeding Two-thirds to the Merchant-Importer, and the Residue to the Master of the Vessel. In the Infancy of the Trade for Merchandise, a moderate Tonnage-duty on Slave Ships would produce an immense Bounty on the Imports of Merchandise from Africa in this Mode; and the Bounty would continue very high, until that Trade should be so considerable as to reduce the Rate of the Sum payable in Debentures by the Division of the same on a large Amount.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. J.

(N^o 14.)

Letter from Gustavus Vassa, late Commissary for the African Settlement, to the Right Honourable Lord Hawkesbury.

My Lord,

London, 13th March 1788.

AS the illicit Traffic of Slavery is to be taken into the Consideration of the British Legislature, I have taken the Liberty of sending you the following Sentiments, which have met the Approbation of many intelligent and commercial Gentlemen.

Sir,

A SYSTEM of Commerce once established in Africa, the Demand for Manufactories will most rapidly augment, as the native Inhabitants will insensibly adopt our Fashions, Manners, Customs, &c. &c.

In proportion to the Civilization, so will be the Consumption of British Manufactures.

The Wear and Tear of a Continent, nearly twice as large as Europe, and rich in Vegetable and Mineral Productions, is much easier conceived than calculated. A Case in Point. It cost the Aborigines of Britain little or nothing in Cloathing, &c. The Difference between our Forefathers and us in point of Consumption, is literally infinite. The Reason is most obvious. It will be equally immense in Africa. The same Cause, *viz.* Civilization, will ever produce the same Effect. There are no Book or outstanding Debts, if I may be allowed the Expression. The Word Credit is not to be found in the African Dictionary; it is trading upon safe Ground.

A commercial Intercourse with Africa opens an inexhaustible Source of Wealth to the manufacturing Interest of Great Britain; and to all which the Slave Trade is a physical Obstruction.

If I am not misinformed, the manufacturing Interest is equal, if not superior to the landed Interest as to Value, for Reasons which will soon appear. The Abolition of diabolical Slavery will give a most rapid and permanent Extension to Manufactures, which is totally and diametrically opposite to what some interested People assert.

The Manufactories of this Country must and will in the Nature and Reason of Things have a full and constant Employ by supplying the African Markets. The Population, Bowels, and Surface of Africa abound in valuable and useful Returns; the hidden Treasuries of Countries will be brought to Light and into Circulation.

Industry, Enterprise, and Mining will have their full Scope, proportionably as they civilize. In a Word, it lays open an endless Field of Commerce to the British Manufactures and Merchant Adventurer.

The manufacturing Interest and the general Interest of the Enterprise are synonymous; the Abolition of Slavery would be in reality an universal Good, and for which a partial Ill must be supported.

Tortures, Murder, and every other imaginable Barbarity are practised by the West India Planters upon the Slaves with Impunity. I hope the Slave Trade will be abolished: I pray it may be an Event at hand. The great Body of Manufactories, uniting in the Cause, will considerably facilitate and expedite it; and, as I have already stated, it is most substantially their Interest and Advantage, and as such the Nation at large. In a short Space of Time One Sentiment alone will prevail, from Motives of Interest as well as Justice and Humanity.

Letter from Gustavus Vassa to Lord Hawkesbury.

PART I.

Europe contains One hundred and Twenty Millions of Inhabitants ; Query, How many Millions doth Africa contain ? Supposing the Africans, collectively and individually, to expend Five Pounds a Head in Raiment and Furniture yearly, when civilized, &c.—an Immensity beyond the Reach of Imagination : This I conceive to be a Theory founded upon Facts ; and therefore an infallible one. If the Blacks were permitted to remain in their own Country they would double themselves every Fifteen Years : In Proportion to such Increase would be the Demand for Manufactures. Cotton and Indigo grow spontaneously in some Parts of Africa : A Consideration this of no small Consequence to the manufacturing Towns of Great Britain.

The Chamber of Manufactories of Great Britain, held in London, will be strenuous in the Cause. It opens a most immense, glorious, and happy Prospect.

The Cloathing, &c. of a Continent Ten thousand Miles in Circumference, and immensely rich in Productions of every Denomination, would make an interesting Return indeed for our Manufactories, a free Trade being established.

I have, my Lord, the Honour to subscribe myself,

Your Lordships very humble and devoted Servant,

GUSTAVUS VASSA, the late Commissary
for the African Settlement.

No. 53, Baldwin's Gardens, Holborn.

The Committee will now proceed to give an Account, prepared under their Direction, of the Charters and Statutes, under the Authority and Protection of which the African Trade first began, and has continued to the present Time.

An Account of the Charters and Statutes under the Authority and Protection of which the African Trade first began, and has continued to the present Time.

THE First Account we have of any Trade carried on to Africa, under Authority of Government, is in 1558, when Queen Elizabeth granted an exclusive Charter for Ten Years, to a Company to trade, from the northernmost Part of *Senegal* to the southernmost Part of *Gambia*, including those Rivers. In 1618, King James I. granted a Charter to *Sir Robert Rich* and others, Citizens of London, for raising a joint Stock to carry on an exclusive Trade to *Guinea*. The Company effected a Settlement; built a Fort in *Gambia*, and one at *Cormantine*. But such Disputes arose between this Company, and the interloping Traders, that the Proprietors gradually withdrew their Shares, and the Company was soon dissolved.

King Charles I. in the 7th Year of his Reign, granted to *Sir Richard Young*, *Sir Kenelm Digby*, and sundry Merchants, the sole Enjoyment of the Trade to *Guinea*, *Benin*, and *Angola*, between Cape Blanco and the Cape of Good Hope, for Thirty-one Years, and for that Purpose erected them by Charter into a Company. In 1651, the Parliament granted a Charter to carry on this Trade for Five Years to the East India Company, who erected Two new Forts.

In 1662, Charles the Second granted by Letters-patent an exclusive Right of Trade to Queen Catherine, Mary the Queen Dowager, the Duke of York, and several others, as a Company of *Royal Adventurers*. They undertook to supply the West India Planters with 3000 Slaves annually. This Company were so reduced by War, Misconduct, and interloping Traders, that they surrendered their Charter in 1672; and, in consideration of 34,000*l.* gave up their Effects to a new Company.

The last Charter granted was dated 27th September, 24th Year of King Charles the Second; and it is stated to be in consideration of the Surrender of a former Grant. The Grant was to certain Persons therein named, of all and singular the Regions, Countries, Dominions, Territories, Continents, Coasts, and Places, lying and being within the Limits and Bounds in the former Grant mentioned; that is to say, beginning at the Port of *Sallee*, in South Barbary, inclusive, and extending from thence to Cape *de Bona Esperanza* inclusive, with all the Islands near adjoining to those Coasts, and comprehended within the Limits afore said; which Regions, Countries, Dominions, Territories, Continents, Coasts, Places, and Islands, had been before called or known by the Name of "*South Barbary*, *Guinny*, *Binny*, or *Angola*, or by some, or "any other Name or Names, and which were or had been reputed, esteemed, and taken, to be "Part, Parcel, or Member of any Country, Region, Dominion, Territory, or Continent, "within the Limits afore said, to hold from the making the said Letters-patent for the Term of "One Thousand Years," subject to the Conditions and Reservations therein mentioned. They were incorporated by the Name of "*The Royal African Company*;" and the before-mentioned Grant was declared to be in Trust, to and for the sole Use, Benefit, and Behoof of the said Royal African Company, and their Successors.

The earliest Notice of this Company in our Statute Book, is in Stat. 4th and 5th of Will. and Mar. c. 15. § 11.; when, amongst other joint Stock Companies, every Share in the joint Stock of this Company was charged with a Duty of Twenty Shillings.

The Forts and Castles on the Coast were maintained at the sole Cost and Charge of the Company, till Statute 9th and 10th of Will. and Mar. when other Persons were allowed to trade thither upon the Terms of contributing towards these Expences of the Company. This new Arrangement was made by Statute 9th and 10th of Will. and Mar. c. 26.

It was thereby enacted, That the Company, by their Stock and Duties, imposed by that Act, should maintain all their Forts and Castles, erect new ones, and supply them with Ammunition.

93

1773

PART I.

*Charters and Statutes under which the African Trade first began,
and has continued.*

It then enacted, That for the Preservation of the Trade, and for the Advantage of England, and its Colonies, it should be lawful for any of the Subjects of his Majesty's Realm of England, as well as for the Company, to trade from England and the Plantations in America to Africa, between *Cape Mount* and the *Cape of Good Hope*, upon paying for the aforesaid Uses a Duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, for the Goods exported from England or the Plantations, to be paid to the Collector at the Time of Entry outwards, for the Use of the Company.

The same Liberty was given to trade between *Cape Blanco* and *Cape Mount*; but, in addition to the 10 per cent. on Exportation, there was to be paid a further Sum of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* (Redwood excepted, which was to pay only 5 per cent. at the Place of Exportation) upon all Goods and Merchandises (Negroes excepted) imported into England, or the Plantations, from the Coast between *Cape Blanco* and *Cape Mount*. The Duties so paid were to be applied to the Maintenance of the Forts and Castles, the providing Ammunition, and Soldiers. The Company were yearly to render Account of the Receipt of these Duties, and their Application, to the Curator Baron of the Exchequer.

Persons paying these Duties were to have the same Protection and Defence for their Persons, Ships, and Goods, from the Forts and Castles, and the same Freedom and Security for their Negotiations and Trade, as the Company: They might settle Factories within their Limits, and were to be free from all Molestations from the Company.

No Duty imposed by this Act was to extend to Gold or Silver, nor was the Act to be so construed as to hinder any one from trading to that Part of Africa commonly called *South Barbary*, extending southerly as far as *Cape Blanco*.

These Regulations were experimental only. The Act was to continue in force for Thirteen Years, and it does not appear that it was ever renewed.

The next Act of Parliament is Stat. 10 Ann. c. 27. by which any Agreement, by Two-thirds in Number and Value of the Creditors of the Company, if made within a limited Time, was declared valid, and binding upon all the other Creditors.

The Management of the African Trade was put into an entire new Form, by Stat. 23 Geo. II. c. 31.

That Act sets out with declaring the African Trade to be very advantageous to Great Britain, and necessary for supplying the Plantations and Colonies with a sufficient Number of Negroes at reasonable Rates; and that for such Purpose the Trade ought to be free, and open to all his Majesty's Subjects: It therefore enacts, That it shall be lawful for all his Majesty's Subjects to trade and traffic to and from any Port and Place in Africa, between the *Port of Sallee* in *South Barbary*, and the *Cape of Good Hope*, when, and at such Times, and in such Manner, and in or with such Quantity of Goods, Wares, or Merchandises, as he or they shall think fit.

All Persons trading between *Cape Blanco* and the *Cape of Good Hope* were thereafter to be a Body Corporate and Politic, in Name and in Deed, by the Name of *the Company of Merchants trading to Africa*.

For better maintaining the Forts, Factories and Settlements between those Limits, it was enacted, that these and all the Regions, Countries, Dominions, Territories, Continents, Coasts, Ports, Bays, Rivers and Places, and the Islands adjoining to those Coasts within the aforesaid Limits claimed by or in possession of the Royal African Company of England, should, after an Act to be passed for divesting the Royal African Company of their Charter, Forts, Castles, and military Stores, Canoe-men, Castle-slaves, and all other their Property on the Coast of Africa (their Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, only excepted), be absolutely vested in the before-mentioned New Company established by this Act, and their Successors.

This New Company were prohibited from trading in their corporate or joint Capacity, or to have any joint or transferable Stock, or to borrow or take up any Sum of Money on their common Seal.

For the Direction and Management of the Affairs of this New Company, a Committee of Nine are to be chosen annually, who are to meet at some Place in London. The Committee or Five of them, or the major Part of them assembled, are, after the Act for divesting the Charter, &c. of the Old Company, to have full Power to make Orders for the governing, maintaining, preserving and improving the Forts and Factories already built, or that might afterwards be built; to appoint Governors, Deputy Governors, or any other Officers, civil or military, for the Forts and Settlements; to make Order for the better Government of such Officers and Servants abroad; to take Security from them for their good Behaviour; for their paying due Obedience to the Regulations of this Act, and such as the Committee shall make, so as the same do not tend to lay any Restraint upon the Trade, contrary to the Intent of this Act.

*Charters and Statutes under which the African Trade first began;
and has continued.*

Persons intending to trade to Africa, who, in order to be admitted to the Freedom of the Company, had before a certain Day paid into the Hands of the Chamberlain of London Forty Shillings, were to assemble in the Guildhall, London, and chuse Three Persons. Three others were to be chosen at Bristol, by Persons paying the like Sum to the Clerk of the Merchants Hall there; and Three at Liverpool, by Persons having paid the like Sum to the Town Clerk of Liverpool. The Nine Persons so chosen were to be the Committee for managing the Affairs of the Company, and the like Elections are to be made on 3d July in every Year. The Persons to receive the Payments, and the Places of Election, are either to be as before mentioned, or such other as the Committee shall appoint. In case of the Death, Removal, or Refusal to act, of any Committee-man, the Freemen of the Town, on Ten Days Notice in the Gazette, are to proceed to supply his Place. If the Traders admitted to their Freedom in either of the Three Towns, omit making Election of Committee-men, the other Committee-men may manage the Affairs of the Company. In case of an Equality of Votes, the Lord Mayor of London, the Mayor of Bristol and of Liverpool respectively, are to determine which Person shall be Committee-man.

No Order or Resolution of the Committee is to be valid, to which all Persons present at a Committee were not consenting, unless it is approved at a subsequent Meeting, where all are present, or all have received the usual Notice. A Chairman is to be chosen at every Meeting of the Committee, who is to have no Vote, unless they are equally divided; such Committee-men as are not present at the Choice of a Chairman, are not to give any Vote that Day, though they may give their Opinion.

None are to be intitled to vote for the Election of any Committee-man until One Year after Admission.

The Chamberlain of London, Clerk of the Merchants Hall in Bristol, the Town Clerk of Liverpool, or such other Person as the Committee shall appoint to receive the Forty Shillings for Admission to Freedom, shall, upon receiving it, deliver a Certificate to the Person paying, (taking a Fee of Two Shillings and Sixpence,) and enter the Person's Name and Place of Abode in a Book; and shall pay over the Money, and deliver Lists of Freemen to the Committee, or such Persons as they shall appoint.

A List of Freemen is to be kept, where the Committee do Business in London, distinguishing the Place where each Person was admitted; which List is annually, Ten Days at least before the Election, to be delivered to such Freemen as shall desire the same.

No one is capable of being a Committee-man for Three Years successively; Two or more who are in Partnership in Trade are not capable of being Committee-men during the same Time.

The Committee-men are not in any Manner, directly or indirectly, to trade jointly or in Copartnership to Africa, or to cause to be laden any Goods or Merchandize on board the same Ship, in which any one of the Committee shall for that Voyage have before laden Goods to be carried to Africa.

The Committee may invest such Part of the Money in their Hands, as they shall judge necessary, in Goods and Stores to be sent to Africa, to be sold for the sole Use and Preservation of the Forts and Settlements, and the Wages and Salaries of Officers; but they are not in any other Manner to carry on any Trade to or from Africa. A Book of these Receipts and Payments is to be kept at their Office in London.

The Commissioners for Trade and Plantations may remove any Committee-man, Officer, or Servant, for Misbehaviour, giving Notice, and specifying the Causes thereof: In such Case the Committee is to give Notice to the Mayor of the City or Town for which the Committee-man was elected, to chuse another; and the Committee is to appoint an Officer or Servant in the Place of the Person removed. But the Commissioners are first to summon the Committee-man charged with Misbehaviour, and hear him in his Defence.

The Committee are to give an Account of all their Transactions to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations yearly, or oftener if required, by any Three of them, of all Orders to their Officers and Servants, and their Answers thereto, and all other Things whatsoever.

The Committee may annually deduct 800l. out of the Money they receive, for paying Clerks, and all Charges of Management, Commission, and Agency in England; the Remainder of the 800l. to be divided amongst themselves: All other Monies to be applied to the Support of the Forts and Settlements, for Ammunition and Stores, and for Officers and Soldiers to defend them.

The Committee are to account, upon Oath, before the Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer, every Year; and a Copy of such Account so audited, and of all Orders and Regulations made by them, is to be laid before Parliament; and also before a Meeting of the Members of the Company in London, Bristol, and Liverpool respectively.

*Charters and Statutes under which the African Trade first began,
and has continued.*

PART I.

The Forts, Warehouses, and Buildings, are to be free to all his Majesty's Subjects, for depositing Gunpowder, Gold, Elephants Teeth, Wax, Gums, and Drugs, and no other Goods; and, in Cases of Necessity or Danger, for Safety of their Persons, and Security of all their Effects whatsoever. His Majesty's Subjects may build Houses and Warehouses under Protection of the Forts, but they shall not dispose of them to Foreigners.

Any Commander or Master of a Ship, who by Fraud, Force, or Violence, or by any indirect Practice, takes away a Negro, or commits any Violence on a Native, to the Prejudice of the Trade, is to forfeit 100*l.* Half to the Informer, and Half to the Company. The Admiralty are, from Time to Time, to give Instructions to the Captains on that Station to inspect and report to them the State of the Forts and Settlements; Copies of such Reports are to be laid before Parliament.

Thus far did this Statute provide for instituting a new Company, and for forming Rules and Regulations for the Management of its Affairs. The Remainder of the Act is taken up with such Provisions as were necessary towards closing the Concerns of the old Company, and transferring their Territories and Property to the new one.

Thus, the Admiralty were to appoint some Commission Officers to inspect and report the Condition of the Forts and Settlements, the Stores, Soldiers, &c. &c. a Copy of which Report was to be laid before Parliament, at the opening of the next Session. The Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, and such Masters as the Chancellor should appoint, were to be Commissioners for examining into the Claims of the Creditors of the old Company. The old Company were restrained for the Space of a Year from disposing of their military Stores, Slaves, Vessels, &c. used for Defence of their Ports and Settlements; all Suits against them were suspended for the Space of a Year, and a Person named *David Crichton*, who was in Execution for a Debt of 1604*l.* contracted for the Use of the Company, was discharged out of Custody with Suspension of Execution for a Year, on entering into Bond with Sureties to be forthcoming at the End of the Year. The Expences of passing this Act were to be paid by the Committee of the new Company.

As the Claims on the old Company could not be ascertained within the Time already allowed, the Powers of the Commissioners appointed by the last Act were enlarged by Stat. 24 Geo. II. c. 49. for another Year. The Company, in like Manner, were restrained, for another Year, from disposing of their military Stores, &c. Suits were stayed, and the Execution of the Judgment against *David Crichton* was suspended for another Year.

In the next Year was passed Stat. 25 Geo. II. c. 40. by which the old Company was divested of its Charter, and all the British Forts, Lands, Castles, Settlements, Factories, on the Coast of Africa, beginning at *Port Sallee*, and extending from thence to the Cape of Good Hope inclusive, which were granted to the Company by their Charter, or had been erected or purchased by them, and all other Regions, Countries, Dominions, Territories, Continents, Coasts, Ports, Bays, Rivers, and Places within the aforesaid Limits, and the Islands near adjoining to the Coasts, and comprehended within the Limits of the Charter, and possessed or claimed by the old Company, together with the Cannon, and other military Stores, Canoe-Men, Castle-Slaves belonging to the Forts, Castles, Settlements and Factories, contained in a Schedule annexed to the Act, and all Contracts or Agreements made on behalf of the Company with the Natives of the Country, and all other their Property, Estate, and Effects, were thereby vested in the new Company, discharged of all Claims of the old Company, or their Creditors.

It seems, that *Bance Island* in the River *Sierra Leon* had been long deserted by the old Company, and that it was, at the Time of passing this Act, in possession of *Alexander Grant*, *John Sergeant*, and *Richard Oswald*, of London, Merchants; who had laid out Money upon it: This Island was, in consideration thereof, by this Act vested in them, their Heirs, and Assigns, for their own Use and Benefit, but they were not to alien it to any Foreigners.

The new Company may, with the Approbation of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, empower Persons to raise and train Forces in Africa, and to make Regulations and inflict Punishments not extending to the Loss of Life, or Limb, and to send over in Confinement, Persons to be tried in England; to erect Courts of Judicature for determining Causes arising in Mercantile Transactions entered into on the Coast, concerning Persons residing within the Limits: And the King may, by his Sign Manual, revoke such Powers for raising Troops, for making Regulations, and erecting Courts, and himself grant such military Powers, make such Regulations, and erect such Courts, as he shall think fit.

All Papers and Contracts of the old Company were directed to be delivered over to the new one. The Sum of 112,142*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* was granted to the old Company as a Compensation; several Provisions were made for the due Application of this Sum to the Payment of their Creditors, and various Directions were given by the Act for better adjusting the Debts of the old Company.

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The Fort of *Senegal* having been ceded to Great Britain by the Peace of 1763, it was enacted by Stat. 4 Geo. III. c. 20. That this Fort and its Dependencies should be vested in the Company of Merchants trading to Africa, to be employed for the Protection of the Trade in the same Manner, and subject to the same Provisions, as the other Forts that were vested in the Company by Stat. 23 Geo. II.; and because the Sum of 800l. allowed to be deducted annually by the Company was thought inadequate, they were empowered to deduct the further Sum of 400l. annually.

The next Year it was thought advisable, for the Benefit of the Trade, that Part of the African Coast should be under the King's immediate Government, instead of that of the Company. It was accordingly, by Stat. 5 Geo. III. c. 44. enacted, That the Statute 4 Geo. III. c. 20. should be repealed, except so far as concerned the annual Sum of 400l. The Company were by the same Act divested of all Forts, Lands, Castles, Settlements, and Factories, beginning at the Port of *Sallee* in South Barbary, and extending from thence to *Cape Rouge* inclusive; and all the Property, Estate, and Effects whatsoever, which by Stat. 23 Geo. II. and 25 Geo. II. were vested in the Company, were thereby vested in his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors; and all the Powers and Privileges in respect of such Territories, granted by those Acts, were divested out of the Company.

The Trade to this Territory, vested in his Majesty, was declared to be open to all his Majesty's Subjects, without any Restraint whatsoever, other than such Regulations as should be made by his Majesty's Authority for the better Government of the same. The Forts, Warehouses, and Buildings, were to be free and open to the King's Subjects in the same Manner as under the former Acts.

In this Act there were some Regulations respecting the Trade of the Company in general. It was enacted, That no Officer of theirs should export Negroes from Africa on his own Account; and that any one found directly or indirectly interested in such Exportation, should be dismissed their Service.

In addition to the Provision of the Stat. 23 Geo. II. which requires the Committee to give an Account, upon Oath, of Money received and paid, this Act requires all the Officers and Servants once a Year to transmit an Account of the Disposal and Application of Goods and Stores within the preceding Year, and the Committee to suspend from their Salary those who neglect so to do.

There is a Proviso in the Act, making it lawful for his Majesty, by the Advice of his Council, to make to *George Glas* and his Associates, and Assigns, a Grant, not exceeding Twenty-one Years, of the Sole Right of carrying on a Trade to a Port alledged to have been discovered by him, called *Regeala*, or *Gueder*, situate in South Barbary, between *Sallee* and *Cape Blanco*, and of such adjoining Land as he shall procure to be ceded to his Majesty, upon such Conditions and Reservations as his Majesty shall think proper, subject to be redeemed by Parliament.

By the Peace of 1783, the Fort of *Senegal*, with its Dependencies, was ceded to the French King, who guaranteed to the King of Great Britain the Possession of *Fort James*, and the River *Gambia*, which Fort and River are within the Limits between the Port of *Sallee* and *Cape Rouge*. It was now thought, that it would be more beneficial for the Trade to restore these Limits to their former Owners, the Company. It was therefore enacted by Stat. 23 Geo. III. c. 65. That Stat. 5 Geo. III. c. 44. should be repealed. *Fort James* and the *River Gambia*, with their Dependencies, and all other the Forts, Lands, Castles, Settlements, and Factories, beginning at the Port of *Sallee*, and extending from thence to *Cape Rouge* (except such Forts, Settlements, Islands, and Territories within the same, as by the Ninth Article of the Preliminary Articles of Peace are ceded to the King of France), were vested in the Company in the same Manner they were vested in them before Stat. 5 Geo. III. This Act further contains the Clauses in the repealed Act of the 5th Geo. III. about the Freedom of Trade, the Export of Negroes, and the Officers and Servants of the Company accounting; in addition to which it provides, that the Committee shall make an Account of Money granted by Parliament, and of Goods and Stores, to be laid before Parliament, and also to be delivered in to one of the Principal Secretaries of State, attested upon Oath, as Accounts are required to be made by them by Stat. 23 Geo. II. c. 31.

In the foregoing Account the Committee have confined themselves to the Charters and Statutes under the Authority, and Protection of which this Trade has been carried on; they will now proceed to give an Account, prepared under their Direction, of the most material Proceedings that have been had in the House of Commons relative thereto, which will throw considerable Light on this Part of the Subject.

An Account of the most material Proceedings that have been had in the House of Commons relative to the African Trade.

SO early as 17th Charles I. there appears an Application to Parliament, praying a speedy Establishment of a Company to America and Africa (Commons Journal, Vol. ii. p. 276). This is the First Notice, to be found in the Journals of either House of Parliament, of this Trade being an Object of legislative Consideration; after this, there appears nothing till May 1679. In the mean time, the before-mentioned Charters had been granted by Charles II. by which the Royal African Company were put in possession of that Trade, with an exclusive Claim to it; but this Right in the Crown to grant an exclusive Trade not being then respected as formerly, the Company were early exposed to the Interruption of separate Traders, and after the Period of the Revolution became less able to maintain their Privileges. It is upon the Affairs of this Company, and particularly upon this Circumstance of their exclusive Privilege of trading, that arose the various Proceedings in Parliament respecting the Trade to Africa.

These Proceedings may be divided into Three Periods; 1st. From 1679 to 1698, when the Company had to contend with the interloping separate Traders, who were at length admitted to the Trade, upon paying a Duty, as before stated; 2d. From 1707 to 1714, during which the Company were pressed on the one Hand by their Creditors, who were quieted by the Stat. 10 Anne, and on the other by the separate Traders, who wanted to be relieved from the above-mentioned Duty; 3d. From 1729 to 1750, during which the Company were assisted by Parliamentary Grants, till their Dissolution, and the erecting of the present African Company, at the Close of that Period.

In 1679, there appears a Petition from the Royal African Company, praying to be heard at the Bar of the House respecting some Complaints against them, which was ordered accordingly. In 1689, a Bill was brought in upon the Suggestion of the Company, for the better securing their Trade (Vol. x. p. 244. 363). During the Time this Bill was pending, Petitions poured in from all Quarters, where any Interest in the Trade of Africa was felt. The Manufacturers of Woollen and other Cloths, and the Makers of various Articles necessary to the Trade of Africa, alledged, that while the Trade was open there was a great Vent for their Manufactures; but that the Trade was cramped, by the Subsistence of an exclusive Company. The Traders and Planters in the West Indies petitioned likewise, suggesting that the Conduct of the Company was oppressive and injurious. On 26th Nov. 1689, the Committee on the African Trade reported to the House as their Opinion, That the Trade of Africa is best for the Benefit of the Nation to be carried on in a regulated Company, and that Forts are necessary for securing the Trade. In these Resolutions the House agreed (Vol. x. p. 480. 483), and a Bill was brought in upon the Principles contained in them (p. 495). This Bill was opposed by the African Company, who were heard by Council (p. 532), and who petitioned also for Leave to bring in a Bill for preserving and establishing the African Trade according to the Charters granted to the Company (Vol. xi. p. 68). On 2d March in 1693, there is a Report from a Committee of the House, where they resolve, as before, that Forts and Castles are necessary to secure the Trade; and further, that the Trade would be best carried on, for the Advantage of England, in a joint Stock (p. 113). In the mean time Petitions were presented from Manufacturers, Merchants, and Planters, who wished a free and open Trade; and on the other Hand, a Petition from the African Company in support of their Charter. The Bill brought in was not passed.

Again, on 7th March 1695, there is a Report from a Committee of the whole House, by which it appears they had resolved, That the Trade to Africa would be best settled and regulated by Act of Parliament; that it should be carried on by a joint Stock, exclusive of all others; that for the better Supply of the Plantations, all the Subjects of this Realm should have Liberty to trade to Africa for Negroes, only within such Limits as should be prescribed by Parliament; that the joint Stock for carrying on the Trade should not exceed 200,000 l.

These Resolutions were agreed in by the House, and a Bill ordered to be brought in, which was done; the Bill was proceeded in, but the Session ended without its being brought to effect (Vol. xi. p. 524. 527. 533. 541. 545. 555).

In Nov. 1696, the African Company petitioned again, praying leave to bring in a Bill to establish their Trade; a Bill was accordingly brought in (Vol. xi. p. 600. 616). This produced, as on the former Occasion, Petitions, praying that the Trade might be left open and free to all; some proposed the Alternative of being free, *or* in a regulated Company, like the Trade to Turkey; others, that it should be so ordered as to the House should seem most proper for the Advantage of Commerce, and of the Nation.

These Obstacles, probably, caused the repeated Adjournments of the reading of the Bill. On the 11th March (Vol. xi. p. 736) there appeared a Petition from the African Company, praying that their Forts and Factories might be maintained by such as traded to Africa, or that they might have leave to dispose of them to their most Advantage, so that they might be thereby enabled to pay their Debts; but this Petition was rejected, and after various Adjournments of the Consideration of the Bill, the Session ended without any Thing being effected.

On 11th February 1697, Leave was given to bring in a Bill to settle the Trade to Africa (Vol. xii. p. 97). Petitions from the African Company, and the different Manufacturers, Planters, Merchants, and others interested in the Trade, were again renewed. The Charter of the Company was laid before the House, and referred to a Committee that had been appointed for the Consideration of the Trade. Some Creditors of the Company also interposed, and took a Part in the Struggle. The American Merchants in their Petition suggest, that it would be a great Benefit to the Kingdom to secure the Trade by maintaining Forts and Castles there, with an equal Duty upon all Goods exported, to be paid into the Hands of the Governor of the Company; and they prayed that the Bill might pass. This Expedient, being a middle Course between an exclusive and open Trade, had been offered by the Company; and some of the West India Islands, that had before opposed the Company, now joined with them, and declared their Opinion, that such Mode of carrying on the Trade by the Company would be the best. But the Manufacturers in England still continued to object; and prayed that no Duty whatsoever might be imposed (Vol. xii. P. 166. 184). This Bill however passed the House; and some Amendments having been made therein by the Lords, and agreed to by the Commons, passed into a Law, and makes Stat. 10 William III. c. 26. before mentioned (Vol. xii. p. 274. 283. 308, 309), which closes the First Period of Parliamentary Proceedings on the African Trade.

2d Period,
from 1707,
to 1714.

The Trade to Africa being thus laid open, in some Degree, upon the Terms and Conditions contained in that Statute, there appears no further Discussion (except a special Bill occasioned by the Embezzlement of some of their Bonds) on their Concerns in the Journals of Parliament, until the Year 1707.

The Company appear then to have been under great Pressure and Embarrassment in their Affairs; and, in addition to this, the Persons who had been admitted upon certain Terms into the Trade, by Stat. 10 William III. begun to feel the Weight of the Duties they paid; and the Cry for opening the Trade was revived with all its former Violence. These Two Points of Discussion occupied the Parliament for Two or Three Sessions, till the First was settled by an Act passed in the 10th Year of Queen Anne for establishing a Composition entered into between the Company and their Creditors. The last and more important Point remained for future Settlement, at a more remote Period. The Progress towards the Adjustment of the former Point of Dispute appears by the Journals to be as follows:

On 10th March 1707 a Petition was presented from the Company, stating their Expences in building and maintaining Forts, and praying the House to take into Consideration the State of the British Trade and Interest on the Coast of Africa, and give Support and Relief to the Petitioners, as they should judge fit. This Petition was laid before the House, with the Permission of her Majesty, who had had the Affairs of that Trade before her, on a Report from the Board of Trade. A Committee was accordingly appointed to take into consideration the State of the African Trade (Vol. xv. p. 599); and the Report of the Board of Trade was ordered to be laid before the House.

Upon this Occasion, as upon the former, Petitions came in from all Quarters, where an Interest was felt in this Trade. On 12th March 1707 a Petition was presented from the Merchants, Planters, and separate Traders to Africa, praying to be relieved from the Duty of 10 *per Cent.*; alledging, that, for the Nine Years it had been paid, it had produced 85,000*l.* which had not been applied to the Uses intended (Vol. xv. p. 602). These were followed by similar Petitions from Manufacturers of various Kinds, all aiming to obtain a free and open Trade. But the Sessions ended without any Thing being done.

The Affairs of this Trade, in the next Sessions, were opened by a Petition from the Company, presented 20th January 1708 (Vol. xvi. p. 64). After entering into their Merits, and the Claim,

Claim, they had on the Public, for having supported the Trade by their joint Stock, raised among themselves, they alledge that the Liberty given by the Act 10th William had so divided the British Interest, that the Natives of Africa imposed what they pleased upon them; so that not only the Price of Goods carried to *Guinea* were much lessened, but the Price of Negroes advanced: That, with all these Disadvantages, they had advanced more Money on their Stock, and were still disposed to advance more, if they had Encouragement from the House, by the Grant of such further Privileges as would enable them to support and improve the Trade.

The separate Traders on 27th January 1708, met this with a Petition on their Part, in which they declared that the Company had made many mistaken Representations of the Trade, and injudicious Reflections, as well upon the Statute 10 Will. as upon the Petitioners (Vol. xvi. p. 71).

Petitions from almost every Description of Manufacturers, all praying a free Trade, were presented during Two or Three Months; and, after repeated Discussion, the Committee on 17th March reported their Opinion, That the Trade was important; that it ought to be free to all her Majesty's Subjects in a regulated Company, under such Rules and Provisions as might be for the Preservation of the Trade, and maintaining the necessary Forts and Castles. These Resolutions were agreed in by the House (Vol. xvi. p. 160); and in pursuance thereof, a Bill was ordered to be brought in. This Bill was opposed by the Company, whose Counsel were heard at the Bar (p. 169), as also by their Bond Creditors. Soon afterwards a Bill was presented for the Relief of the Bond Creditors; but the Session ended without either coming to any Effect.

In the next Session, this Business began by a Petition on 8th December 1708, from several Traders, praying the House to take into Consideration the State of the Trade, and to establish it free to all her Majesty's Subjects (Vol. xvi. p. 235). This was followed by other Petitions from separate Traders, and from the Company, as in the preceding Session (p. 259). The Commissioners for Trade were again called upon for their Observations on the Trade (p. 244. 246).

On 19th January, the Committee reported their Opinion, that the Company and separate Traders should give in their several Schemes, or Propositions for securing the Trade; which was accordingly done (p. 273). The Committee having seen, and considered these Schemes, reported, on 9th February, that Forts and Settlements were necessary. 2dly, That the Trade should be free, and open to all her Majesty's Subjects trading from Great Britain or the Plantations, under proper Regulations and Provisions. Both Resolutions were agreed in by the House; not without an Attempt to reject the latter (p. 300). In pursuance of these Resolutions the Committee recommended a Bill to be brought in, for regulating the Trade, which was accordingly ordered by the House on 18th February (Vol. xvi. p. 324).

On 20th February, the Creditors of the Company petitioned for Leave to bring in a Bill to enable them to name Managers of the Company's Affairs, instead of the Proprietors of Stock, and to pay themselves and Proprietors in proportion to the Produce of the Effects; and Leave was given to bring in such a Bill. It should be remarked, that it was made an Instruction to the Committee, to whom the Bill for regulating the African Trade was referred, to receive a Clause, to provide for instructing Negroes in the Knowledge of the Christian Religion (p. 372).

While these Bills were pending, there was presented, 27th February 1710, a Petition of the Adventurers, Creditors, and others, Subscribers for the Support and carrying on the Trade; praying that there might be Leave given to bring in a Bill to unite all the Adventurers and Creditors of the Company and the Proprietors into one joint Stock, and to confirm to them the Charter of the Company. This Petition was referred to a Committee. In the mean time numerous Petitions were preferred by Manufacturers and Traders of all Descriptions, praying a free Trade might be established, as on the former Occasions.

But just at the Eve of the Prorogation, the House, on 7th June 1711, resolved on an Address to the Queen, praying her Majesty to take such Measures, as she should judge most proper, for supporting the Settlements and Trade in Africa, till some other Provision could be made by Parliament. The Prorogation took place without either of the Bills passing (Vol. xvi. p. 691).

In the next Session, on 1st February 1711, a Petition appears from the separate Traders, stating, that the Trade was under great Discouragement by the Company not paying their Debts, nor carrying on the Trade, nor supporting their Settlements, nor protecting the separate Traders: That the Act for settling the Trade to Africa (viz. Stat. 10th Will.) was near expiring, and praying the House to take into Consideration the State of the Trade (Vol. xvii. p. 55). The House formed a Committee for Consideration of the African Trade. Some Petitions similar to those on former Occasions were presented, and the Company also petitioned on 12th February, stating, that her Majesty, in consequence of the Address of the House, had been pleased to assist the Company with Ordnance, &c. and praying the House to take into Consideration some Settlement of this Trade, and make such Provisions as might be judged necessary for its Support. On 18th March, Mr. St. John informed the House, that her Majesty had been pleased to give Directions for Support of the Trade to Africa, in compliance with their Address of last Year; and that

that her Majesty had directed the State of that Trade to be laid before her by the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations; and he laid the Representation, made on that Occasion by the Commissioners, together with other Papers relative thereto, before the House (Vol. xvii. p. 140).

On 31st March, the Committee reported several Resolutions, viz. that the Trade ought to be free in a regulated Company; that Forts and Settlements were necessary; that the Charge of them should be supported out of the Trade; that Contracts already made with the Natives should be kept, and other Alliances made from Time to Time, for Enlargement of the Trade; that the Plantations ought to be supplied with Negroes at reasonable Rates; that a considerable Stock was necessary for carrying on the Trade to the best Advantage; that an Export of 100,000l. at least in Merchandise should be annually made from Great Britain to Africa. The Six first Resolutions were agreed to by the House; but the last respecting the Export of Merchandise was negatived. On 7th April 1712, a Bill for establishing the Trade in a regulated Company was presented and read a First and Second Time. A Petition was presented against it by the Company, and also by their Creditors.

In this Stage of the Proceeding the Creditors preferred another Petition, stating, that they had such Confidence in the Probability of the Company retrieving their Affairs, that they had consented to give them Time for Payment of their Debt; but that some of the Creditors were Executors, Guardians, &c. who could not legally consent; they therefore prayed Leave to bring in a Bill to make such Agreement effectual (Vol. xvii. p. 210). A Bill was accordingly brought in, to make effectual such Agreement as should be entered into between the Company and their Creditors.

It should be noticed, that a Clause was offered to be added to the Bill for regulating the Trade, that all Owners of *Slaves born* in the Colonies should cause such Children, within Three Months after they were born, to be baptized; and that no Owner should lose his Property in a Negro by such Negro professing Christianity, or being baptized (p. 242).

These Two Bills went on together; but that for regulating the Trade was rejected on the Third Reading: That for establishing the Agreement between the Company and their Creditors passed on 31st May (Vol. xvii. p. 256), and being agreed to by the Lords was passed into a Law, making Stat. 10 Ann. c. 27.

In the next Sessions, April 1713, the like Applications to Parliament were renewed by the separate Traders, Manufacturers, and others, praying the Trade might continue open (Vol. xvii. p. 297); and a Committee of the whole House was again appointed, to consider of the Trade to Africa. This Committee came to Resolutions similar to those of former Committees; namely, That the Trade should be open and free, and that Forts should be maintained: In both which the House agreed, and a Bill was accordingly once more brought in on 6th May 1713, for establishing the Trade on the Principle of those Resolutions (Vol. xvii. p. 315). This Bill was opposed by the Company, who stated, that they were now united with their Creditors, by the Encouragement of the Act of last Session, and were in a fair Way of establishing their Affairs. Their Charter was laid before the House, and they were heard by Counsel. In the Discussion of this Bill, a Motion was made to resolve, that the exclusive Right granted to the African Company by Charles II. was an Invasion on the Freedom of Trade, and of dangerous Consequence to the Commerce of the Kingdom; but it was rejected by putting the previous Question (Vol. xvii. p. 389).

At length the Bill passed the House 8th June 1713 (p. 407). But the Session was closed before it passed through the House of Lords.

The next Session, 1714, the Subject was moved once more by a Petition from the West India Planters. These on former Occasions had so far shewn a Change of Sentiment as to prefer Petitions favourable to the Interest of the Company; but now they spoke more openly and decidedly in their Favour; stating, that the Company used to sell Negroes at moderate Prices, and give the Planters great Credit, until they were able to pay out of the Negro-labour; but that, on opening the Trade to Africa, either from the separate Traders not being skilled in a right Management of Traffic with the Natives, or from the different Struggles and Over-reachings among themselves, as well as the Contentions between them and the Company's Agents on the Coast, the Price of Negroes had advanced, and the Voyages had been so retarded as to cause great Mortalities on Shipboard, so that there was a Want of Negroes, and great Discouragement to the West India Trade. This is stated in a strong Way; and probably it is owing to the Part then taken by the West India Planters in favour of the Company, that the separate Traders felt no longer Encouragement to press their Suit in Parliament for making the Trade free and open. Accordingly, we hear no more on this Subject during the Session, and the Struggle about an exclusive and free Trade was at length suffered to sleep for some Years. This closes the Second Period of Parliamentary Proceedings on the African Trade.

101

*Most material Proceedings in the House of Commons relative to the
African Trade.*

PART I.

In the Year 1729 the Subject of the African Trade was again brought before Parliament by the Company themselves, who on 18th February petitioned for Relief to enable them to keep their Forts and Settlements in a defensible Condition; but this Petition was rejected. 3d Period,
from 1729
to 1750.

The House, however, afterwards resolved itself into a Committee on the African Trade, and their Affairs were then once more brought under Consideration. For this Purpose, the Commissioners of Trade were called upon to lay before the House Three Reports, One of 15th March 1711-12, the other 26th March 1726-7, and another of 3d February 1707-8; the Company were to lay before the House a State of their Forts, and the Establishment for their Support.

On the 26th March the Committee came to the following Resolutions; 1st, That the Trade should be open; 2dly, That it ought not to be taxed for the Support of Forts, &c. 3dly, That Forts, &c. were necessary for securing the Trade; and, 4thly, That an Allowance ought to be made for the Support of such Forts, &c. The First, Second, and Fourth Resolutions were agreed to; and also the Third, with the Amendment, That they were to be maintained as Marks of the Possessions of Great Britain, instead of, for securing the Trade. The House were also informed, that his Majesty recommended a Provision to be made for the Support of the African Forts, &c.

Thus was a Foundation laid for the parliamentary Assistance that was given for the Support of the Company's Affairs, so long as they continued to exist as a Company. Grants were accordingly made annually, more or less, according to Circumstances; and almost the only Proceedings in Parliament respecting the Company, down to the Year 1747, consist in their annual Petition for Assistance, the Accounts of annual Expenditure, &c. and the Grant of a Provision for Forts, &c.

But in the Year 1747 the Affairs of the Company became more interesting and critical; the Parliament began to shew an Indisposition to continue the annual Grants for Assistance; this increased their Embarrassments, alarmed their Creditors, and gave Encouragement to the separate Traders. The Company, however, was not without Support in the West India Planters, who, in their Petitions to Parliament, declared decidedly for a joint Stock Company, as necessary to the Support of the Trade. In this they seem to have stood single, in opposition to the Manufacturers, who continued as loud as ever for a Free Trade, and even to the Creditors, who at last joined in the Attack, and seem to have been the immediate Cause of the Dissolution of the Company. The Manner in which this Attack was managed, and in which the Company defended itself during the Approach to its End, will be best seen in the following Account of the Proceedings in Parliament.

On 14th March 1747 a Petition was preferred by the London Merchants trading to Africa, alledging the Trade to be in danger, and that it could not support itself against other powerful joint Stock Companies, without maintaining and increasing the Number of Forts and Castles, and praying Relief.

This was opposed on 24th March by a Petition from the Liverpool Merchants, who controverted these Suggestions, alledging the Trade to be in a very flourishing Condition; hoping it would appear to the House unnecessary to make any Alteration in the Mode of carrying it on; but if by the artful Suggestions of a Set of Men, who envied the separate Traders in the Outports the present Share they held in the Trade, any Alteration should be made, they hoped they might be heard by their Counsel against such Resolution (Vol. xxv. p. 565. 597). This was followed by a similar Petition from the Merchants, &c. of Bristol. On the other hand, the Creditors of the Company likewise petitioned (p. 599. 604); all which were referred to a Committee; but the Session ended without any Thing being done by the House.

In the next Session the Company again petitioned for Relief on 22d December 1748, stating that the Allowance from Parliament was not adequate to the Maintenance of the Forts, and that they went on contracting new Debts for their Support and Supply (p. 676). A Committee was appointed to consider of the African Trade: The Merchants of Liverpool and Bristol now preferred Petitions in a more explicit Language, praying that his Majesty's Ships of War might frequently visit the Coast of Africa for Defence and Countenance of the Trade: That since Forts were judged necessary only as Marks of Sovereignty, they must be a Burden and Nuisance in the Hands of any joint Stock Company, whose private Interest ever had and would be incompatible with that of the separate Traders; they therefore prayed the Forts might be taken into his Majesty's Possession, and supported by the Public, for the general Good of the British Trade; or, that the Care of them might be committed to the Merchants trading to the Coast; not thereby to acquire any other Advantage or Right in the Trade, than what should be in common with all his Majesty's Subjects (p. 777). These Petitions, as also one from the Creditors of the Company, were referred to the Committee. On the 13th April 1749, the Committee reported to the House the following Resolutions: That the Trade to Africa ought always to remain free and open: That it should never be taxed with Duties for Maintenance of Forts or Settlements: That

PART I.

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British

British Forts and Settlements on the Coast are necessary, as Marks of the Possession of Great Britain in those Parts, and may, under proper Management, be rendered useful to the Traders in general. That in order to carry on the Trade in the most beneficial Manner, all Persons trading to Africa should be united in *an open Company*, without any joint Stock, or Power to trade as a Corporation, under proper Regulations; and that the Forts and Settlements should be put under proper Management and Direction. These Resolutions were agreed in by the House; and an Order was made for bringing in a Bill in pursuance thereof (p. 829). The Bill was presented on 4th May 1749; read a First Time; ordered to be read a Second, and printed (p. 856). Against this Bill the Company presented a Petition, stating that they relied on the Justice of the House not to deprive them of their Property, without an adequate Satisfaction; and prayed to be heard (p. 857). The Creditors also petitioned, expressing themselves well content with any new Adjustment the Parliament might please to make, and relying on their Justice for an adequate Compensation being made to them. It seems the Creditors had remonstrated, in June 1748, with the Company for continuing to send new Officers to Africa, when their Affairs were declining, and the Parliament seemed indisposed to give them further Assistance; in which Crisis the Creditors had strongly recommended they should make a Surrender of their Charter to his Majesty, being no longer able to fulfil the Design of it (p. 861). This Petition was referred to the Committee, as were also Statements of Debts, and other Accounts, together with the Charter of the Company (p. 862. 868. 872).

On 25th May 1749 the Company presented to the House a *Proposal*, in which they stated, That being indebted in 107,262l. 8s. 5d. to sundry Creditors, and having been heard by their Counsel, they humbly hoped and relied they had made appear, that they had an undoubted Right to the Lands granted by their Charter, and to the Forts and Castles by them purchased and built there. But being desirous to contribute all in their Power, to facilitate such Measures as the House should judge proper to be taken, they did, in the most humble and dutiful Manner, beg leave to offer the immediate Surrender of their Charter, Forts, Castles, and other Property in Africa, upon the Footing of the following Proposal, namely, that the House would be pleased to make Provision for Payment of all such of the Company's Debts as should appear to be justly due, by Money, or Annuities, at 3 per Cent. redeemable by Parliament, and also to grant the Company 25,000l. to be divided among the Proprietors of Stock, in proportion to their respective Interests therein, in Money, or an Annuity redeemable by Parliament. This Proposal was likewise referred to the Committee (p. 876).

On 30th May the Committee reported a Resolution, That a reasonable Compensation be made to the Company whenever they should be divested of their Charter, Lands, &c.; and that it should, in the first place, be applied towards the Payment of their *bona fide* Creditors; this was agreed to by the House (p. 882). On 1st June, it was made an Instruction to the Committee, who now had the Bill under Consideration, that they have Power to make Provision for examining into the State of the Forts and Settlements, and the Claims of Creditors. Next Day the Bill was reported, read a Third Time, and passed (p. 885, 886); but the Parliament was prorogued on 13th June, and it did not pass into a Law.

The next Session this Business was again revived on 6th February, by Petitions from the Merchants of London, Bristol, and Liverpool, to the Effect of those in the preceding Sessions. Papers relative to this Trade were laid before the House, and a Committee was appointed to take into Consideration the African Trade (p. 976). Petitions came from Lancaster and Manchester, Wigan, and other Places, suggesting Apprehensions of a Scheme now planning by some West India Planters in London, to deprive the Out-ports of the Trade to Africa, and to have it confined to themselves as an exclusive Company (p. 984. 988).

On 13th February 1749 a Petition was preferred by the Creditors, declaring their Surprise and Alarm to find the Company (after such solemn and repeated Declarations of their utter Inability) now receding from the Proposal made last Session to the House, and offering to take upon themselves the satisfying their Creditors, which they conceived them little likely to do in a great Number of Years, if ever: That the Treatment of the Company to their Creditors was such as led them to conclude, it was their Design to force them into a Composition, by litigating their just Demands. These Petitioners state themselves to be Creditors to the Amount of 50,000l. for Debts incurred for Maintenance of the Forts and Settlements. They said, that the House having last Session taken them under their Protection, they trusted this Protection would be continued, and they should not be left to the Mercy of the Company (p. 993).

On the other hand, the West India Planters preferred a Petition, declaring their Opinion, that the Maintenance of Forts required a joint Stock Company, and praying that the Trade might be settled so, that besides leaving it free to all his Majesty's Subjects, a Company, with a joint trading Stock, be likewise permitted to trade thither, which would be more beneficial than if it were carried on by private Traders only without such a Company; so as such Company were invested

104

*Most material Proceedings in the House of Commons relative to the
African Trade.*

103

PART I.

vested with no Rights to exclude or obstruct others. They proceeded to enter into various Reasons for preferring such an Establishment (p. 1003). This Petition was referred to the Committee. Several Papers on this Subject from the Board of Trade were laid before the House, and referred to the Committee.

After the West India Planters had thus discovered the Project so much apprehended and alluded to by the Manufacturers, Petitions from various trading Towns were preferred, to give countenance to the Merchants of the Out-ports, who were pressing for an open Trade (p. 1005).

At length, on 4th March 1749, the Committee reported several Resolutions to the House, exactly agreeing with those of last Session, with the single Difference, that the Ports and Settlements considered as necessary, were not, as on the former Occasion, expressed to be so, *as Marks of the Possession of Great Britain in those Parts* (p. 1028). These Resolutions were agreed to by the House, and, in pursuance of them, a Bill was ordered to be brought in.

While this Bill was pending, the Company preferred a Petition, in which they merely state their Right, without meaning, as they say, to give the House any further Trouble on that Head; but they again made an Offer of surrendering their Charter on the following Proposal; namely, a Grant of 180,000 l. or an Annuity, at the Rate of 3 l. *per Cent.* redeemable by Parliament. This to be subject, in the first place, to the Payment of Creditors, in such Manner as the House should direct, and the Surplus to go to the Proprietors, in proportion to their Shares in the Stock. A Petition was at the same time preferred by the Creditors, praying the Bill might pass into a Law, with such Directions for settling the Amount of the Debts as to the House should be most satisfactory (p. 1050). These were both referred to the Committee.

Several Clauses were added on the Report of the Bill (p. 1058), which passed the House, and passed into a Law, making Stat. 23 Geo. II. c. 31. by which the new Company was erected, and the old Company at length dissolved; as will be better seen by Perusal of Stat. 23 Geo. II. c. 31. and Stat. 25 Geo. II. c. 40. which close the Third and last Period of Parliamentary Proceedings relating to the African Trade.

The Committee will now proceed to give a State of all the Grants which have been made by Parliament, towards the Maintenance of the British Forts and Settlements belonging to the Royal African Company, and to that, which at present subsists.

State of Parliamentary Grants, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
1729	10,000	—	—
1730	10,000	—	—
1742	10,000	—	—
1743	20,000	—	—
1745	10,000	—	—
1748	10,000	—	—
1749	10,000	—	—
1750	10,000	—	—
	<u>90,000</u>	—	—
1751	10,000	—	—
1752	10,000	—	—
1753	10,000	—	—
1754	10,000	—	—
1755	16,000	—	—
1756	10,000	—	—
1757	10,000	—	—
1758	17,140	14	3
1759	10,000	—	—
1760	10,000	—	—
	<u>113,140</u>	14	3
1761	13,000	—	—
1762	13,000	—	—
1763	13,000	—	—
1764	20,072	8	4
1765	20,000	—	—
1766	13,000	—	—
1767	16,500	—	—
1768	13,000	—	—
1769	15,000	—	—
1770	13,000	—	—
	<u>149,572</u>	8	4
Carried forward	£. 352,713	2	7

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	352,713	2	7
1771	15,000	—	—
1772	15,400	—	—
1773	13,000	—	—
1774	13,000	—	—
1775	13,000	—	—
1776	13,000	—	—
1777	13,000	—	—
1778	13,000	—	—
1779	13,000	—	—
1780	13,000	—	—
	<u>134,400</u>	—	—
1781	13,000	—	—
1782	15,000	—	—
1783	13,000	—	—
1784	13,000	—	—
1785	13,000	—	—
1786	13,000	—	—
1787	13,000	—	—
1788	13,000	—	—
	<u>106,000</u>	—	—
Total Sum granted annually between 1729 and 1788 inclusive	£. 593,113	2	7
The Sum granted by Stat. 25 Geo. II. as a Compensation to the Old Company	112,142	3	3
	<u>£. 705,255</u>	5	10

II.

View of Evidence concerning the Manner of carrying Slaves to the *West Indies*, &c. &c. &c.

II.

PART II.

Evidence with respect to carrying Slaves to the *West Indies, &c. &c. &c.*

BY the Evidence of Mr. HARRY GANDY, it appears, That he made two Voyages, in 1758 and 1762, to the River Gambia and Sierra Leone: In the first, he took on board 120 Slaves, in the other 150; and went both Voyages to the Island of Santa Cruz: That he lost in his first Voyage a great many Slaves on the Coast; Fifteen or Sixteen of a Disorder in the Throat: His Crew were exceedingly sickly, owing to their Intemperance, and Want of fresh Provisions, and the sending them up the River in Boats; but after he left the Coast, he lost very few; the Vessel was about 150 Tons: That in the second Voyage, he lost a good many; chiefly however on the Coast: The Sailors were very sickly too, and he lost a good many of them in the River Gambia. That in one of his Voyages, when he was a Boy, there was an Insurrection among the Negroes, who got Possession of the Ship; however, after a good many were killed, the rest were quelled, and many who were wounded, were ordered to throw themselves overboard, which they did. They were fired upon, by Order of the Captain, after they had surrendered.

Mr. Harry Gandy.

By the Evidence of Sir GEORGE YOUNG, it appears, That, with respect to the Treatment of Slaves on Board the Slave Ships he visited, he observed no inhuman Treatment, except that they were so crowded, particularly on Board of one Ship, that the Stench of the Hatchway was intolerable, and that this Ship, at the Time he went on Board her, wanted Two Hundred of her Complement: That the Men Slaves were chained, which he conceives to be a necessary Precaution, nor is it practised more than Necessity requires—The Women were at Liberty, sometimes above and sometimes below Deck, as it happens. That he never did accompany any of these Ships from Africa to the West Indies—Did not observe, or ever heard, that there was any Want of Surgeons, or Medicines, or Food, on Board—They all had Surgeons—That the Ship had every Means of giving Air (such as Gratings, Wind-fails, and Scuttles) except a Ventilator, which there was not Room enough for, but is necessary when the Weather is so bad as to oblige them to keep the Hatches down, and remove the Wind-fails—That if a Ton were allowed for a Slave, there would be ample Room for a Ventilator, as well as for every other Accommodation—The Ventilator can work at all Times, and in all Weathers—That the Complaints frequently made to him by the Seamen, induced him to go on Board several of these Ships; the general Proportion allowed, was One Ton to Two Slaves; on Board some, however, Three were stowed to One Ton; and, as he was informed, the Proportion was in some Cases rather under Two Slaves to a Ton.—He went on Board a Ship of 300 Tons, in which there were 520 Slaves, but in this Instance they had not a compleat Cargo, and would have taken more, if they could have got them—Cannot positively speak to the Mortality of the Sailors employed in this Trade—That frequent Complaints were made to him by Sailors on the Coast, that they were half starved, ill clothed and inhumanly treated by their Captains, in all Respects—The Reason assigned by the Sailors for this Ill-treatment, was, to induce them to run away in the West Indies and forfeit their Wages;—That they appeared emaciated wretched Objects, without Cloaths, and sometimes without Provisions—That he firmly believes that a Guinea Ship seldom returns with more than Half her Complement, and that the Annual Loss of Seamen sustained by the Nation by the Guinea Trade, amounts to the Manning of Two Ships of the Line—Believes the Treatment of the Sailors from their Commanders, is not worse than in other Trades; but from the Unhealthiness of the Climate, from the Necessity of remaining long in Rivers, and in the Rains, and from bad Accommodations on Board the Ships, and from frequent Want of Provisions, they certainly suffer more—Does not think they have Men enough for the Service they are employed in—He does not think the Mortality of Sailors on Board the King's Ships employed on the Coast of Africa so great as those employed in any other Tropical Climate, having buried in Two Voyages but Two Men and One Boy—That the Two Men were ailing before they left England, and the Boy met with an Accident, which might have killed him any where—That in each Voyage, he was Six Months on the Coast, and his Complement was One hundred Men.

Sir George Young, Capt. in Your Majesty's Navy.

By the Evidence of Mr. THOMAS ELDRED, it appears—That the Ships he commanded in the Trade* were built with Bulk Heads between Decks, and Gratings in the Room of Hatches, to secure the Slaves.—That they had no proper Wind Sails, but made Use of a studding Sail for that Purpose—Had no Ventilators; were not painted between Decks, but

Mr. Thomas Eldred.

* Was in the Slaving Trade, in Rhode-Island Ships, in the Years 1765, 6, 7, 8.

Mr. Thomas
Eldred.

but used to wash them with Vinegar—That he made Three Voyages in this Trade—Two to Barbadoes, and One to New Providence in the Bahama Islands—That he carried from about 140 to 150 Slaves in each Voyage—The Burthen of the Ship about 200 Tons—He had no proper Surgeon on board in either of the Voyages—That it was the common Practice, in Ships trading from America to Africa, to have no Surgeon on Board.—In the first Voyage he lost about 70—in the Two next between 20 and 35 in each.—Does not know how to account for his having lost more in the First Voyage, than in either of the others.—The Slaves died chiefly of the Flux—That the Precautions taken to preserve them were, to bring them on Deck every Day from Eight in the Morning till near Sun-set—That they fed them with Corn, Rice, Beans, and Yams, when they could get them, and gave them as much as they could eat—kept their Apartments very clean, scraping and washing them with Vinegar every Day—They had Plenty of Wine and Plenty of Medicines, which they administered to the Slaves by a Book of Directions which they had on Board—That the Men, Women, and Children died in nearly equal Numbers; thinks rather more Men than Women—That the Men were in Chains; the Women and Children at Liberty.—In the Two last Voyages, where he lost fewer of his Slaves, he did not take any other Precautions; but the Number of Slaves might be twenty less—Does not conceive that the great Loss in the First Voyage proceeded from the great Number of Slaves, and their being more crowded—but to their laying so long on the Coast—That in each Voyage he had about Twelve Sailors; in the First Voyage they lost Seven, in the others not more than Two or Three in each—They all died on the Coast.

James Penny,
Esq.

By the Evidence of JAMES PENNY, Esquire, it appears—That in the Eleven Voyages in which he commanded Vessels carrying Slaves from the Coast of Africa to the West Indies, and America, their Size was from nearly 200 to 300 Tons—That the Number of Slaves he usually took on Board was from 500 to 600—That this Proportion of Tonnage was not too small for the Number of Slaves he so took on Board—That the Slave Ships at Liverpool are built on Purpose for this Trade, and are accommodated with Air Ports and Gratings for the Purpose of keeping the Slaves cool—Great Improvements have been made at Liverpool, within these Twenty Years, in the Construction of these Ships—The Space between the Decks is sufficiently large to contain the Number of Negroes above-mentioned, and is plained very smooth and painted:—They are also provided with Wind Sails, and most of them have Ventilators—That in the Number of Slaves he carried in his several Voyages, the Proportion was about Two Thirds Males, and One Third Females—That in Three Voyages he carried his Slaves to Jamaica—in One to Georgia—One to South Carolina—Two to Saint Kitt's—Two to Saint Vincent's—One to Grenada, and One to St. Lucia.—As to the Number of Slaves and Sailors he lost in each of these Voyages, he can speak only with Certainty to Four Voyages, from Papers in his Possession—That the Negroes of some Parts of Africa are subject to more Mortality than others, during the Voyage, from the Difference in their Strength and Constitution—Those Negroes from the Gold Coast and Whydah, who feed on Indian Corn, have in general little or no Mortality—Those from the Windward Coast, whose Food is Rice, are next in Degree most healthy—Those from the Bight of Guinea, who feed on Yams, are subject to the greatest Mortality—That upon an Average he estimated (from his own Experience, and from the best Information he has collected from others, conversant in the Trade) that the Mortality is about one Twelfth Part.—He delivered in the following Paper.

Voyages to Bonny, in the Ships Wilbraham and Nicholson.

			Died.			Died.	Drowned.
1775/6	— Purchased	531 Negroes	27	—	40 Seamen	6	1
1776/7	— D°	539 —	24	—	38 D°	4	—
1777/8	— D°	560 —	31	—	48 D°	3	—

Voyages to Angola, in the Ships Carolina and Madam Pookata.

			Died.			Died.	Drowned.
1781/2	— Purchased	571 Negroes	26	—	45 Seamen	0	1
1785	— D°	209 —	1	—	20 D°	3	—
1786	— D°	166 —	1	—	20 D°	2	—
		2576	110		211	18	2

First Voyage sold at	
2d	— Grenada
3d	— Jamaica
4th	— St. Lucia
5th	— Dominica
6th	— D°

N. B. The Two last Voyages were performed on his Account, subsequent to his quitting the Trade as a Commander.

—That

—That he is of Opinion upon the Whole, that he was rather more successful in the Preservation of his Negroes and Sailors than other Captains employed in this Trade—That he found himself impelled, both by Humanity and Interest, to pay every possible Attention, both to the Preservation of the Crew and of the Slaves—Does not conceive that, in general, the Mortality of the Negroes, or of the Sailors, in these Voyages, far exceeds that which happened in the Ships he commanded—That his Vessels were not better constructed than the Vessels are at present; for great Improvement has been made therein—As a Proof, he has shewn to the principal People of the Country in Africa the Accommodations on Board his Ship, and they have held up their Hands, and said, The Slaves here will sleep better than the Gentlemen do on Shore—That the Slaves in general do not shew any great Concern on their first coming on Board—They frequently express Fears, from an Apprehension of being eaten; which it is the Business of the Traders to remove—That with respect to the general Manner of treating them on Board, they are comfortably lodged in Rooms fitted up for them, which are washed and fumigated with Vinegar or Lime Juice every Day, and afterwards dried with Fires, in which are thrown occasionally Frankincense and Tobacco—They lie on the bare Boards, but the greatest Princes in their own Country lie on their Mats, with a Log of Wood for their Pillow—The Men Slaves are fettered when they first come on Board, from prudential Motives—but during the Passage, if they appear reconciled to their Condition, their Fetters are gradually taken off—The Women, Youths, and Children are always at Liberty, and are kept in separate Apartments—The Whole of the Slaves are brought upon Deck every Day, when the Weather permits, about Eight of the Clock—If the Weather is sultry, and there appears the least Perspiration upon their Skins, when they come upon Deck, there are Two Men attending with Cloths to rub them perfectly dry, and another to give them a little Cordial—The Surgeon, or his Mate, also generally attends to wash their Mouths with Vinegar or Lime Juice, in order to prevent Scurvy. After they are upon Deck, Water is handed to them to wash their Hands and Faces—They are then formed into Messes, consisting of Ten to each Mess, and a warm Mess is provided for them, alternately of their own Country Food, and of the Pulse carried from Europe for that Purpose, to which Stock Fish, Palm Oil, Pepper, &c. are added; after that, Water is handed them to drink, and the upper Decks are swept clean, where they have been fed—They are then supplied with Pipes and Tobacco; both Sexes sometimes will smoak—They are amused with Instruments of Music peculiar to their own Country, with which he provided them; and when tired of Music and Dancing, they then go to Games of Chance—The Women are supplied with Beads, which they make into Ornaments; and the utmost Attention is paid to the keeping up their Spirits, and to indulge them in all their little Humours—Particular Attention is paid to them, when sick, and the most airy Part of the Ship is appropriated for the Hospital—That the Surgeon is provided with Medicines and with Wine, and Spices also, for Cordials, when the Sick require it; and he is encouraged to take Care of the Sick, by an Allowance of One Shilling per Head, in Addition to his Wages, and Privilege for every Slave that is brought to Market, which Privilege consists in the Average Value of Two Slaves, in Proportion to the Value of the whole Cargo—That the Reputation of the Captain, the Officers, and Surgeons, and their future Employment, in consequence, depend on the Care they take of the Slaves—That the Captain's Profit depends upon a per Centage on the Value of the Cargo at the Place where the same is sold—That in Time of War he has sometimes disciplined Part of the Negroes as Marines, and has had such Confidence in them, that he has frequently been upon the Quarter Deck in the Middle of them, when they have been armed, and have been entrusted with Powder and Balls—That after good Treatment he has frequently seen them perfectly reconciled to their Condition, and in Appearance as happy as any of his Crew—Is of Opinion, That the Treatment of the Negroes, on Board Ships in general employed in this Trade, is equally proper and humane with that he has just now described.—With respect to any Regulations which might be made for the Benefit of the Slaves, in regard to the Manner of purchasing them, the Manner of their Conveyance to the Islands in the West Indies, and the Treatment of them there—Does not conceive that any Regulation, with respect to the Manner of purchasing them, could be made for their Benefit—With respect to the Manner of conveying them to the Islands in the West Indies, is of Opinion the Number to be conveyed in each Ship should be proportioned to the Tonnage of the Vessel; but he still continues of Opinion, that, constructed as our African Ships now are, the Allowance of Half a Ton for each Slave is more than sufficient—That it is so much the Interest of the Captains and Officers to take Care of their Slaves, that he does not think any Regulation made by Law would have the Effect of enforcing a kinder Treatment for them—Does not conceive that the French, or other Nations concerned in this Trade, treat their Slaves on the Passage better than we do—Knows that the French do not feed them so well, and do not pay the same Attention to their Cleanliness—The Dutch are cleaner than the French, but they are more harsh and severe in the Treatment of them—Is of Opinion the French allow them pretty near the same Ship Room—That the Negroes are generally subject to Epidemic Disorders, such as the Small Pox and Measles, and to Fevers and Fluxes—Is of Opinion, that in these Voyages the Sailors are generally more sickly than in a Voyage to the West Indies, particularly so when they are obliged to go up

PART II.

Evidence with respect to carrying

James Penny,
Esq.

the Rivers of Africa to collect the Slaves—but this Trade serves as a Nursery for Seamen—The Slave Ships are double manned :—they are forced to take out a great many good Officers, but near One Half of the rest of the Crew are Landmen and Boys—These are idle People picked up from the manufacturing Towns, who would not be received on Board a Ship, as Sailors, in any other Trade—but in the Course of a Voyage or Two in this, they become Ordinary Seamen—That in this Trade strict Discipline is very necessary, and Drunkenness and Mutiny, particularly to be guarded against—That he has felt more Anxiety from the Necessity of preserving due Subordination, than from any other Circumstance—In the West India Trade, if the Captain meets with a mutinous Sailor, he can get rid of him ; in the African they cannot—They avoid whipping as much as they can, as it might alarm the Negroes, and discredit the Crew with them—They sometimes put a Man in Irons, but in general use Persuasion more than Severity—Does not think that the Treatment of the Sailors in general is worse in this Trade than in others—They have less Work, and are as well fed, and the Security of the Captain's Life and Property depends upon the Health and good Order of the Seamen—That the Sailors in this Trade are not subject to more Variety of Diseases, than those in the Trade to the West Indies.

John Mathews,
Esq.

It appears by the Evidence of JOHN MATHEWS, Esquire,—That he does not know so much of the Mode of conveying the Slaves as Mr. Norris, but thinks the Account given by Mr. Norris of the Manner in which the Slaves lie, not sufficiently explained—Says, That when the Slaves are put below to sleep, each Man lies upon his Back, till they are all placed without incommoding each other—which leaves them sufficient Room during the Night.

Rev. Mr.
John Newton.

* These Voy-
ages were all
made before
the Year 1754.

By the Evidence of the Reverend Mr. JOHN NEWTON, it appears—That to a Ship of 100 Tons they calculated about 220 Slaves, upon an Average ; therefore something less than One Ton to Two Slaves.—In the First Voyage he made as Mate, which was to Carolina, he buried One-third—in the Second, as Captain, very few ; in the last, none*—That of the Slaves purchased, the Proportion was about Two-thirds Male—The Bulk of the Cargo generally bought is from 16 Years of Age to 30—the Standard is about Four Feet Six and upwards—That he never knew the Slaves scarce of Water—That they were fed with Horse Beans, Pease, and Rice, now and then boiled with some Salt Meat—That the Sailors are sometimes glad of this Food—The Slaves are never kept a Day in the Hold, without Necessity ; are always in Chains, locked at different Intervals to the Deck—There are about 30 Sailors in a Ship of 120 Tons—That the Females and Boys soon recover their Spirits—the Men seldom ; they remain gloomy a great while.

In a Letter dated the 23d May, respecting the Proportion of Male to Female Slaves—Mr. Newton says,

This is all I feel myself warranted to offer in Answer to the Question proposed, but I embrace the Opportunity of explaining One Point which occurred when I was examined. I said when before their Lordships, that during my last Voyage to Africa, I buried neither White nor Black : This was the Truth, but I should have mentioned the probable Reason of, perhaps, the only Instance of the Kind, that was ever known. I had positive Orders from my Employers, when I left England, to stay no longer than Four Months upon the Coast. Towards the Period of that Term, I bought a small Vessel there, which had been fitted out from Bristol ; and I put on Board her a sufficient Number of People, and all my unfolded Goods. The Slaves which I purchased, and with which I sailed to the West Indies, were not more than Ninety, instead of Two hundred and Twenty, the Number for which my Cargo was calculated. Had I remained there till I had completed my Purchase, there is little Doubt but I should have shared largely in the Mortality so usual in Vessels crowded with Slaves.

Robert Norris,
Esq.

By the Evidence of ROBERT NORRIS, Esquire, it appears—That he was employed as Captain in Five Voyages—That the Size of the Ships he commanded was in general 250 Tons, and the Number of Slaves he took on Board from Four to Five hundred—Thinks the Proportion of Tonnage not too small for the Number of Slaves he took on Board—That the Tonnage of the Vessel is not to be the Criterion by which to judge of the Accommodation for the Negroes—The Shape and Form of the Vessel is peculiarly calculated for this Purpose—the Hold of the African Vessels is comparatively small—the Space between the Decks is enlarged in Proportion for the Lodging of the Negroes—That he carried the Slaves sometimes to Jamaica and sometimes to Carolina—That the Proportion of Men to Women was about 250 Males to 150 Females.—Mr. Norris then delivered in a Paper, stating the Loss of the Seamen and Slaves in each of the Five Voyages ; which is as follows:—

Slaves to the West Indies, &c. &c.

PART II.

Robert Norris,
Esq.

1769.	In the Unity.—First Voyage.										Slaves.	Died.
	N ^o of the Crew	29	None died or were lost by Casualties.—Purchased						430	20		
1771.	D ^o 2d Voyage.											
	D ^o	—	—	31	—	Died at Sea	—	—	1	} — — 378 15		
						Died in Carolina	—	—	1			
						Drowned	—	—	1			
1773.	D ^o 3d Voyage.											
	D ^o	—	—	32	—	Died in Africa	—	—	2	} — — 447 8		
						Died at Sea	—	—	1			
						Drowned	—	—	1			
1775.	In the Britannia.											
	D ^o	—	—	35	—	Died in Africa	—	—	2	— — 400 22		
1777.	In the Society.											
	D ^o	—	—	33	—	Died in Africa	—	—	1	— — 520 13		
				<u>160</u>	exclusive of Apprentices.				<u>10</u>	<u>2,175</u>	<u>78</u>	

That he thinks the above Account now given in, is a fair Average on which the Mortality of Slaves in their Passage to the West Indies may be judged, so far as it respects the Annamaboo, Gold Coast, and Whydah Trade, but speaks with great Diffidence—That he cannot speak with respect to the Windward Coast, but in general many more die from Bonny and Calabar, as the Vessels remain long in the River, and come out at once full loaden to Sea, which produces, in the first Instance, Sea Sicknes, and other Complaints that follow—That the Vessels he commanded were not more particularly constructed for the Purpose of carrying Slaves, than Slave Vessels usually are—That they had Air Ports in the Sides of the Ships to convey fresh Air to the Negroes Apartments, besides Wind Sails to throw down a Current of Air, and Gratings in the Deck; they were fitted for the Purpose as other Slave Ships usually are—That the general Manner of treating the Slaves was to have their Apartments fitted up as much for their Advantage as Circumstances would admit—That they lay on the bare Boards; but in such a Climate the Witness has often quitted his Mattrafs to sleep on the Boards himself—That the Slaves do not suffer from it—That the Men are confined or secured when they first come on Board, by each Two Men having the Right Ankle of one connected to the Left Ankle of the other, by a small Iron Fetter, and if Marks of a turbulent Disposition appear, an additional Fetter is put on their Wrists; but this is seldom necessary—But on the Passage to Jamaica, when no Danger is apprehended, their Fetters by Degrees are taken off—The Women and Youths are never secured with Irons—That they are all brought on Deck every Day when the Weather permits, and their Apartments, which it is now the Practice to paint thoroughly, are in the mean Time washed, and, if not painted, scraped and fumigated, and sprinkled with Vinegar, or Tar Acid—The first Attention had to the Negroes in the Morning is to supply them with Water to wash their Hands and Faces, after which they are provided with their Morning Meal, which, according to the Country from which they come, consists either of Indian Corn, Rice, or Yams—They have Two Meals a Day, one of their own Country Provisions, and the other of European Provisions, Pulse, Wheat, shelled Barley, and Biscuit, which are varied according to the Inclination of the Negroes—That to this Food they have a Sauce made of Meat or Fish, seasoned with Pepper and Salt, and enriched with Palm Oil, a constant and desirable Article in their Cookery—After their Breakfast is over, they are supplied with Water to wash themselves wholly over—this is never neglected when the Weather is favourable. In the Interval between this and Dinner they are supplied with the Means of amusing themselves, after the Manner of their Country, with Musical Instruments—the Song and Dance are encouraged and promoted; the Men play and sing, whilst the Boys dance for their Amusement—the Women and Girls divert themselves in the same Way, and amuse themselves with arranging fanciful Ornaments for their Persons with Beads, which they are plentifully supplied with—The Men are also supplied with Pipes and Tobacco—Drams are given them when the Coldness of the Weather points out the Necessity for them—The various Implements of playing at their fundry Games of Chance are furnished them, and every Scheme that can be devised to promote their Health, Cleanliness and Chearfulness, is practised.—In Sicknes they are taken great Care of—the Moment a Slave is discovered to be sick, he is immediately taken out of Irons—There is an Apartment for them when indisposed, which frequently is in the Captain's Cabbin, otherwise in the Forecastle—There is always a Surgeon—sometimes Two; and particular Attention is paid to their Diet, as well as Medicine—They have Wine, Sugar, Sago, and fresh Stock—The Surgeon, as an Encouragement to take care of the Negroes, is allowed, besides his Pay, a Shilling for every Negro

Robert Norris,
Esq.

that comes to Market; and he is not restricted in the Quality or Quantity of the Medicines he chuses to lay in for the Voyage—That the Emoluments of the Captains in the African Trade, depend greatly on the Health and good Condition of the Negroes at the Time of Sale; for their Wages are no higher than in any other Trade, but their Commission, which is nearly Six per Cent. on the Amount of the Sales, is the great Source of their Reward in this fatiguing Voyage—The Prices which the Negroes sell for are regulated by their Health and good Appearance, and this Consideration is an additional Inducement for treating them with every possible Care, Attention, and Tenderneſs—The Mate's and Doctor's Perquisites are in like Manner connected with the Health of the Slaves—That the Negroes are subject in the Voyage to the Small Pox, and to the Measles, which they bring from Shore—to Fevers, and to Fluxes—That, as a Man of Truth and Honesty, he does, as far as his own Knowledge goes, most solemnly and ſacredly affirm the foregoing Account of the Treatment of the Slaves on Board Ship to be Truth—That as to other Ships in the Trade, he finds, that Interest is so much blended with Humanity in this Buſineſs, that he believes every Attention is generally paid to the Lives and Health of the Slaves, that Circumstances will permit; and he contends that Instances to the contrary are rare—That the French or other Nations concerned in the Slave Trade, do not treat them so well as we do—our Ships are cleaner, and our Proviſions better, than the French; our Accommodations and Manner of treating Slaves infinitely better than the Portuguese, who never suffer them to ſtay upon Deck—beſides, the Conſtruction of the Ships does not admit of the ſame Accommodation, as in Britiſh Ships, very few of them having Two Decks, conſequently their Slaves are lodged in the Hold of their Veſſels—He cannot ſpeak as to the Dutch Method of treating them, having never been on Board a Dutch Trader—he thinks he has been peculiarly fortunate, though ſome others have been equally ſucceſſful; yet ſome Inſtances of greater Mortality may be adduced; and remarks, that though, in common with almoſt every other Voyage to diſtant Climes, ſome Lives are loſt in this Trade, yet the African Trade is a Nurſery for Seamen—In almoſt every other Trade no more Men are employed than are abſolutely neceſſary for navigating the Veſſel; and the Crew conſiſts, beſides the Officers, of able Seamen and Apprentices only—in this Trade, Half the Crew conſiſts of young Men, who have an Inclination to go to Sea at a Period of Life too advanced to commence an Apprenticeship, and in Two or Three Voyages they acquire the profeſſional Knowledge, which qualifies them for a Sea Life ever after—That the Treatment of the Sailors in theſe Voyages depends upon the Diſpoſition of the Captains, and in the African Trade they are various, as in others: Does not apprehend that there is a larger Proportion of Captains in this Trade who treat their Men with more Severity than in others—That the Nature of the Climate will only produce thoſe Diſeaſes that are common in the Tropics, and theſe are bilious, remittent, and intermitting Fevers, and Fluxes: Beſides theſe Complaints, which Men employed in this Trade are liable to, in common with others engaged in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indian Trades, the African Sailors are ſometimes affected, at Bonny and Calabar, with Inflammations in their Eyes, owing, it is ſaid, to the Smoke; and he has ſeen ſome few Inſtances, on the Gold Coaſt, of the White Men having a temporary Inconvenience from Guinea Worms, as they are called, inſinuating themſelves into their Legs—Theſe Two Complaints are the only ones he knows of that are peculiar to the Men employed in this Trade.

Mr. Alexander
Falconbridge.

By the Evidence of Mr. ALEXANDER FALCONBRIDGE, it appears—That he made Four Voyages as Surgeon to a Britiſh Slave Ship—The Firſt to the Windward or Grain Coaſt and Angola—the Second to the Windward Coaſt—the Two laſt to Bonny—That the Object of his Voyage to the Windward Coaſt was to purchaſe Slaves—In the Firſt Voyage they were taken by a French Man of War—in the Second were driven off the Coaſt by a French Man of War, and went to Angola, where they got 150 Slaves—That in the Firſt Voyage to Bonny they got 380 Slaves—in the laſt 420—both Ships were 300 Tons—carried the Second Cargo to Jamaica—and during the Courſe of the Voyage there died about Forty of Fevers and Dyſenteries—That thoſe who were well, were brought upon Deck every Day, when the Weather would permit—That they were fed with Horſe Beans and Rice in ſufficient Quantities, and now and then a little Meat—That there were proper Contrivances for airing the Ships, but they were of no Uſe in wet Weather—That this Voyage was Six Weeks, touching at Antigua and Saint Kitt's—They had not much rainy Weather, and the Ship was not much crouded that Voyage; that he imputes the Deaths of the Forty Slaves, chiefly to Confinement, and coming from the Heat between the Decks into the open Air—That as much Care was taken of them in Sickneſs as could be in the Situation they were in; and refers to the Account given in his Pamphlet—That there were Forty Seamen on Board, only Two of which died—That in his Third Voyage they carried about 380 Slaves in a Ship of 300 Tons—took them to Grenada—upwards of 100 died—met with a great Deal of bad Weather, in conſequence of which the Slaves could not ſo often be brought on Deck—refers to his Pamphlet, where he ſpeaks to Facts of his own Knowledge—That the Slaves were as well fed, and as well taken Care of, as they generally are—the Ship was not much crouded—has no particular Reaſon to aſſign for the Mortality—The Ship had 46 Seamen—Thirteen of whom died—aſſigns as a Reaſon that they were cruelly treated—whipped

ped and beaten with very little Cause, often without any—That Eleven of the best Seamen deserted at Bonny from ill Treatment, most of them perished—One Seaman's Name was Surman, of Bristol, who, he believes, is alive—That in the Fourth Voyage they had 420 Slaves in a Ship of 300 Tons—carried them to Grenada—lost Thirty-eight or Thirty-nine—That every Care was taken of them that their Situation admitted of—They had Forty Seamen, whereof Four died—That he thinks the French take better Care of their Slaves than we do—They give them Wine to preserve their Health, which we do not.

Mr. Alexander
Falconbridge.

By the Evidence of ARCHIBALD DALZELL, Esquire, it appears, That he commanded several Vessels in the Trade from Whydah, Benin, and Angola, to the British West India Islands, and had made in all Four Voyages—That he had One Ship of 500 Tons, One of 300, One of 200, and One of 50—That in the Ship of 500 Tons, destined to carry 600 Slaves and upwards (from a Competition at that Time on the Coast of Angola) he only carried off 440.—In the Ship of 300 Tons, of which he was Supercargo, 360.—From Whydah, in that of 200, about 160 or 170.—In that of 50, he carried 106 Slaves.—Is of Opinion, Two Slaves to a Ton would not be an Overcharge.—When great Mortality happens, he conceives it to be owing to other Causes than Overcharge, when not more than Two to a Ton—That in Two Voyages from Whydah, to the best of his Recollection, he lost about Five per Cent.—In the small Ship of 50 Tons, though he had 106 Slaves, he lost but Three—From Benin and Angola, his Voyages were both fatal—In the first he lost near a Third, in the last about a Fourth.—That he imputes this great Loss in the Voyage from Benin to having an ill-assorted Cargo, by which he was unsuccessful in his Purchases, and obliged to wait a considerable Time in the River, till the other Ships had compleated their Cargoes; in consequence of this Detention of near a Year, the Scurvy got among the Slaves he had purchased, which he could not counteract, as, during a great Part of this Time, he could not get the antiseptic or acid Fruits.—That being long detained at Angola, also from a Competition with the French Traders, the Scurvy got amongst his Slaves.—That the French made many bad Voyages that Year, and some of the Adventurers, as he has been informed, became Bankrupts in consequence—That his Ships were well fitted for the Trade, had always One Surgeon and sometimes Two, though he is a Surgeon himself.—Is of Opinion the Average Loss of Slaves, allowing One Ton for Two, in a Ship properly equipped in all Respects, in a Voyage from Africa to Jamaica, to be, from the Windward Coast Three per Cent—from the Gold Coast, Whydah, and Angola, about Five per Cent.—from Bonny, Calabar, Benin, and Gaboon, Ten per Cent.—That the Windward Negroes are healthy, and the Passage is short.—The Gold Coast and Whydah Negroes are likewise robust and healthy, but the Passage is considerably longer, and the Time of compleating the Cargoes is likewise much longer.—That from the different Ports in the Bights of Benin and Biafra, the Passage is much longer than from the other Parts, and the Slaves not so healthy.—That the Passage from Angola is quick; the Mortality arises very much from being detained on the Coast, and often from the Condition the Slaves are in when they come on Board, from the Scarcity of Provisions in the Country—That when he had this Mortality among the Slaves, his Seamen suffered in Proportion—From Benin he lost almost a Third of his Ship's Crew—From Angola near a Fourth—In the small Ship from Whydah he lost none; in the larger Ship, One.—That as to improving the Ships, his Ideas suggest nothing better than the Construction of the Ships now in pretty general Use, and particularly at Liverpool.—He thinks some Improvements might perhaps be made in the Manner of victualling and providing proper Medicines and Food for both Slaves and Seamen.—As to the general Method of treating the Slaves on Board—As soon as purchased, the First Object is to remove their Apprehensions, and keep up their Spirits—They bring them on Deck every Morning, and keep them there the whole Day, when the Weather permits—They wash themselves regularly every Morning—They have Two Messes every Day, about Ten in the Forenoon, and Four in the Afternoon—That these consist either of the Food they carry from hence, such as Beans, Barley, Rice, Pease, &c. or the Food of their respective Countries: They have these Two Species of Food alternately.—While they are on Deck, their Apartments are cleaned Once a Day; and when from rainy Weather the Apartments become wet, they dry and fumigate them—That when the Slaves are sick, they are removed to separate Apartments, where they are under the Care of the Surgeon, who has as much Assistance as he wants—That their Irons are at this Time taken off.—When he found he could trust them, he used often to take their Irons off, even when they were in Health, and has arrived in the West Indies with his whole Cargo out of Irons—That they amuse them when on Deck with Music and Games of their Country—That their Irons are not very heavy, nor detrimental to their Health;—they take Care they should not corrode their Limbs—In general, they have both Hands and One Leg at Liberty—The Boys and Women are never in Irons.—That when, from Knowledge of the Character of the Slaves, there is Reason to apprehend any Danger from them, they confine them more rigorously—That in general they grow to be in good Spirits, and to be so attached to the Ship, that it is often a distressing Scene to part with them in the West Indies.—The Old Men are sometimes sullen

Archibald
Dalzell, Esq.

Archibald Dalzell, Esq.

and dejected; the Young Men are soon reconciled to their Situation, and do not appear to regret their Country;—Delinquents, who know their Lives are forfeited, of course do not wish to return.—It has been reported, that Guinea Traders have often torn Children from their Parents, but this is not so.—Once he himself indeed purchased a Son, when pressed by the Father to buy him, as the Son had committed a Theft, for which he would have been sent to the King of Dahomey, and his Life would have been forfeited if he had continued in the Country, as his Crime was stealing from a White Man, which, as far as he knows, is never pardoned—Parents sometimes pawn their Children or near Relations to Captains of Ships for Goods; and, though their Liberty in such Case, if not redeemed, is forfeited, yet it is the Practice with Captains to transfer them, when they leave the Coast, to some other Ship; and in this Condition they sometimes remain a Twelve-month, to give Opportunities for Redemption; and though in the End they are sometimes carried off, it is but rarely.

Captain Hall.

* These Voyages were made between the Years 1772 and 1776.

By the Evidence of Captain HALL, it appears—That in each of his Two Voyages*, he purchased Two hundred and Eighty Slaves—His Ship was about Two hundred Tons—The First Voyage he sold them at Dominica—The Second at Jamaica—In the First Voyage to Dominica, Twenty died on Board, in the Second to Jamaica, Ninety—They were on Board in the First Voyage, from the Beginning of June till the Middle of September—In the Second Voyage, from the River Calabar, they were from the 12th of July till the 1st of November—That they died of Dysenteries, which he imputes to foul Air, Change of Climate, and Change of Provision, and in some Cases, to a State of Despondence—Is of Opinion, the Proportion of Tonnage, proper to be allowed to a Slave, for the Preservation of his Health, should be One Ton per Slave, and that no Ship, however large, should ever carry more than 300 Slaves—That he does not conceive, that Sea Air at all produces Dysenteries; but when they get near the Line, they have long Calms, and hot Weather, and that may be the Cause of them—That the Liverpool People have Contrivances on Board their Slave Ships, to preserve the Health of the Slaves, as perfect in their Kind as can be—They have Side Scuttles and Gratings—That the Slaves were brought on Deck, every Day when the Weather was fine, from Eight in the Morning to Four in the Afternoon—That Care was daily taken to cleanse and fumigate between Decks—That they had a Surgeon, and Surgeon's Mate, each Voyage, and Medicines enough—That the Negroes, in their own Country, lived on Rice, on Yams and Poultry, and now and then a salted Tyger or Elephant, and some Fish—That on Board, they had Rice one Day, the next Yams, a third Beans dressed with Salt, Pepper, and Palm Oil; that they gave them no Animal Food, and he never heard it was the Custom to give them Animal Food—That they dislike Beans; it is difficult to make them eat them—they like Yams best; but they are too bulky and uncertain to carry any great Quantity of—The Food given them is sufficient; he has known them often decline eating as much as was given them—That for the Preservation of their Health, he should advise the adding a small Quantity of salted Meat; it would make them relish their Food, and hearten them; he would give them no Beans—That he imputes their Despondency to their being taken from Friends, Relations, and Country—Believes the Africans to be as capable of Attachments, and as virtuous in all Respects, as Europeans—That this Despondency, with the Men, continues in general—It wears out sooner with the Women, who are better fed, and more kindly treated; the Women are never chained—The Men are chained Two and Two, a Hand and a Foot of each Man: Their Irons remain on the whole Voyage, unless in case of great Sickness and Weakness—That the Irons are as light as can be, consistently with Security—That the Seamen in this Trade are considerably more subject to Disease than in other Voyages—He thinks, upon an Average, one Third more; and in some Ships one Half, or even more than that—Cannot answer, in general, whether the Slaves are treated with Humanity on Board—There are in that Trade, Persons who are callous to every Feeling of Humanity, and he believes the Slaves are sometimes ill-treated through Ignorance—Has known Instances of their being corrected for not eating, supposed to be owing to Stubbornness, when in Fact it was owing to Indisposition; so much so, that in some Cases they have been found dead the next Morning—That the Difference in the Health of the Seamen is to be imputed to Change of Climate, the heavy incessant Rains in certain Seasons, and being exposed to Wet in going up the Rivers for Slaves—That he would not on any Account go another Voyage to Africa—Conceives the Trade to be founded in Blood, and perfectly illegal—That he might have obtained the Command of a Ship in that Trade, which is the most lucrative of any, except the India Trade, and, in respect to Gain to himself, might have reached the Summit of his Wishes, but he declined it from Conviction of the Trade being unjust.

Vice-Admiral Edwards.

By the Evidence of Vice-Admiral EDWARDS, it appears—That he knows of no Instance of the Slaves being ill-treated on Board, but thinks their Treatment must depend on the Disposition of the Masters of the Ships—That it certainly is not the Interest of the Masters to treat them ill—Has frequently seen Guineamen arrive in the West Indies, and the Negroes usually

usually appeared chearful and singing—That you are apprized of the Arrival of a Guineaman by the Dancing and Singing of the Negroes on Board—He does not believe that the Slave Trade is more destructive than any other Trade in the same Latitudes—When the Vessels go up Rivers and remain long there, it is certainly unhealthy, but this occurs too in other Trades, particularly at Mocoa in the East Indies—He never observed any particular Instances of Ill-treatment of the Seamen in this Trade, or any great Mortality; if the Seamen had been ill-used they would have complained to him, as Captain of the Annual Ship—He was on the Coast during the whole rainy Season, and of an Hundred and Ten Men, which was the Complement of the Ship he commanded, he did not lose a single Man—Captain HOPE, who was likewise on that Coast, and followed his Advice and Example, told him that he had been as fortunate.

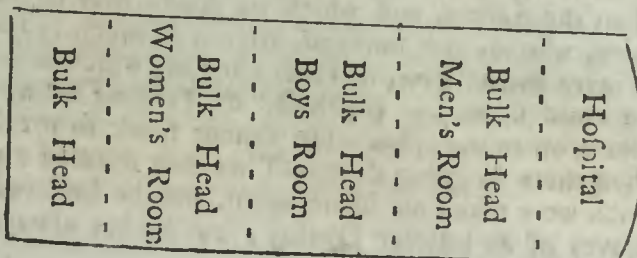
Vice-Admiral Edwards.

By the Evidence of Captain ROBERT HEATLEY, it appears, That his Voyages were all from the River Gambia—One to Jamaica—Two to Dominica—The others to South Carolina*—That the Ships he commanded were from 90 to 250 Tons—That he generally took about Two Slaves to each Ton—Never found the Proportion of Tonnage too small for the Health of the Slaves—That the Proportion of Men to Women, was generally Two Thirds Men to One of Women—The greatest Number he ever lost, was in the Voyage to Jamaica—had 280 Negroes on Board, and lost Eleven—The Ship was about 240 Tons—In other Voyages, he lost fewer in Proportion, and has been a Voyage in which he lost none—That the Passage from the River Gambia is short, and an Allowance of Five per Cent. for Mortality is thought a very large one—He cannot say, whether his Vessels were better constructed than others; he thought his own well constructed, but People concerned in the Trade have different Opinions respecting the best Mode of Construction—He thinks that a Galley-built Ship is fittest for carrying Negroes—That during the Purchase of Slaves, the Masters of the Ships, and Crew, are occasionally employed in preparing Provision for the Voyage, which Provision consists of Guinea Corn, Rice, and Cufs-Cufs—The latter is prepared by beating the Corn into Flour, granulating it in shallow Baskets, putting it into Earthen Cullenders, over an Iron Pot, with Water kept boiling, stopt close round with Paste, to be done by the Steam; and is either eat immediately, with pouring Gravy made with Flesh, Fish, or Fowls, or dried in the Sun, and put in Casks for the Voyage—That this is always a ready Meal; nothing to do but to put hot Water and Gravy to it before they eat it—The Corn is prepared by beating it in Mortars, until it is quite clear from the Husk and Bran; that it is, when boiled, exactly like Pearl Barley; quite as white, and to the full as wholesome, and much heartier Food—Rice is well known, therefore needs no Description—That they have only to see that it is properly cooked—That they carry from Europe, split Beans, (kiln'd) also Peas—That in the River Gambia, the Slaves are seldom a Day without Flesh or Fish; and for the Passage they provide dried Fish, Salt Beef, &c. to serve them in small Quantities—That in Harbour they have what Water they chuse—At Sea they water them from Four to Six Times a Day, according to the Weather; a Tin Pannikin each Time that holds near a Pint—That in the Morning, before they come upon Deck, they generally serve them a Biscuit or Half a Piece, and give them each a Dram—At Nine or Ten o'Clock they come upon Deck; after washing their Hands and Face, they have their first Mefs; Ten to a Mefs sit down to a Crew or Tub made on Purpose, that contains Three full Gallons—That after messing they are supplied with Pipes and Tobacco, Snuff, &c.—That at Three or Four o'Clock in the Afternoon they are again mess'd, as in the Morning—That they are kept separate as after described—The Rooms dry scraped and swept every Day—Sides and Upper Deck underneath very often white-washed or painted; occasionally washed and scrubbed, smoaked Two, Three, or Four Times a Week—Vinegar or Lime Juice sprinkled about the Rooms, which are aired with Fire-pans—That a Slave on Board a Guineaman, in respect of Food and Attention, is as well, perhaps better situated, than many Kings and Princes in their own Country—The only Suffering the Men are exposed to, is the Irons put upon them, and Interest requires that they should be made as light as it is possible for the Safety of the Ship's Crew to admit—That the first Port they arrive at in the West Indies, or elsewhere, the first Business is always to procure Refreshments for the Slaves—And they continue the same Treatment to them, until the Cargo is disposed of at Market—Reason will surely allow (tho' the Officers may have no Merit) that Motives of Interest point out the Necessity of doing all that is done, in Treatment and Attention, which must effectually do away the Charge of cruel Treatment to Slaves on Board a Guineaman.

Captain Robert Heatley.

* The Voyages were made between the Years 1763 and 1788.

Dots represent the run across the Ship, upon Deck, to Men & the Women.



Barricado
a Midship
separate the
Girls and Boys.

That

PART II.

Captain Robert Heatley.

Evidence with respect to carrying

That they generally allow Two Slaves to a Ton Measurement, but such Proportion will not always hold good—A Vessel on a proper Construction of 100 Tons Measurement, may be better adapted to carry 200 Slaves than some Vessels of 150 Tons Measurement—That it is true, in most Parts of Africa the Climate is unhealthy to an European Constitution, and very often great Mortality ensues, yet there are some Exceptions—In Two Voyages to the Gambia, in one of which he continued in the River Twelve Months, wanting Five Days, he did not lose a Man—That if Seasons were properly consulted, probably there would be less Mortality; but Africa is not the only unhealthy Climate that Seamen are exposed to—Knows an Instance in Carolina, in the Year 1784, of the Brig that lay at George Town burying Two Masters, and most of Two separate Crews she had, in the Course of Six Weeks—And when the Mortality in the East and West Indies (amongst Soldiers and Sailors) is considered, Africa is not singular for Mortality of Seamen—That in Sickness they take the best Care of the Slaves they can—There is always a Surgeon and Surgeon's Mate, according to the Size of the Ship, and he is properly supplied with Medicines—That the Slaves he lost, principally died of Fluxes, and some few of the Scurvy—They generally impute these Diseases to the Consequence of hard Living in their Journey down to the Shore—It is understood they generally live during this Journey upon a Fruit called the Wild Locust, which grows upon a Tree like a Bean Cod—That as to their Disposition, in general they are in great Spirits, particularly those from the River Gambia—Has never been able to carry them to the Port of Destination without Fetters—Should think it very dangerous to attempt it—That while the Sailors are in the Rivers, they are subject to Fevers and Agues—Though this depends very much on the Season—In the Voyage they are not subject to any peculiar Diseases—Does not believe that the Sailors are worse treated in this than in other Trades—That he has had an Opportunity of observing the French Ships, and always thought them much worse constructed for carrying on the Trade than our own—they are not kept so clean, and by the Accounts he had of their Treatment, the French certainly treat the Slaves worse—Has heard them say they seldom brought them upon Deck.

John Anderson, Esq.
* These Voyages were made between the Years 1751 and 1763.

By the Evidence of JOHN ANDERSON, Esquire, it appears, That he has been Captain in Seven or Eight Voyages*, in different Ships of about Two hundred Tons Burthen—That the Number of Slaves he took on Board, in general, was from 300 to 350—That the Proportion of Tonnage was not too small for that Number of Slaves—conceives that Two Slaves to a Ton cannot crowd a Ship—That the Proportion of Males, Females, and Children, varied in almost every Voyage, because it is not in the Power of the Captain to have an Option in his Purchase, as the Slaves do not come in that Abundance to Market upon the Gold Coast; and they must be taken as they come—The general Proportion is Two Thirds Males to One Third Females—They take as few Children as possible—He carried his Cargoes principally to Jamaica; and thinks he can safely say, that in all the Voyages he made he did not lose more than Fifteen in each Voyage—thinks he made One Voyage without losing any—Does not think he was more successful, in the Preservation of his Negroes, than other Captains in the Trade, on the Gold Coast and Windward Coast—That the Vessels he commanded were not better constructed for the Purpose of carrying Slaves than others then engaged in that Trade, or than those now employed in it—for since that Time many Improvements have been made—As to the general Manner of treating the Slaves; he states that they sleep between Decks, and the Men and Women are separated by strong Bulk Heads—for the Safety of the Ship they are obliged to continue the Men in common light Shackles, by which they are tied Two and Two, but receive no Injury—The Women are at perfect Liberty—They are every Morning, when the Weather permits, regularly brought upon Deck, where they remain as long as it is Light—They are regularly fed, partly with Provisions of their own Country, and partly with Provisions brought from Europe; that these Sorts of Provisions are acceptable to them, and they have as much as they can eat.—There is always a Surgeon on Board; if the Men are sick, they are immediately taken out of their Shackles, and the Surgeon attends them, who administers every Relief by Medicine or otherwise—the same Care is taken of the Women when they are sick—The Negroes very regularly wash themselves with Water furnished for that Purpose, when they come on Deck; and while there, great Care is taken to keep their Rooms clean, which are often fumigated with Vinegar and other Things—The Captain is interested in their Preservation, as he receives a per Centage on the Sale of all he delivers safe in the West Indies—The Surgeon has also an Allowance per Head for the same—That the Disease the Negroes are chiefly subject to on Board Ship is the Flux, to which they are more subject than the Sailors, and which he thinks may be imputed to their Confinement—for the Women, who are not confined, are not so much subject to it as the Men—that in these Cases they give them Wine, or other Cordial, which is provided on Purpose—That the Slaves on the Gold Coast are purchased of Trading Men, who are styled Gold-takers, and who bring them off to the Ships—He cannot speak so precisely to the Windward Coast, as he only touched there in going down—That they rejected a great many Slaves for various Infirmities, which were taken on Shore again, and he believes chiefly purchased by the Dutch, who buy Slaves of an inferior Quality; but he has always observed, that those

who are rejected, seem much disappointed at going on Shore again—That they seem to know for what Purpose they are bought, and do not appear dejected—They do all they can to amuse them in the Voyage—The general Rule is to have Ten Sailors for every 100 Slaves which the Ship can carry—Does not think he ever lost Three Sailors in a Voyage—has made some Voyages without losing One White Man—Does not think he was particularly fortunate, but imputes it to the Healthiness of the Gold Coast.

John Anderson, Esq.

By the Evidence of Mr. JAMES BOWEN, it appears—That he had been on Board other Slave Ships besides that of which he was Master*—That he always saw the Slaves treated with a great deal of Care and Tendernefs, as much as the Service would admit of—That the Ships were supplied with Surgeons, and on Board his own Ship there was a proper Stock of Provisions—cannot speak with respect to the Stock of Provisions on Board other Ships—That his Ship was about 180 Tons Measurement—took from 230 to 250 Slaves—Does not think she was too much crowded, and, as a Proof of that, he did not bury a single Slave in the Voyage, which was to Grenada—That in general the Average Number of Slaves was Two per Ton—sometimes more, sometimes less—Is of Opinion, that the greatest Number of Slaves, per Ton, which a Ship can carry, consistent with their Preservation, is not above One per Ton; for though in the Voyage he made, he carried more than that Number, yet his Seamen were put to very great Inconvenience—Has been on Board a Slave Ship, and saw that the Slaves suffered severely by the Manner of stowing them—but he can speak only as to his own Ship—has observed, that by being linked together in Irons, as it sometimes happens they are Men of different Nations, they would quarrel and fight; One Man would drag the other after him when it was necessary for him to move; but whenever he discovered that, he always interfered to prevent the Mischief, and, if necessary, changed the Men—That he brought the Slaves on Deck every Morning, when the Weather would admit of it; but in Calms, when, during the Night Time, they could not be brought on Deck for fear of the Dews, and when the Windsail was of no Service, they have suffered very much for want of Air, and they have been obliged to fan them—That when he found them sickly, he took them out of Irons and put them into a Sick Birth, by which Means he preserved the Lives of all of them—That he washed and fumigated between Decks every Day—That Two Thirds of his Sailors were healthy at a Time—he lost but One Man during the whole Voyage, and that did not happen while he had the Slaves on Board—Has heard, from Sailors, that they have been cruelly treated by their Captains and Officers—and was at Ilfracombe when an Inquest was taken, upon Evidence to prove that a Man was so cruelly treated, by the Mate of the Ship to which he belonged, that he died soon after of the Treatment he had received—But the Surgeon of the Ship represented, that the Man had a Venereal Complaint upon him at that Time, and the Jury would not find the Mate guilty of Murder—That he has seen his own Mate beat his Crew with a Billet of Wood, and he Once threw a Hand Lead at One of them, and knocked him senseless on the Deck—For that, and for several other Complaints against him from the Crew, he was obliged to confine the Mate, in order to put an End to his Violence.

Mr. James Bowen.
* In the Year 1776.

By the Evidence of Mr. JAMES ARNOLD, delivered in Writing, and marked with the Letter (A), it appears, that a certain Man—slave who had been brought on Board the Ship in which he was, on being put into the Mess with the rest of the Slaves, refused to eat. The Captain, on being informed of it, came forward with a Cat, and flogged him. The Man continuing to refuse Sustenance for Two or Three Days, was repeatedly flogged, both by the Captain and Chief Mate, till his Body, lacerated in various Parts, was shocking to behold.

Mr. James Arnold was brought to the Committee by the Rev. Mr. Clarkson, as before stated.

While the Man was in this deplorable Situation, a Trader chanced to come on Board with a Slave. The Captain, in his usual arbitrary Way, insisted that the Trader should give up his own Slave whom he had just brought to us, and receive the Man who had been so lacerated for refusing to eat, in return. The Trader was obliged to comply with his Commands. The poor Man, in consequence of having refused Sustenance so long, and having been so severely and repeatedly flogged, was quite helpless, and was obliged to be dragged along the Deck like a Corpse, into the Trader's Canoe. In this Manner we got rid of him.

That many of the Slaves would not eat, and that he had always seen them on such Occasions flogged in an unmerciful Manner; the Captain being generally the Executioner himself, and delighting in such Operations.

That it is not unusual for the Boy Slaves, who are brought on board, to insult the Men, who, being in Irons, cannot easily pursue and punish them for it. This was the Case on Board the Ruby; one of the Boys had been very active in tormenting one of the Men, the Man, however, having caught him unexpectedly, gave him a Pinch, the Boy immediately cried out; the Captain in consequence of this ordered the Man to be tied up, whom he flogged on all Parts of his Body, promiscuously, in so barbarous a Manner that he was obliged to be placed for some Time under his (Mr. Arnold's) Care. In short, he had frequently seen the Men brought up and flogged by the Captain's own Hands on a similar Account.

On Board the Ruby was a young Girl, who had been purchased into the Ship; the Captain retained her as his favourite Mistress, and kept her in his own Cabin; she had been one Day playing with his Son, and had accidentally torn his Shirt; the Captain, informed of the Circumstance, used her in the most cruel Manner. He whipped her so severely with the Cat, and beat her so unmercifully with his Fist, that she threw herself from him against the Pumps; this occasioned a large Contusion on her Head. In short, his Treatment of her was so shocking, though she had lived as his Mistress for Five or Six Months before that Period, that she was ill in consequence of it for Three Days.

That he had stated in the former Part of his Narrative, that the Captain, together with the Mates, himself, and a Part of the Crew, were Prisoners on the Island of Bimbe; when the Captain on that Occasion was permitted to return to his Ship, he returned with a Woman Slave who had been purchased on the Day of his Capture, but had in the general Confusion been plundered from the Ship; he took the Opportunity of re-purchasing her at that Time, and of carrying her on Board. In the Evening he sent for her, and ordered her to come by herself; he attempted to sleep with her in the Cabin, but on refusing to comply with his Desires, she was very severely beaten by him and sent below.

It was the general Practice with the Captain, on the Receipt of a Woman Slave, to send for her into his Cabin for the same Purposes; and he has seen several who resisted his Attempts beaten in the same Manner.

There were Three Females on Board the Ruby, who threatened several Times to throw themselves overboard; the Captain ordered them to be put in Irons. Two of them he flogged repeatedly; the other, being more resolute than the rest, he found Means to dispose of to Captain Bibby.

Among those that were brought on Board was a Woman who was in a very dejected State of Mind; she was immediately seized with Convulsion Fits, some Times she cried excessively, at other Times she laughed in the same Excess; at other Times she made a most dreadful Noise, so that the Ship was greatly disturbed; in consequence of which the Captain disposed of her the next Day. Whether he beat her or not, he does not immediately recollect; but his whole Behaviour was excessively cruel to the Slaves, and he believes that there was scarcely one of them who did not at one Time or other feel the Effects of his savage Temper. But his Barbarity was not confined to the Slaves alone; for even the Pawns that were put on Board, who were not under his Jurisdiction as Slaves, did not escape his Fury, being beaten and put into Irons on every trifling Occasion.

That he has now mentioned some of those particular Anecdotes of which he had the most perfect Recollection; with regard to their Treatment in other Respects, it may be included in the History of One Day's Occurrences in the Vessel. The Slaves were generally brought upon Deck at about Eight o'Clock in the Morning. The Women were not confined, but the Men were in Irons; in which they remained through the Whole of the Middle Passage.

They had Two Meals in the Day. Their Provision while on the Coast consisting of Plantains and Yams, and while on the Middle Passage, of Yams, Rice, and Horse Beans, and sometimes a Bit of Bread; they had also One Pint of Water per Day, for each Person, which was served to them at Two different Times in a Pannekin, which contained about Half a Pint.

It was usual to make them dance, in order that they might exercise their Limbs and preserve Health. This was done by means of a Cat of Nine Tails, with which they were driven about one among another, one of their Country Drums beating at the same Time; on these Occasions they were compelled to sing, the Cat being brandished over them for that Purpose. It was the Business of the Chief Mate to dance the Men, and of himself and the Second Mate to dance the Women. The Men could only jump up and rattle their Chains, but the Women (as he observed before) were driven in one among another. The Words which were learnt them to pronounce, and which they were compelled to sing while they were dancing, were, "Messe, Messe, Mackarida," (that is) "Good Living or Messing well among White Men;" teaching them in these Words to praise us for suffering them to live so well.

At other Times when the Women were sitting by themselves below, he had heard them singing; but always at these Times in Tears. Their Songs then contained the History of their Lives, and their Separation from their Friends and Country. These Songs were very disagreeable to the Captain, who has taken them up, and flogged them in so terrible a Manner for no other Reason than this, that he has been a Fortnight or Three Weeks in healing the Incisions made on those Occasions.

He mentioned before, that the Slaves were brought upon Deck about Eight in the Morning; he is now to mention, that having received their last Meal, they were, about Five in the Evening, put below.

This History of a Day's Occurrences in the Ruby is only true when the Weather is fine. For if the Sea is rough, the Slaves are unable to dance; and if it rains, they are kept below.

This latter Circumstance is peculiarly distressing; for the Gratings being necessarily on that Account covered over with the Tarpaulins, such an Heat is the Consequence below, that the Slaves are nearly suffocated. He was several Times, on Board the Ruby, called down on such Occasions to the Women Slaves; some he had found fainting away and insensible, in which State they have remained, in spite of every Medical Assistance, for some Time. In consequence of their wretched Situation at these Times the Dysentery is created, and much Mucus being found on the Floor, the Scene is shocking.

The Description now given refers to Transactions both upon the Coast and the Middle Passage. Their Stay at Bimbe was Eight Months. The Time from leaving Bimbe to their Arrival at Barbadoes, which was on the 27th of June 1788, was about Seven Weeks; from Barbadoes they went to St. Vincent's to sell their Slaves, but none of them were wanted there. They then proceeded to Grenada for the same Purpose; but this Island also was not in want of them. Two Liverpool Ships, viz. the Kitty, Captain Wilkinson, and Viper, Captain Matthews, were there at the same Time, but could not sell. At last a Dutchman from Demerary, who happened to be at Grenada at the Time, purchased our Slaves from us by Means of Campbell, Baillie, and Company. He gave us about Thirty-five Pounds Five Shillings per Head, and sent them afterwards in a Sloop to Demerary. A great Part of the Cargoes of the Two Liverpool Ships before mentioned were, he believes, sold to Foreigners; as there were several Dutch, Spanish, and French Schooners at Grenada for the Purpose of buying Slaves. Having sold their Slaves as before described, they lay Three Weeks at Grenada, and sailing from thence arrived at Kingroad on Saturday Evening, August the 23d, 1788.

They had sailed from Kingroad on the 9th of August 1787, having on Board (including the Captain, himself, Mates, Men, and Boys) Nineteen Persons.

When the Vessel was getting under Weigh, they were called upon to sign their Articles; when it came to his Turn, he desired to peruse them first, as there might be some Clauses to which he might have an Objection to put his Name. The Captain however refused him, saying, that if he would not sign them, he might go on Shore; his Situation was such, at that Time, that he consented to sign them. The rest of the People followed his Example, no one whatever having been permitted to see the Clauses to which he affixed his Name. This was also the Case in a former Voyage in the same Brig, which had then the Name of the Little Pearl.

For the First Five Weeks they had Plenty of Provisions, the Seamen had Pease, Flour, Pork, Beef, and Suet in Abundance; but when they arrived upon the Coast, the Scene was suddenly reversed, their Allowance reduced, and they were deprived of the common Necessaries of Life.

Their Allowance at this Time was but Three Pounds of Bread to each Man per Week (which was served out every Sunday Morning), and Three Fourths of a Pound per Day (which was served out every Morning) of such wretched Pork, or Beef, that on being boiled it was reduced to Four Ounces and an Half (Apothecaries Weight), for he has often weighed it.

It was impossible for a Man to have more than One Meal in the Day with these Provisions (however economical he might be, or weak his Appetite), but there were often Days in which a Sailor had no Bread to eat; their Allowance of this Article was served to them (as he stated before) Once a Week. It has often been consumed in the Three First Days; for the Remainder, therefore, they were obliged to languish on Four Ounces of Meat, without any Yams or Plantains, in Misery and Pain.

To make their Situation more wretched, it was seldom that a Drop of Spirits was given them; the only Indulgence, which they had in this respect, was a Pint of English Brandy

amongst Eight People; and this only Once or Twice in a Month; and though in wooding for the Ship they have been up to their Arm-pits in Water for a Length of Time, and required every Necessary of Life, Three Months once elapsed without their ever tasting a Drop of Spirits to comfort them.

It was usual (while they lay on the Coast) for the Captains to visit each other, the Seamen who rowed them were often absent for Twelve Hours; during all this Time they have remained in the open Boat, along-side of the different Vessels, nor has a Morfel of Provisions entered into their Lips. On their Return to their own Ships they have perhaps had nothing even then to eat.

A sick Man on board, among others, had been once so reduced by Hunger, as to have eaten raw Plantains. The Cooper, on opening a Cask of Beef, took out a Piece and hid it; the next Day he gave it to the sick Man, and desired him to hide it in his Chest. This being afterwards found out, every Man's Chest was immediately broke up and burnt.

This Circumstance contributed to render their Situation in this respect still more dreadful than before, for they had now no Place to put their Provisions. Their Bread, in consequence of it, has been wet through and spoiled by the Rain, and they have been without it for many Days.

It is impossible for any Tongue to describe the Miseries which the Seamen underwent in consequence of a Want of Provisions. He himself has experienced inexpressible Hardships, and he positively declares, that if he had been so fortunate as to have taken a Dog with him from England, he should have killed him to have satisfied his Hunger. The only Time in which he had a Sufficiency of Provisions, from the Time of the Curtailing their Allowance to the Time of their Arrival in the West Indies, was when he was a Prisoner at Bimbe, Four Meals were given him by the Natives in One Day, whereas at that Time he could get but One on Board his own Vessel.

Whatever he has described to be the Scene on Board the Ruby (so far as relates to Provisions) the same also he found it to be on Board her in the preceding Voyage, when she was called the Little Pearl.

To the Inconveniencies now mentioned, he must add the following, that the Seamen had no Shelter, and that they may be said to have been exposed Night and Day from the first Sailing of the Vessel.

When they left Kingroad, the Steerage and all the Space between the Decks, except a small Portion of it, was occupied by the Goods taken out for the Purchase of the Slaves. The small Place alluded to was forward, in which it was impossible for the Sailors to be (the Vessel being low and small), without being continually wet from the Sprays of the Sea, or from the Rain. This was their Situation on their Passage to the Coast, and when the Vessel arrived there, this Place was made a Storehouse to contain Glafs and Pot-ware for Trade, so that they had then no Place in which they could put their Heads.

In consequence of this, all of them, except Four, were obliged to lie upon the bare Decks. These Decks were washed every Night, and as there was no Sun to dry them, must have for many Hours remained wet. The Four Hammocks, however, which had been allowed to be hung up under the Booms were soon after their Arrival on the Coast ordered to be taken down, so that all of them were then without Shelter, and obliged to sleep on the Deck.

This continual Exposure to all the Inclemency of the Weather, added to that of Wooding the Vessel, and a Want of the Necessaries of Life, made the Situation of the Seamen inconceivably wretched.

In speaking of the Treatment which the Seamen of the Ruby experienced, there was none more shocking than that which they experienced when sick.

In this Situation, they were not permitted to go between the Decks, or to have any Shelter, any more than when they were well. They had no Herb Tea, no Wine, nor any Kind of Nourishment, additionally allowed them. On the other Hand, their very Provisions were taken from them, and a little Rice substituted in their Stead; for whenever a Man was ill, he informed the Captain of it, and he has always desired me to go directly to the Second Mate, and tell him to stop his Provisions, concluding with these Words: "No Work, no Victuals."

The Manner too in which he always expressed himself at these Times was really horrid. On the 11th of December 1787, the Ship then lying at the Island of Bimbe, William Bullson, Seaman, was extremely ill of an Inflammatory Fever. The Captain asked him, in the Hearing of the Chief Mate, How he was? I replied, That Bullson was nearly gone. The Captain said in Reply, "Let him die and be damned."

On the 23d of December, the Chief Mate being ill, went for Shelter into the Steerage, among the Women Slaves. The Captain asked him where Smith was? He replied, "In the Steerage." He then asked him what he was doing there? He replied, that he was upon his Chest exceedingly ill." Upon which he said, "That he could not be going to Hell yet."

These Instances shew the unfeeling Manner in which the Sick were treated on Board the Ruby. But the Want of comfortable Diet and Nourishment was, of all others, the greatest Hardship. Two Seamen, of the Names of Rankin and Powel, had each Fevers; they had nearly recovered, but for Want of proper Diet and Support, and from the Circumstance of being put to their Work before they were able to bear it, fell into a Relapse, and died.

The Number of People that went out with the Ruby, as he has before stated, were Nineteen, and the Number that died were Four.

The Causes of the Mortality on the Coast are, in general, Fevers, Inflammatory or Putrid, and Dysenteries. These are occasioned, in general, by Wooding the Ships, by Exposure on the Middle Passage, and by a Want of the common Necessaries of Life; to which may be added, Ill-usage. These are some of the first Causes; and when Seamen are once sick, it is very difficult, from a Want of nourishing Things, and a Continuation of their Exposure on Deck, to save them.

It was difficult, on Board the Ruby, to ascertain a Seaman's real Name. He was either called by the Name of a "Red or Blue Villain," according to the Colour of his Jacket. In short, his real Name was never used. He has been for some Time on Board, and totally ignorant of a Sailor's Name; and has been frequently at a Loss, when One of them has died, how to put him down in his own private Journal; the constant Use of these low and vulgar Appellations having been the Means of concealing his real Name.

But happy would it have been for the Seamen of the Ruby, if they had been debased by these odious Appellations alone. They were so unfortunate, however, as to be additionally debased by Blows, Scourges, and such Treatment as their Conduct never merited, and such as the most hardened only could have inflicted upon them; Specimens of which will be seen in the following Account:

On the 13th of October 1787, the Vessel then lying at Bimbe, James Jones, the Cook, was bringing some Billets of Wood from the main Hatchway to the Place of Cooking. Not being able to bring them all away at the same Time, he left One of the Billets on the Main-deck. The Captain enquiring who had left it there, was answered by the Cook (who had just laid down his Load, and was going then to fetch it), that it had been left by him. Upon this he seized him, and knocked him down with his Fist. His Under-Lip was almost cut through, in consequence of the Blows. He came and complained to him, and told him this Tale. He accordingly dressed his Lip.

The same Person, on the Passage from Kingroad to Africa, had before been violently beaten by the Captain with his Fist, only because he had said, "It was hard that the Hogs should be served with Pease before the White People;" and struck him with a Fore-sheer, a Rope of at least Four Inches in Circumference. During the whole Voyage afterwards he was in continual Fear and Agitation—the Mate and Captain having afterwards frequently struck him, and the latter continually threatening to tie him up and flog him.

On the 30th of October 1787, Thomas Wyatt, Cooper of the Ruby, was flogged by Captain Williams with a Cat of Nine Tails on his bare Back. The Captain going forward at Night, at the Time of the Cooper's Watch, and seeing him sitting down, charged him with either sleeping, or having slept on his Watch. The Man replied, "That he had not slept." In the Morning the Captain ordered him to be tied up by both his Hands to the Main Shrouds, and his Feet to be extended, and confined by Ropes below. In this Situation he flogged him as before mentioned, with his own Hand, giving him Twelve Lashes, which made his Back raw. He appeared rather to have flogged him for saying, "That he had not slept," and thereby contradicting him, than for any just Cause.

On the 14th of December 1787, Four of the Crew, Thomas Morgan, Walter Powell, the before-mentioned Thomas Wyatt, and another Seaman, became intoxicated by means of some English Brandy from the Hold. The Cooper, Wyatt, pumping the Brandy off for the Traders Use, drank a little of it himself, and gave some to his Messmates before described. At this Time there was not One of them who had tasted Spirits for Three Months, so that a little had the greater Effect upon them: Nor were they ever afterwards (though they had every Opportunity in the West Indies) seen in Liquor, but were an uncommonly sober Set of Men, and were much noticed at Grenada for their Behaviour. On the next Morning, however, after the Intoxication had taken place, Thomas Morgan and Walter Powell were tied up to the Main Shrouds, and flogged with a Dozen each, the former by the Captain, and the latter by the Chief Mate. The Cooper, Wyatt, a good young Man,

and particularly attentive to his Duty, was not admitted to share their Fate, but was most cruelly beaten by the Captain in all Parts of his Body with a doubled Inch Rope, and struck with his Fist promiscuously on all Parts of his Face. The next Morning he came to him in a terrible Condition. He examined him, and found several Contusions on his Back, Breast, and downwards to the Thighs. His Head also and his Face were much swelled, and he appeared to have suffered much.

On the 9th of March 1788, Parsons, another of the Ship's Crew, was standing upon the Deck, and handing Plantains from the Booms. The Chief Mate, thinking that he did not hand them quick enough, took Advantage of his Posture, as he was reaching up, and struck him with his double Fist on the lower Ribs. In consequence of this he fell. The Cooper, who had seen the Circumstance, came to him as quick as he could, and told him, "That if he did not immediately go to Parsons, he would not see him alive." He accordingly went forward, and found him lying upon the Deck. He spoke to him several Times, but received no Answer. He appeared to be quite insensible, and his Breath nearly gone. Upon this he bled him; when he began gradually to recover. On his Recovery, he told him, that he thought he should never have spoken again. He was not fully restored for One Day. At another Time, while the Vessel was lying at Bimbe, Parsons happened, in hauling the Boat to the Ship, to slip over-board. He was taken up by a Seaman, and brought on Board, but apparently half-drowned, and very ill. Having been called, as on the former Occasion, he was going forward; when the Captain seeing him with a Bottle, Fillet, and Lancets, told him, in a rough and contemptible Manner, "That he was not wanted; but that Parsons was drunk, and that he might die and be damned." In consequence of this, he returned back to the Medicine-Chest. The poor Man continued to be ill for some Days, when he attended him privately.

At another Time, the same Parsons was on Deck in the Evening, the Vessel still lying at the Island of Bimbe. He had at that Time Two large scorbutic Ulcers on his right Leg, and was sitting down. The Captain's favourite Cabin Boy (William Williams) came forward, and purposely trod upon his Ulcers, which put him to much Pain. Parsons, being in great Agony on the Occasion, told Williams, "That if he did so again, he would strike him;" or made Use of Words of that Meaning. Notwithstanding this, the said Williams, relying upon the Captain's Protection, purposely repeated his ill Usage. A Scuffle ensued, when Williams being overpowered, cried out. The Captain immediately came out of his Cabin, and without any Inquiry, beat the said Parsons both with a Rope and with his Fist, in a very barbarous Manner. Parsons came to him the next Morning to complain. He found several Contusions on his Shoulders, his Face much swelled, his Legs in a dreadful Situation, and he had lost much Blood from his Nose and Mouth in the Night.

On the 3d of April 1788, having been informed that the above Cabin Boy (William Williams) had spoken in the most insolent and unwarrantable Manner of the Officers, he went to him, in Company with the Chief Mate; when both of them asked him, "Where he had gained such a competent Share of Knowledge, as to be a Judge of the Conduct of the Officers of the Ship? and that they insisted upon knowing what Authority he had for branding them with those infamous Names, which he had often used." The said Williams not denying the Charge which they then made, they told him, "That he was a Scoundrel, and that he deserved flogging."

Nothing more passed between them at that Time; and he left him, and went into the Steerage. He had not, however, been there long, before Captain Williams came to him, and addressed him in these Words: "Pray, Doctor, what is the Reason you never let my Cabin Boy alone?" But before he could make any Reply to the above Question, except that of saying, "For his Impertinence," he received a Blow on the right Side of his Face, accompanied with the most dreadful Expressions. This Blow being afterwards repeated by the Captain on his right Eye and temporal Artery, he was deprived of all Sensation, and fell down.

On recovering his Senses, and looking round him, he found the Captain standing on the Steerage Ladder. He (Mr. Arnold) got up as well as he could. He then addressed him in the most opprobrious Language, and said, "That he would now go forward and give that other Fellow as much;" meaning the Chief Mate.

Having said these Words, he went upon Deck. He followed him, with an Intent to go forward. On coming upon the Quarter Deck, he kicked him on the right Thigh, struck him with his Fist on the back Part of his Neck, and bid him go forward; making Use of certain low Expressions at the same Time. He accordingly went forward as fast as he could. The Slaves, who were then upon Deck, were frightened to see him passing through them in that Condition; for his right Eye was entirely closed up, and there was a Discharge of Blood from his Mouth and Nose.

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Having complied with the Captain's Orders, he sat down by the Fore-mast of the Vessel; but was not long there, before the Captain came to him, and swearing, "ordered him to go aft, and see if he could not find something to do." He rose up according to his Commands, but was no sooner on his Legs, than he struck him on the left Side of his Head with his Fift, and kicked him in the lower or short Ribs, which occasioned a Difficulty in Breathing. He returned as fast as he could to the Steerage, but in great Pain. He was very ill for about Four Hours. His Gums were much bruised, and bathed in Blood. Five of his Teeth were loose, One of which afterwards came out. His right Eye was so swelled, that he could not see out of it till the Fifth Day. His Body had several Contusions upon it; he had a Cut upon the fore Part of his Head; and the Blow on the Temporal Artery was the Means of the most excruciating Pain.

While he was going aft, he heard the Captain swearing at the Chief Mate, whom he had before threatened, and on looking round he saw him striking him with his Fift. The Chief Mate, in consequence of the Blows, fell down upon one of the Guns, by which he was much hurt in the Back. He came to him on the same Day; he examined him as far as his Sight would permit; he saw a large Contusion on the Spine of his Back, and the internal Part of his right Cheek was much cut.

On the 23d of December 1787, George Phillips (the Vessel then lying at the Island of Bimbe) complained to him of a Fever. He gave him, in consequence of his Complaint, an Emetic; about a Quarter of an Hour after he had taken it, and before it could have operated at all, the Chief Mate ordered the above George Phillips to go into the Boat, and with the Assistance of some others to fetch Wood that had been cut on the Continent to the Watering Place, that it might lie nearer to the Vessel. Phillips replied, "That he had just taken an Emetic, and that he had not Strength to go;" in consequence of which the Chief Mate beat him, and kicked him into the Boat.

Upon seeing this, he immediately went to the Chief Mate, and represented to him that the Consequences of sending him at that Time might be fatal; for that in the Discharge of his Duty he must necessarily be up to his Arm-pits in Water, and that it would be very dangerous for him to be in that Situation after the Medicine which he had just taken. The Chief Mate replied, "That he did not care for that, the Duty must be done." He then went to the Captain, and made the same Representation to him that he had done to the Chief Mate; but he immediately fell into a Laugh, and seemed to enjoy the Thought that he should be sent in such a Situation, and suffered the Boat to put off.

When the Boat returned Phillips appeared to be much worse; but even then he had no Relaxation from Duty. On the other Hand, he was often beat about, but particularly by the Captain; who, since this Transaction, apprehending that he could not move so quickly as before, had prepared an Inch Rope, about Two Feet long, on Purpose for him. Beaten in this Manner, and his Fever daily increasing, and his Legs and Face swelling to an alarming Degree, the Second Mate, Martin O'Bryan, told the Captain in his Hearing, on the 27th of December 1787, "That in his Opinion, George Phillips had not long to live." Upon which the Captain ordered him to stop his Provisions, and, as usual, to substitute the Rice in their Stead.

On the same Day, viz. the 27th of December, on which his Provisions were thus ordered to be stopped, he was put into his List, to lie by. In the Course however of only Thirteen Hours from this Time, that is, at One o'Clock on the following Morning, he was informed by one of the People that he was dead; he immediately got up and hastened to the Body, he found him lying with his Face upon the Deck near the Foremast, and quite cold; for, like most of the Seamen on Board, he had only the Deck to lie upon, and no Covering. On turning him over, he perceived by the Light of the Moon that a mixed Substance of Blood and Water had come out of his Mouth; his Legs and Body were much swelled; but before he could examine him further, an Order came from the Captain to have him immediately sown up. In consequence of this, a Hammock was taken from James Lancaster, who was then in a violent Fever, and who was thereby reduced to the Necessity of lying with others on the damp Deck, so that he was deprived of the Opportunity of examining, or of making any further Observations upon the deceased.

Though he has given so many Instances of the Captain's ill Treatment as those that have been specified above, there is yet one which he cannot easily omit. The Captain, while the Vessel was lying at Bimbe, desired his Son, a Boy about Twelve Years old, to fetch him a Quart Bottle and a Quart Pot, which he was accustomed to use in measuring out the Brandy for Trade; the Son gave them accordingly to the Father; it happened, however, that the Bottle had then some Brandy in it, and was nearly about Three Parts full; the Father not perceiving it, took the Pot (by which the Brandy was first taken out of the Bucket), and by means of it was filling the Bottle. The Bottle, as he observed before, being nearly Three Parts full, soon ran over, by which a small Quantity of it was lost. Immediately upon this, the Captain threw the Bottle, with all the Violence in his Power, at the Head of his own Son; it very fortunately missed him; had it struck his Head, it must have

have fractured the Skull and cut it into many Pieces. Finding that he had missed his Aim, he then threw at him the Pot before mentioned, which striking him on the Back was dashed to Pieces. The Crime which the Captain alledged against him on this Occasion was, " That he had not informed him that the Bottle was nearly Three Parts full."

It is almost impossible for a Person to describe in its proper Colours the Treatment which the Crew of the Ruby experienced at the Hands of the Captain. There was not a Man on Board that escaped his Fury; and there never was (he believes) a more orderly or decent Crew. His Behaviour on the preceding Voyage was of the same Complexion. He says this from having sailed with him before, when his Vessel was called the Little Pearl, though he cannot say that he behaved to him on the former so ill as on the latter Voyage. Before this, he was on Board the Alexander, Captain Mactaggart, from the same Port, and in the same Trade, where he saw as many, if not more Instances of wanton Barbarity, than in the Ruby or Little Pearl. In short, he has been Three Voyages to the Coast of Africa for Slaves; and he does declare, that no Tongue is able faithfully to describe (as far as he has seen) the Barbarity of the Captains and the Sufferings of the Seamen in that Trade; all which Circumstances have so operated upon him, as to have deterred him from entering upon a Fourth Voyage.

This Paper Writing marked with the Letter (A), and contained on this and the preceding Pages, was produced and shown to James Arnold, and is the same mentioned and referred to in his Affidavit. Sworn this Fifth Day of September 1788, before me,
EDWARD MONTAGUE.

5th September 1788.

Examined with the Original, of
which this is a true Copy, by me,
THOMAS CLARKSON.

James Arnold, of the City of Bristol, Surgeon, maketh Oath, and faith, That the several Matters and Things mentioned and contained in the Paper Writing hereunto annexed, marked with the Letter (A), are true, according to the best of this Deponent's Knowledge, Recollection, and Belief.

JAMES ARNOLD.

Sworn at the Public Office in Symond's Inn,
This 5th Day of September 1788, before
EDWARD MONTAGUE.

Mr. JAMES ARNOLD delivered in, at his Second Attendance on the Committee, an Account of another Voyage to the Coast of Africa, by which it appears, That in August 1786, he entered as Surgeon on Board the *Little Pearl*, afterwards called the *Ruby*, of Bristol, Joseph Williams Master, and in a few Days afterwards failed on a Voyage to the Coast of Africa, and arrived at the Island of Bimbe in the Month of September in the same Year.

Mr. Arnold,
one of the Per-
sons brought
to the Com-
mittee by the
Rev. Mr.
Clarkson.

In relating Facts from this Period, he passes over the common Occurrences of the Trade, and the general Method of treating the Slaves when on Board the Vessel, as they are minutely described in his Account of the Voyage of the Years 1787-8.

John Smith, the Chief Mate of the *Ruby*, was accustomed to beat the Men Slaves with the greatest Severity for the slightest Faults. The Instrument of his Cruelty was a Cat of Nine Tails, with which he scarcely ever failed to beat them in such a Manner as to make them bleed. About Eleven at Night, on the First of November 1786, the same John Smith, hearing some Noise among the Men Slaves, went down with a Lanthorn to quiet them. The Slaves, who had so often experienced his Barbarity, thinking that he was come down to flog them again, wrested the Lanthorn out of his Hand, and seized him with an Intention to kill him. It was with great Difficulty that he extricated himself from their Hold; getting however to the Gratings (the Ladder of which is always removed at Night) he was dragged by the Crew upon Deck; happy in his Escape, as he had hitherto received but a small Wound in the Back from a Shackle Belt. The Men Slaves, disappointed in revenging themselves upon Smith, who they afterwards declared was the sole Object of their Resentment, and finding that they had created an Alarm, immediately proceeded to Extremities, and attempted to force up the Gratings; which were with great Difficulty kept down and secured. Unable to accomplish their Design, they pulled down a Partition which had been put up but a few Days before for a Sick Birth in the Fore-part of the Men's Room. This they did with a View of getting upon Deck through a small Scuttle, which served as an Entrance into that Birth. The Quarrel now came to be serious, and an Insurrection was considered to have been formally declared.

The Captain, to quell the Tumult which had evidently taken place, fired among the Slaves through the Gratings. He ordered also some Seamen, armed with Muskets and Blunderbusses, to go into the Boat and to fire among them through the Air Ports in the Bows of the Vessel at the same Time. A constant Firing having been kept up for a considerable Time, by the Captain on the one Hand and the Seamen on the other, the Insurgents yielded, and Quietness was restored.

At Daylight the next Morning the Slaves were suffered to come upon Deck, a Couple at a Time; Care however was taken to secure the first Couple, by pinioning their Arms behind them with Cords, before a second was admitted; One Man, however, whose Partner had forced off his Irons, came up by himself. Having placed those who had been brought up on Deck under a strong Guard on the Quarter Deck, some Seamen were ordered forward to search the Men's Room, for Three that were then missing: These they afterwards found, and they had forced up the Fore Scuttle of the Hold, though secured by an Iron Bar and Padlock.

Among some Articles of Trade, which the Smallness of the Vessel obliged us to place in the Men's Rooms, was a Cask of Knives, which the Slaves had seen opened in the Course of Trade; from this Cask the Three who were out of Irons, and who were now found, had armed themselves; but on the Seamen entering the Men's Room they retired through the Scuttle into the Hold. By the Persuasion of a Black Trader then on Board, One of them surrendered himself quietly; the second was coming up with a Knife in each of his Hands, when one of the Crew, thinking that he was advancing to attack him, fired at him and killed him on the Spot: With this last Slave it appeared, that the third had entered into what they call Sangaree (an Oath to stick by each other, and made by sucking a few Drops of one another's Blood); he resolutely told the Black Trader, that he would sooner die than surrender himself. He remained in the Hold about Eight Hours, though severely scalded with a Mixture of boiling Water and Fat, which was repeatedly thrown down upon him; nor did he even upon this leave the Hold, till the Black Trader found Means to persuade him that the Whites would do him no Injury if he came up, but would most certainly destroy him if he continued below; upon this Promise he appeared to be more re-

conciled,

Mr. Arnold,
one of the Per-
sons brought
to the Com-
mittee by the
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Clarkson.

conciled, and the Black Trader perceiving it, let down a Rope, by which he might raise himself to the Deck; coming however as far as the lower Deck, and seeing One of the Crew armed there, as he supposed, to receive him, he attempted to return to the Hold, but the Seaman seized him, and a Scuffle ensued, in which the Pistol of the latter went off, but without Damage. The Seaman then struck the Slave upon the Head with his Pistol, which deprived him of his Senses, and brought him down. Being afterwards brought upon Deck, he (Mr. Arnold) was ordered to examine his Wounds; he found his Skull fractured in consequence of the Blow he had received; his Body was wounded also in many Places by the Cutlasses of the Seamen, who had followed him into the Hold, and pricked him as Opportunity offered, while he was skulking among the Casks; a great Part of his Skin was additionally peeled off by the scalding Fat and Water mentioned before to have been thrown upon him; the Blood was dropping from his Wounds, so that on the Whole he was One of the most miserable Objects that he ever saw in his Life, and he has seen many during the late War.

While he was inspecting this miserable Man, the Captain came forward, and seeing it impossible that he could recover, ordered the Mate to put an Iron Collar round his Neck, and to chain him to the Foremast, ordering him (Mr. Arnold) at the same Time to give him no medical Assistance, and forbidding all who heard him at their Peril to give him any Sustenance whatever. The poor Wretch deprived thus of chirurgical Assistance, and the usual Support of Life, survived but Three Days, and in a State of almost continual Stupor, expired in his Chains. He was afterwards thrown overboard in Sight of all the Slaves.

But to return to the Interval immediately succeeding the Insurrection. The Captain and Officers having inspected the Fetters of the Slaves, they were brought from the Quarter-deck to the Main-deck, where they were unpinioned, and immediately secured in the usual Way by a Chain passed through the Ring-bolts; when they were thus all of them secured and together, the Head of him who was shot, and the second that was prevailed upon to come upon Deck as before-mentioned, was then cut off. This Head was successively handed to the Slaves, who were obliged to kiss the Lips of it; some who refused to comply with the brutal Ceremony, were most unmercifully flogged by the Captain, and had the bloody Part of it rubbed against their Faces.

During the firing of the Captain and Seamen, as before described, the Slaves had crowded themselves into one Corner, so that only one Boy about Fifteen Years of Age was materially injured; the Thigh-bone of this Boy was shattered to Pieces, but as he was young and vigorous, his Life might have been easily saved by amputating the Limb. The Captain however, foreseeing that a Boy so mutilated would be of little or no Value on his Arrival at the Place of Sale, would not suffer him to perform the Operation, but sending him aft as a Centinel over the Slaves on the Quarter-deck, ordered him to be thrown overboard alive, and with Bricks to be tied either to his Neck or Heels to sink him. That the Boy was thrown overboard alive, he is certain, first, because he asked him but a Minute or Two before for Water, and appeared in good Spirits; secondly, because he has often heard the Captain boast of the Transaction; and thirdly, because he has since seen the Person at Bristol who threw him overboard, and he informed him that the Boy was living at the Time.

On their Arrival at the Island of St. Vincent's in the West Indies, they sold their whole Cargo, except a Boy about Ten Years of Age, who was so weak and emaciated, that he was not exposed to Sale, as the Captain did not wish to have it reported that his Cargo was sickly. Whenever he came on Board, he enquired for the Boy of the Mate, who always told him that he was dying very fast, for it was against the Mate's Interest that he should be sold in that sickly Condition, as in such a Case the low Price he would fetch would diminish the Average Price of the Cargo, and consequently the Emolument of the Mate. The Boy was therefore not only neglected and left on Board without Sustenance, but the Mate frequently begged of him as a Favour, that he would either dispatch the Boy by Poison, or consent to have him thrown overboard: with both of which Propositions he positively refused to comply. At one Time, indeed, they had gone so far as to tie Bricks to his Feet to drown him, but these, upon his Remonstrances were taken off. The Boy however, having been locked up in the Men's Room, languished for Nine Days without any Sustenance, except what he and the Second Mate gave him privately through the Gratings, when he died.

Having mentioned every Thing that he recollects as worthy to be related under the Term of Slaves, he proceeds next to the Seamen of the Vessel.

These were scarcely treated with less Cruelty than the former: Soon after their Arrival at the Island of Bimbe a Bunch of Keys, including those for the Locks of the Gratings which secured the Slaves, was missing. The People who were then on Board were charged with having stolen them with a View to sell them to the Natives, who make use of such Pieces of Metal by Way of Ornaments: Upon this the Captain ordered all the Men's Chests to be brought upon Deck, including those of Four Men who were on Shore wooding, and who could not have been privy to the supposed Theft; after having forced open and searched the Chests, but without finding the Keys, the Captain ordered them to be broken to Pieces and given to the Cook for Fire-wood. In the Evening the

Wooders

Wooders came on Board, and finding their Chests demolished, and their Clothes and other Articles scattered about the Decks, came to the Cabin-door, and told the Captain that they were exceedingly sorry if they had done any Thing to offend him; but before they could say any Thing more, he, in conjunction with his Two Mates who were sitting at Supper with him, ran out, knocked the Four Men down, and beat and kicked them in the most shocking Manner, and then put Two or Three of them in Irons.

In this Affray the Knuckles of both the Captain's Hands (which he used indifferently) were cut in such a Manner as to be covered with Blood: He immediately sent for him to dress them, telling him he had wounded his Hands in closing the Day-lights, and knocking out the Head-rails of a Set of Scoundrels—His Meaning was, that he had been closing their Eyes, and knocking out their Teeth, and during the Voyage his Knuckles were frequently under his Care on similar Occasions.

The following Morning, on inspecting the Men who had suffered from the Cruelty of the Captain, he found several large Contusions on different Parts of their Bodies: Their Faces in particular were much bruised, Two of them had each an Eye closed up, and One of them had lost a Tooth; all the Four were for some Time under his Care.

But the brutal Usage just described was not the only Punishment the Seamen suffered; the Captain construed the Behaviour of the Four Men whom he had so beaten into Mutiny; upon this Pretence he reduced the Allowance of the whole Crew to Three Pounds of Bread per Week each Man, and Three Quarters of a Pound of Salt Beef or Pork per Day, but the latter so very bad that when boiled it shrunk to about Four Ounces and an Half, nor did the Men get the proper Use of the former, for as they lodged upon Deck, and had no Chests to preserve it from the Rain, it was often totally dissolved in a short Time after it had been served out to them, which was generally on Sunday Morning. While they lay upon the Coast he has known the Seamen for some Days on this Account without any Thing to support Nature, except their scanty Allowance of salted Meat, though there were then on Board great Quantities of Bread, Flour, Rice, Yams, and Plantains. The Captain's barbarous Disposition appeared to be the only Cause why the Seamen suffered Famine in the Midst of Plenty. This short Allowance, which was thus once begun, continued till our Arrival in the West Indies.

On the Evening of the First of November, when the Noise of the Slaves which was followed by the Insurrection before mentioned was first heard, the Captain on coming out of the Cabin charged a Man who stood by the Companion with having been asleep. The Man happened to deny the Fact, upon which the Captain returned immediately to the Cabin and brought out a Cat of Nine Tails. He beat him with the Butt End of this till he left him insensible on the Deck. The poor Fellow lay there in this Situation during the greater Part of the Time the Tumult prevailed. Thus, by his furious Behaviour on this Occasion, they were deprived of the Assistance of One of their best Men at a most critical Juncture, when they were all in Danger of their Lives.

It would be tedious to enumerate the many Instances of Barbarity wantonly exercised on the Seamen by the Captain and Mates; but he cannot omit the Treatment of a poor Black Portuguese Sailor, who shipped himself at Bristol as Cook of the Vessel; though no Language can convey any Thing like a proper or adequate Idea of his Sufferings.

This unhappy Man was the common Butt on which the Captain and Mates daily exercised their Cruelty. The former indeed appeared to enjoy a particular Pleasure in flogging and tormenting him. Among other Instances of wanton and unnecessary Barbarity, he often amused himself with making the Man swallow Cockroaches alive, on pain of being most severely flogged, and having Beef Brine rubbed into his Wounds. This last severe and humiliating Alternative the Man sometimes preferred to the swallowing the nauseous Vermin, and when this was the Case, he has been under the Necessity of applying Poultices to the Wounds afterwards given him to prevent a Mortification. For the greater Part of our Stay upon the Coast, this Man was fastened by the Neck to the Copper (or Caboose) with a Chain of such a Length as to permit him to draw Water at the Ship's Side. In this Situation he remained upon Deck Night and Day, exposed to the Weather, and was compelled to dress Victuals not only for the Crew, but for all the Slaves, without any Assistance whatever. The Body of this poor Wretch, from the Crown of his Head to the Soles of his Feet, was covered with Scars and Lacerations, intersecting each other in all Directions, so that he was a most miserable Object to behold.

On the Second Day after their Arrival in St. Vincent's, the Mate ordered the Men aloft to hand the Sails, which had been loosed to dry. This they positively refused to do, till they received some Refreshment. They had been in a starving Condition for about Three Days, though, as they observed, there was Plenty of Provisions on Board; and if there had not, a Supply might have been easily gotten from the Merchants to whom the Vessel was consigned. The Captain hearing of this Behaviour of the Seamen, carried the whole Crew before a Magistrate, who advised them to return to their Duty on Board, adding, that he was sure the Captain would

would take care that they should have a plentiful Supply of Provisions. This Advice they instantly complied with, and accompanied the Captain on Board; where they had no sooner come, than he ordered them aloft to hand the Sails. This they refused to do, with the same Firmness as before, saying, that they could not work without Victuals. In consequence of this the Captain went on Shore, and returned with Warrants and a Constable, whom he ordered to apprehend Three of the best Men.

In Company with the Captain he carried them on Shore, and committed them to Gaol. The Remainder of the Crew, during the Captain's Absence, hailed a Vessel which lay at no great Distance, and begged them to send a Boat. With this Request the Crew of the Ship, who probably had heard of what had passed on Board the Little Pearl, immediately complied; and in this Boat the discontented Seamen rowed on Shore, forfeiting their Wages, and leaving Part of their Clothes behind; nor has he ever heard what became of them since.

The Cooper, who was a very hard-working Man, and advanced in Years, having shortly after this received his Half-pay with the rest of the Officers, went on Shore to buy some Necessaries, and returned on Board in the Evening, rather overcome with Liquor. He was immediately seized by the Captain and Mate, both of whom beat him so very unmercifully, that he lay almost in a State of Insensibility on the bare Deck for Twelve or Fourteen Hours. The next Morning he found several large Contusions on his Head, One of his Eyes was entirely closed and violently inflamed, his Mouth was much cut and swelled, and he had lost a Quantity of Blood, which he saw upon the Deck.

After this nothing material occurred till they were about to sail; when the Three Men, who were imprisoned, were brought on Board by the Captain. Finding that their Wages had been expended by the Captain in paying the Gaol Fees, &c., Two of them remonstrated with him on the Subject; on which he immediately knocked them down, kicked them, and beat them most cruelly, and confined all the Three in the Men's Room. The Boatswain, enraged at this Piece of Injustice, and being a little in Liquor, could not help speaking of it in Terms which the latter so much disliked, that he treated him worse, if possible, than the Two Seamen: He was dragged in a State of Insensibility to the Fore Grating, and he was thrown down headlong into the Room where the Three Seamen were confined, and where they all remained till the Vessel got out to Sea. They were then released, and performed their Duty till they arrived in Bristol. He has since been informed by the Three Seamen who were imprisoned, that the Balance of their Wages for the whole Voyage, when paid them in England, did not exceed Five Shillings each.

Mr. ARNOLD was asked the following Questions:

Q. Has no Prosecution been commenced against Captain Williams?

A. By no other Person on Board the Vessel but myself: He used me personally ill, in the Manner stated in the Account of my Voyage of 1787-8. A Suit was commenced in the Court of Admiralty, but from the Delay and Expence, I thought it better to remove it to the Court of King's Bench: There I hope it will be tried next Term.

Q. What Number of Sailors had you on Board in each Voyage?

A. Nineteen in each Voyage, Landsmen and Seamen, including Officers and Boys.

Q. What Number died in each Voyage?

A. One in the First Voyage, and Four in the Second.

Q. Of what Disorders did they die?

A. Of Fevers.

Q. What Number of Slaves had you in each Ship?

A. In the Pearl One hundred and One; and in the Ruby One hundred and Five.

Q. How many died in each of those Voyages?

A. Eight in the Pearl, including the Boy that was starved, and exclusive of the Two Men and a Boy that were killed. In the Ruby Eight died.

Q. Of what diseases did they die?

A. Of Dysenteries, Fevers, and Dropsies.

Q. Were these Diseases contracted on Board; or did they bring them with them?

A. All were contracted on Board.

Q. Had they proper Nourishment, and other medical Assistance?

A. They had not Wine, or other Articles necessary for Cordials; which, though allowed by the Merchants, were refused by the Captain.—I am informed these Articles are not refused by Captains in other Vessels.

By the Evidence of Mr. WILLIAM JAMES, delivered in Writing, it appears that the Slaves seem to be very dejected when brought on Board. The Men are put into Irons, in which Situation they remain during the whole of the Middle Passage, unless when they are sick; but not the Boys and Women.

Mr. William James was brought to the Committee by the Rev. Mr. Clarkson, as above stated.

That on Board the Britannia the Height between Decks was about Five Feet and an Half, within which Space there was a Platform. No Slave whatever had Room to turn himself when the Cargo was completed. The Chief Mate, Boatswain, and an active young Man, was employed in stowing or packing them together; such as in adjusting their Arms and Legs, and prescribing a fixed Space for each. To accommodate them there were Two Ventilators on Board, notwithstanding which, their Rooms were so hot and intolerable, that they were continually crying out for Water. They generally came upon Deck in a Sweat. They were stowed so thick, that it was impossible for any to have the least Advantage from, or come near to the Gratings, but those immediately below them. The Britannia was of the Burthen of about 280 Tons, and about 450 Slaves were purchased and put on Board her.

That the Slaves are generally brought upon Deck at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, and put below at Five in the Afternoon. Their Food consists of Rice, Horse Beans, and Yams. They are fed twice in the Day; namely, at Ten in the Morning, and Four at Night. They are also served twice with Water; which is given them in a Pannekin of Tin, of such Dimensions as not to hold quite Half a Pint. While they are upon Deck it is thought necessary that they should take Exercise; for which Purpose the Chief Mate and Boatswain are stationed with a Cat of Nine Tails, to compel them to dance, as it is called. This is their daily History for the whole of the Middle Passage, which in general is from Eight to Twelve Weeks.

In speaking of Water and Provisions, and the Middle Passage, Mr. James cannot help mentioning a Circumstance which fell within his own Knowledge, as it is always likely to happen, either if the Passage should be long, or if the Captains of Guineamen should either ignorantly or wilfully miss their Way.

In the Year 1779, being Master of the Hound Sloop of War, and coming from the Bay of Honduras to Jamaica, he fell in, off the Isle of Pines, with Two Liverpool Guineamen on the Middle Passage, commanded by Captains Ringmaiden and Jackson, who had very imprudently (but whether wilfully or not he cannot say) missed the Island of Jamaica. Captain Nugent gave them Chace, and came up with them. Mr. James, upon boarding them, found them in great Distress both in point of Provisions and Water. He asked the Captains (for both of them were on Board One Ship) why they did not go into the Watering Place at the West End of the Isle of Pines (near Cuba)? They replied, that "they had attempted to get in, but got into shoal Water." He then asked them what they had intended to have done with their Slaves if they had not fallen in with the Hound? They replied, "To make them walk the Plank;" (i. e.) to jump overboard. Mr. James asked them again, why they did not turn a Number of the Slaves on Shore at the Isle of Pines, and endeavour to save the rest? They replied again, that "in such Case they could not have recovered the Insurance, and that the rest would have gotten on Shore." After this Conversation had taken place, Captain Nugent relieved them with Oatmeal, Peas, and Water. The next Day the Hound fell in with a Vessel bound from Carthage to the Havannah, from which Captain Nugent got One Hundred Pieces of Jerked Beef, with some Yams, Plantains, and Fowls, all of which were immediately sent to their Relief. The Hound convoyed them afterwards as high up as Carman Brake, and made them bear away for the Grand Caymans, where they were supplied with Yams and other Articles, and where Captain Nugent left them.

Mr. James says, that the Situation of the Africans while on Board the Vessel is to them so very intolerable and grievous, that they will do any Thing to extricate themselves from it. On Board the Britannia was a Woman who refused Sustenance. She fretted herself so much as to discover Marks of Insanity, and she contrived to throw herself overboard on the Middle Passage.

It is not also unusual for the Slaves to attempt to rise. A Liverpool Vessel was cut off by them in New Calabar River, and they got on Shore. Several of them who were retaken were sold on board the Britannia; for the Britannia came into that River only about Three Weeks after the Transaction happened. In the Three Voyages, however, which Mr. James made, there were no Attempts of the Kind; for on Board the Juno, King George, and Britannia, the People were always remarkably vigilant, and well prepared. As soon as the Bulk Head was built, and any of the Slaves were on Board, they had Loop Holes with Musquetry near them, as well as Port Holes for a Four Pounder on each Side, loaded with a Cannister of Musket Balls to rake the Main Deck, if there should be any Occasion for it.

Mr. James has seen Relations on Board the same Ship. In the King George, a young Woman had been complaining that her Father had been brought on Board at the same Time, but that she had never seen him since. This was occasioned by the large Bulk Head across the Ship, which made it difficult for the one to see the other. On coming, however, into St. Kitt's, all the Slaves were on Deck. She looked about for her Father, and espied him first. Her Sensations on this Occasion were not easy to be described. She went towards him in Raptures; but considering her Situation, was checked by Fear, not knowing whether

she would be permitted to go to him or not. Such Scenes are frequently to be found in the Slave Vessels.

That the Loss of the Slaves, from the Time of their coming on Board to the Disposal of them in the West Indies, is often very severe. This was the Case on Board the *Britannia*. A small Girl Slave had been purchased, when about 320 had been put on Board. This Girl brought with her the Small Pox. The Captain, on discovering the Disorder, hid her in an empty Water Puncheon in the Hold, lest the Black Traders finding it out, should be deterred from visiting the Vessel, or completing the Number of her Slaves. The Disorder, however, notwithstanding the Care that was taken, began to spread; and in such a Manner, that it could no longer be concealed. In this Situation the *Britannia* was obliged to leave the River Calabar with 450 only, though she had been fitted out for the Purchase and Reception of 500 Slaves. As soon as she was clear of the River, a general Inoculation took place. The Infection, however, still spread; and the Situation of the Slaves became such, as no Pen nor Language is able to describe. The Sick Births were incapable of containing all that were ill. Those only could be admitted into them, who were so bad as not to be capable of moving. There they lay in One Mass of Scab and Corruption, frequently sticking to each other and the Decks, till they were separated to be thrown into the Sea. Six, Eight, and Ten, were thrown overboard in a Morning from different Parts of the Ship. The Mortality at length became so great, that out of 450 purchased, 230 were lost before the Contagion could be made to cease.

That when Slaves are brought to Market, it is never considered whether Relations are separated or not. The only Consideration is, how those that have the Disposal of them shall sell them best. When the *King George* arrived at St. Kitt's, her Slaves were taken to a Court Yard and sold there by Scramble. These were put up at Vendue, and sold to the best Bidder.

Mr. James is of Opinion, that Seamen in general have a great Aversion to the Slave Trade. They are in general procured by Crimps; who are so constantly on the Look-out, that a strange Sailor is almost sure to fall into their Trap. These get them into Debt, and then put them into Gaol, from which there is no Escape but in the Hold of a Guineaman. There were several on Board the *Britannia* of this Description.

That the Seamen in the Slave Trade are very ill used in point of Provision and Water, as well as in other Ways. While they are at home and in Port, they have Plenty to eat and drink, but are very soon afterwards put to Allowance. In the *Juno*, as well as in the *Britannia*, they were allowed but Five Pounds of Bread per Week, and the little Beef that was given them was either excessively bad in itself or damaged. They had neither Peas nor Flour. The Water too, which they took to quench their Thirst, was obliged to be sucked up through the Barrel of a Gun, which was placed in the Main Top. This was done in order to save Water, and was only practised while the Slaves were on Board. In the *King George*, however, the Treatment was rather better. The People were allowed Flour and Peas; but the Gun Barrel was equally in use as in the former Two.

Another Hardship, which the Seamen experience, is a Want of Shelter. They are never admitted on any Pretence between Decks. They are obliged to sleep in the Tops, or in the Long-boat, or wherever they can get, except under the Booms, and this without Covering, and in the Cold. If they become sick in consequence of it, no Care is taken of them, no Spirits allowed to refresh them, but they are perhaps beaten for their Laziness. On their Arrival in the West Indies there is this additional Hardship, that after a Voyage of incredible Hardship and Fatigue, they are obliged to take Half their Wages then due to them in Currency instead of Sterling.

That the Treatment which the Seamen experience in the Slave Vessels in point of corporal Punishment is not easy either to be credited or described. They are kicked and beaten about, if, worn out with Fatigue, they should chance to drop asleep on the Gratings. Almost every Occurrence is turned into a Pretence for Punishment. An Instance of the Severity of it may be the following: A Black Seaman had shipped himself at Bristol as Cook of the *Juno*. Captain Pinnell and the Surgeon were guilty of great Outrages on the Person of this unfortunate Man. They beat and bruised him with Hand-spikes, they struck him also repeatedly with the Rice-stir, an Instrument as thick as the former, and used for the Purpose of stirring the Rice for the Slaves. They moreover compelled him to work at the Copper in Chains. The Treatment on Board the *Britannia* was not more favourable. In short, the Captains of Guineamen are tolerable in their first sailing; their Cruelty begins to shew itself on their Arrival upon the Coast, but after they have been there a little Time it has no Bounds.

That he considers the Slave Trade as the Grave of our Marine. In the *Britannia*, Twenty-five Seamen went out, but only Eight or Nine returned with the Vessel; Part of them having died and Part run away. Among those that are set adrift in the West Indies, is a considerable Loss, independently of that sustained on Board the Vessels. When the Slaves are sold, the Seamen receive their Half-pay; such as are lame or sick have Permission to go on Shore, and if they should stay more than Forty-eight Hours (which it is reasonable to suppose will be the Case after so fatiguing a Voyage) they are refused Admittance on Board. This is the Method taken by Guinea Captains to get rid of an ulcerated and infectious Crew; the poor People soon

soon consume their little Pay, and are then in such a distempered State, that no West India-man will take them. Mr James has seen many all over Jamaica in this Situation. They lie about the Wharfs, begging a Mouthful of Victuals from other Seamen, and hence they are termed Wharfingers. Some of them are taken in by the Negro-women out of Compassion, and are healed in Time: Others however die in the greatest Misery of Hunger and Disease, and are buried out of Charity by the same People.

Mr. JAMES was asked the following Questions:

Q. Have you been in the African Trade since the Year 1768?

A. I have not.

Q. How old were you when you went these Voyages?

A. To the best of my Recollection about Fourteen the First, Sixteen the Second, and Eighteen the Third.

By the Evidence of Mr. DAVID HENDERSON, delivered in Writing, it appears that the Slaves that are brought on Board have their Arms generally pinioned behind their Backs with Grabs Ropes. They are made to lie down in the Bottom frequently of a wet Canoe; and if they stir, get only hard Blows from the Rowers, or the Guard. When they come on Board, the Men are secured by Irons, in which they continue till they come to the Place of Sale.

Mr. David Henderson was brought to the Committee by the Rev. Mr. Clarkson, as above stated.

When the Cargo is completed, the Vessel leaves the Coast. This is usually done at Night, as the Slaves discover such a Love for their Country that they would almost be distracted if they saw themselves waisted from it.

That many of them are unable to bear the Loss of Liberty, and try every Means to regain it. On the Day before the Trial arrived at Barbadoes, the Slaves, by means of a hacked Knife and the Bar of the Main Gratings, had freed themselves from their Irons, and just before Day-light in the Morning forced themselves up. But the Centinel fortunately discovered them, and gave the Alarm; upon which a Four Pounder, loaded with Langridge and Musket Balls, was pointed through the Barricado and fired among them; Fourteen of them immediately fell; the rest, seeing their Companions killed, fled immediately below, and the Insurrection ceased.

These Insurrections, Mr. Henderson says, are not unfrequent. The True Blue, of Liverpool, which had slaved in the Bight of Benin, having completed her Cargo, left the Coast; but on the same Night on which she put to Sea, the Slaves rose upon the Crew. All the Ship's Company, except the Chief Mate, Boatswain, and Three Seamen, were killed. These fortunately had Time to make their Escape over the Stern of the Ship into the Long Boat, in which they arrived in the Island of St. Thomas; Mr Henderson knows this because he saw them there, and because they were afterwards received on Board the Ship in which he then was.

That it is thought necessary that the Slaves should take Exercise for the Benefit of their Health. This Exercise, which is called Dancing, consists in jumping up and rattling their Chains. It is done to the Beat of a Drum. If any of them appear sluggish and unwilling, the Mates and Boatswain, who carry a Cat of Nine Tails with them for that Purpose, never fail to exercise it upon them.

That they are sometimes heard to sing of their own Accord; but their Songs usually contain the History of their Sufferings, and the Wretchedness of their Situation. This he learned from the Boy before-mentioned; he did not understand the Language enough himself.

The Slaves complain very much of Heat, and suffer greatly while below; but particularly in rainy Weather, as the Gratings are then covered over. They make an hideous Yelling on these Occasions. The Seamen are obliged to hold up the Corners of the Tarpaulins, lest they should die of Suffocation; and, notwithstanding that every Relief is administered to them, they are frequently brought up in a fainting State. The Height between Decks in the Vessels in which Mr. Henderson was, might be rather more than Four Feet, and there was a Platform between.

That very few Seamen ever go of their own Inclination in the Slave Trade; they are procured mostly in Liverpool by fraudulent Means; Crimps and Landlords are constantly looking out for strange Seamen, whom they invite to their Houses, and when they have run them sufficiently into Debt, send them to the Gaol in Water Street, where they remain till a Guineaman wants Hands. The Landlords reserve them for these Ships in particular, because they get Two Months Advance, whereas they get but One in other Trades.

The Seamen who are employed in this Trade are obliged, after a fatiguing Voyage, to take Half their Wages in the Currency of the Island at which the Ship sells her Slaves.

They labour also under great Hardships in point of Provisions. They have no Allowance of any kind of Spirits, except now and then in wet Weather, and then only if the Captain is in tolerable

tolerable Humour. Four Pounds of Bread only is allowed to each Man per Week, with a small Portion of damaged Beef per Day : The Slave Boys who are loose about the Ship, very often steal a Portion of these Provisions, as the Seamen have no Place of Security to put them in, a small Chest only being allowed to Four or Five Men. This adds greatly to their Hardship : Mr. Henderson has sometimes known them either to have lost or consumed their Bread within the first Two Days after its Delivery, and to have gone without for the Remainder of the Week.

In all the Liverpool Vessels in which Mr. Henderson was, the Sailors were obliged to drink their Water, during the Middle Passage, out of a Gun Barrel placed at the Main-top-mast Head. They were under the Necessity, well or ill, of going for it there. When they had brought it down, and had made use of it, they were under the Necessity of returning it to the same Place, without permitting another to use it, before it was carried up. Mr. Henderson was knocked down with a Tail-block, and beaten in an unmerciful Manner by the Mate of the Trial, because he permitted a Man to drink out of the Gun Barrel before he returned it to its proper Place.

Another Hardship under which the Seamen labour in the Slave Trade is a Want of Covering or Shelter. During the Vessel's Stay upon the Coast, and on the Middle Passage, which is a Space of some Months, they are obliged to sleep on the Deck, and are exposed Night and Day to the Inclemency of the Weather : If they are sick, they must lie and die there, as they are not admitted, under any Pretence, below.

The Seamen are used worse, in point of corporal Punishment, in this than in any other Trade. They are beaten on every trivial Occasion : Mr. Henderson has seen them knocked down with Handspikes, and stamped upon till the Strength and Passion of their Tyrants has been exhausted ; on their Arrival however in the West Indies, the Captain and Officers seem to relax a little from their Barbarity, and to become kind. They give the Seamen Leave to go on Shore ; but if they stay longer than Forty-eight Hours, which it is to be presumed they will do after so fatiguing a Voyage, they are then termed Deserters, and are not permitted to come on Board. This Method they take with all the Appearance of Lenity and Indulgence, to cheat them of their Wages, and to get rid of them. Thus turned adrift, without Money and Friends, and with Ulcers and Guinea Worms in their Flesh, they are consigned to Misery and Want, and are found begging about the Wharfs in the Extremity of Distress, forming that Body of People who in the West Indies are known by the Name of Wharfingers.

Mr. HENDERSON was asked the following Questions :

Q. Have you been in the African Trade since the Year 1770 ?

A. I have not.

Q. Can you say how many Slaves or Sailors died in each of your Voyages ?

A. I cannot say ; but the Sailors and Slaves were pretty healthy.

Q. Are the Captains of Slave Ships more cruel to their Seamen than the Captains of other Ships ?

A. Yes ; I always found them so. I don't know the Cause, but learnt that it is so by Experience.

By the Evidence of the Reverend ISHAM BAGGS, delivered in Writing, it appears that there are few Instances of Foremast Men who go voluntarily into the Slave Trade. They are procured by People called Crimps, who seduce them into their Houses, entertain them there till in Debt, and then in reality sell them to Captains of Guineamen for their Discharge. This Assertion Mr. Baggs had from the Foremast Men who came from the African Ships on board the Grampus.

The Reverend Mr. Baggs was brought to the Committee by Reverend Mr. Clarkson, as above stated.

That when put on board, every Species of Cruelty that the human Imagination can devise is exercised upon them. One Seaman, in consequence of this ill Treatment, swam on board the Grampus for Protection and Redress; and when his Wages were demanded by the Officer, he had either a fictitious Bill set against him for Clothes and Liquor, or, if his Wages were acknowledged, he received (as he was to be paid in the West Indies by Agreement) Currency for Sterling, as Mr. Baggs learnt from the Man himself.

That every Regulation made by the Merchant in the Slave Trade appears to be calculated, however specious (as is particularly the Case in the Instance of Currency), to defraud the Sailor. The Food which is given to the Seamen is always salt, bad, and of an inferior Quality. They are mostly at a very short Allowance of Water, nor do they even get this without great Difficulty. They are sometimes obliged to go to the Main-top to fetch a Cup to drink it out of, so that the Exertion made use of to obtain it, generally increases their Thirst, instead of allaying it.

That the Slave Trade destroys an incredible Number of Seamen annually. The Service is of such a Nature, that the human Frame is incapable of sustaining it long. The ill Usage that the Seamen experience, contributes not a little to weaken them. Their bad Living and scanty Diet operates as another Cause. Add to this, that they are sometimes sent away from the Ship for Weeks together, and this in an open Boat, in which they must be exposed to the Inclemency of the Weather the whole Time. These Expeditions always occasion Fevers; of which, if they do not immediately die, they seldom or ever recover, or get perfectly well. Mr. Baggs got this Intelligence from some Seamen sent on board the Grampus as Pirates, who alledged their ill Treatment as the Cause of their Behaviour.

In both the Voyages on board the Grampus, in each of which 300 People went to the Coast, only Three Persons, including Commodore Thompson, were lost.

By the Evidence of Mr. SYDENHAM TEAST, Merchant, it appears—That Five of the Vessels belonging to his House, in this Trade, have returned to this Country; in these, Ten of the Crew have died, besides Three drowned—That 28 was the largest Crew, Seven or Eight the smallest—That the other Ships, which in Conversation he stated to have lost more Seamen, carried no Surgeons, and the Ships belonging to his House did—Is of Opinion, that the Ships employed in this Trade are not, in general, more unhealthy than the Ships employed in the Tropical Climates, unless now and then when they got into some unwholesome River.

Mr. Sydenham Teast.

The Reverend Mr. Ramsay sent into the Committee a Paper, intituled, "Observations made by Mr. James Ramsay of Teston, on the Condition in which African Slaves are imported into the West Indies;" which Paper is as follows.

WHILE I served in the Navy, we took a Slave Ship in Sight of the Islands—The Privateer had taken out about 120 of the prime Slaves, and abandoned the Ship and refuse Slaves—Being informed that there were many sick, and no Surgeon, I went on Board to give Directions concerning them—As well as I can recollect, there were Seven or Eight Negroes dangerously ill of Fluxes; and of the whole Number left, which I think was about 100, very few were reckoned valuable, or at the Sales brought the ordinary Price of good Slaves, on account of their emaciated sickly State.

While I continued settled at St. Christopher, I had frequent Opportunities of seeing the Condition of Slaves on their Arrival in the West Indies—The Island lying in the Neighbourhood of Saint Eustatius was considered as a good Market—The Sales were frequent. My Brother-in-Law was a Guinea Factor; and a Desire for Information led me from Time to Time to attend the Sales, and to enter into Conversation with the Guinea Captains at his House.

On their Arrival, the Slaves are generally divided in Three Sets; the healthy, well-afforded, or prime Slaves; the puny and ill-afforded; and the emaciated, sickly, or refuse Slaves—The Factor engages for a certain Average on the First, and sells the other Two for as much as he can get. In striking the Bargain, the Captain endeavours to get as many

of the puny, ill-afforded Slaves included in the Average as he can, the Factor to throw out as many as possible—These are composed of such as have poor Constitutions, or are either too young or too old. The Refuse consist of those who have fallen sick, and are become emaciated during the Passage.

The Proportion of refuse Slaves depends on the Size of the Ship (the smaller being generally most healthy) the Length of the Passage, and the Breaking-out of any epidemic Disorder among them—I have understood that particular Instances have happened where the greater Part of the Cargo has perished. In general, a very considerable Number, set aside as Refuse, might be seen at the Sales, nor can I recollect One single Sale where they made not a Part—Perhaps a Fifth Part of the whole Number may be a moderate Estimate for the whole Trade; I believe the Instances where they are within a Tenth, are few; in some Cases, perhaps, One in Three may recover; but in others almost all die before they become useful. At the Sales they appear naked, emaciated, some unable to stand, and some are too ill to be brought on Shore.

While in the Navy, I have had several Seamen under my Care for Guinea Worms, and Sores, said to have been contracted on the Coast of Africa in Guinea Ships—While settled in St. Christopher, Instances occurred of Seamen abandoning their Ships and suing the Captain for Wages, on account of ill Usage. The Loss of Seamen on the Voyage was so generally understood, as to preclude the Necessity of a particular Enquiry, and I had no Opportunity of bringing it to a Calculation.

John Dawson,
Esq.

By the Evidence of JOHN DAWSON, Esquire, Merchant of Liverpool, who has a Contract with the Government of Spain, for supplying the Spanish Colonies with Slaves, it appears—That the Ships in which these Slaves are carried, are usually from 300 to 600 Tons—That the Proportion of Slaves to a Ton, on Board his Ships, was about Two Slaves to a Ton, sometimes more and sometimes less.—That the Mortality on the Passage to La Guira, on the Spanish Main, and to Trinidad, and the Havannah, among the Negroes who came from the Gold Coast, was seldom more than from One to Three per Cent.: From the Windward Coast, and the Kingdom of Angola, from about Three to Five per Cent.: From the Bight of Benin to Cape Lopez, from about Seven to Twenty per Cent.—That in this Average were included all who died from the Time of the Purchase to the Time of their being disposed of—That the greater Mortality among the Slaves brought from the Bight, is to be attributed to the different Way of living, being fed at Home upon Yams, and other washy and low Diet, and their Country being low and swampy.—When they are on Board, the better and higher Living they have there, produces Fevers, that frequently terminate in Fluxes, which carry them off.

Reverend
Thomas
Clarkson.

The Reverend THOMAS CLARKSON, Clergyman of the Church of England, spoke to the Loss which this Country sustains in her Seamen by the Prosecution of the African Trade; said he was able to give an Account of about 4,080 Seamen.—This Account he took from the Muster Rolls kept at Liverpool and Bristol, and delivered upon Oath—The Muster Roll at Liverpool is kept in the Custom House, and that of Bristol in the Merchants Hall.—This Account he took from between Forty and Fifty Ships, which returned to Liverpool in the Year 1786, and about as many in the Year 1787, and from about 24 Ships which returned to Bristol in the Years since the Peace. He inspected the Muster Rolls himself, and it appears thereby, that every Ship that sails from the Port of Liverpool in the Slave Trade, loses in the Course of her Voyage, from the Time of her Sailing to that of her Return, by Deaths, natural or accidental, more than Seven of her Crew, out of about 38, both upon an Average, exclusive of those that died after their Discharge in the West Indies, or in the Infirmarys at Home.

N. B. In order to ascertain the Number of Seamen with which these Ships sailed, the Numbers with which they returned, the Numbers that deserted, the Numbers which were discharged in the West Indies, and the Numbers which died in the Voyage; Mr. Clarkson delivered an Account, extracted by him from the above-mentioned Muster Rolls*.—And also the Numbers lost in other Trades, extracted in like Manner, in order to enable their Lordships to form a Comparison of the Numbers lost in each of these Trades.

* The Muster Rolls, &c. &c. received from Bristol and Liverpool, are hereafter inserted.

He spoke too to the Cruelties exercised on the Seamen by the Captains and Officers of Guinea Ships. This Information he collected at Liverpool and Bristol—The first Instance he mentioned was in the Ship Alfred, a Bristol Ship; a Seaman had been used very ill, had been beaten and knocked down several Times for a very slight Offence, as he had heard, in Consequence of which he jumped Overboard Three Times to destroy himself; he was taken up each Time, and afterwards chained to the Deck of the Ship—When he visited him, in Bristol, he was in Bed and delirious, which was owing to this ill Treatment—Another Seaman of the same Ship, for a very trifling Offence was flogged, and by Order of the Captain—The Marks of which he had seen on his Back—His Arm also was broken with a Handspike, by the Chief Mate, in the West Indies—Another had his Lip cut in two by the Captain of the same Ship, as she made the Island of Lundy, coming into the Bristol Channel, which Lip he had also seen; he could not speak positively as to more Instances—In these Instances the Punishment, and the Slightness of the Offence, was confirmed to him by the Testimony of Six or Seven Witnesses who were on Board the same Ship.

Reverend
Thomas
Clarkson.

In another Ship, belonging to the same Person, several of the Seamen came to him to inform him of a Murder committed on the Body of One of their Crew;—he examined them separately; he afterwards carried them to the Mayor of Bristol, who, upon examining them, committed the Person who was charged with the Murder to Newgate; he was re-examined the next Day, when the Fact appeared to be so clear, that he was re-committed to Newgate, in order to take his Trial at the next Admiralty Sessions—He was discharged by Proclamation, the Evidence not arriving in Time.—Mr. Clarkson afterwards corrected his Evidence, as follows:—The Evidence did arrive in Time; they arrived on Sunday Evening, and the Prisoner was brought up to the Bar of the Old Bailey on Monday Morning—But they were unable to see the Attorney, whom he (Mr. Clarkson) wished to employ on the Occasion; this Attorney, he believes, was out of Town for that Day—They had therefore no Person to bring them forward in Time. To this Circumstance is to be attributed the Prisoner's Escape. He was at Bristol when the Trial came on, and of Course could not conduct them to the Bar.

In a Third Ship, belonging to the same Person, the Seamen were particularly ill used; One of them, who was Cook, was stripped naked, and corded down to the Deck—The Captain scarred his Back with a red-hot Poker, and afterwards poured hot boiling Pitch into the Wounds—That Ship lost 32 Seamen out of 39—The poor Man found a Friend, who prosecuted the Captain, and the Ship was detained—The Owner, however, bailed the Captain, and employed him again. For other Instances, he begged Leave to refer to his Pamphlet, intitled, “An Essay on the Impolicy of the African Slave Trade.” In Two Parts.

He delivered in several Depositions and Articles of Agreement between the Masters and Seamen in the Slave Trade at Bristol and Liverpool—Sixty-three Applications were made to him at Liverpool and Bristol, by Seamen, in Cases of ill Treatment—Of these, Sixty-one happened in the Slave Trade—None of these Cases had yet been brought to Trial before a Jury, though some of them had been compromised. He delivered in Depositions respecting the ill Treatment of Slaves, and the improper Manner of procuring them.—He had no further Information to give on the Subject.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Smith, of Your Majesty's Navy, to Mr. Fawkener.

A Circumstance which is come to my Recollection, since I had the Honour of being before the Right Honourable Privy Council, in Consequence of reading a Pamphlet wrote by Africanus (Page 46) respecting Seamen in the Slave Trade, I request to be allowed to be entered, as follows; viz. At the Time I was in the West Indies, 1777, it was necessary to use much Caution in receiving Men from the Slave Ships, although there was a great Scarcity of Men, for fear of Infection; and I have myself many Times been on Board those Ships for the Purpose of getting Men, and seldom been able to procure One Man, from their unwholesome, debilitated State, although in general good Seamen.

The following Letter, treating of the Mortality of Seamen in the African Trade, was transmitted to the Committee by the Reverend Mr. Clarkson.

To the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council, for the Board of Trade.

My Lords,

YOUR Lordships having requested, that I would make out an Account of the Seamen lost in the Slave Trade, with further Particulars on that Head, as well as the Loss in other Trades; I take the first leisure Moment that I have been able to find, to comply with your Lordships Request.

Before, however, I begin my Account, it will be proper to state the Ground to your Lordships, on which I build my Assertions on this Head, that you may be enabled to judge, whether these Assertions are likely to be authentic or not.

In the Beginning of the Year 1787 (that I might obtain some Knowledge of the Subject) I wrote to a Friend at Liverpool, begging that the Muster Rolls of all the Slave Vessels that had returned into that Port in the Year 1786 might be copied, and sent to me in Town. I wrote for so large a Number for Three Reasons. First, Because these Muster Rolls would belong to Vessels both great and small: Secondly, Because they would belong to Vessels returned from all Parts of the Coast: And Thirdly, Because it was from a Number only, that any Inference could be drawn. In Consequence of this Requisition, I received them, and they amounted in Number to Forty-nine.

I must observe here, that a Ship's Muster Roll is a Table, containing the Names of such Seamen as were actually on Board her at the Time of her leaving Port. It contains also the Number of Months and Days which each of these Seamen served on Board from this Time, and states what became of them; viz. Whether they were drowned or discharged, whether they deserted or died, and whether they came home with the Vessel. This Muster Roll, on the Ship's Return to Port, is required by Law to be given in to the Custom House, or Merchants Hall of the Place, where it is deposited.

To resume the Subject:—Though I thought that the Muster Rolls, that were delivered in to the Custom House of Liverpool for One whole Year, were sufficient in point of Number to answer my Design, yet, as I was afterwards at Liverpool myself, and as I thought it might be objected to me, that the Year 1786 was a particularly unfortunate Year in this Respect, I determined to obtain Copies of the Muster Rolls of all such Slave Vessels as had returned by September 1787. These I procured from the proper Officers, and compared the Copies with the Original. They amounted in Number to Thirty-nine. From these then, and the former, amounting together to Eighty-eight, I endeavour to ascertain the Proportion of the Loss, which the Port of Liverpool sustains in her Seamen by the Prosecution of the Slave Trade.

I must not forget to mention here, that, during my Residence in Liverpool, I took the Opportunity of procuring Copies, under my own Inspection, of those Muster Rolls, which will enable me to speak of the Loss of Seamen in the Greenland Trade.

In the Months of July and August 1787, being also at Bristol on the same Errand, I gained Admission into the Merchants Hall, where the Muster Rolls of all the Vessels belonging to that Port are deposited. I employed a Person to copy such as I wanted; as soon as he had copied them, I carefully compared the Copies with the Original, and I aver that these Copies are true. From this Quarter I obtained such Documents, as enable me to speak of the Loss of Seamen in the Bristol Slave Trade, in the Bristol African Wood Trade, and in the Peterburg, Newfoundland, and West Indian Trades.

The Loss, which I attempt to ascertain, of those Seamen that are employed in the Trade to India, is taken from the Muster Rolls, that are kept at the India House; and that of Seamen employed in His Majesty's Vessels on the Coast of Africa, since the late Peace, principally from the Navy Office; I say principally, because I have Occasion to mention Seven Ships, and my Account of Five of them came from that Office; the Account of the remaining Two came from the principal Officers of them.

Your Lordships will perhaps take Notice, that I have omitted to give an Account of the Loss which is sustained by the London Slave Vessels. Such Omission is certainly intentional—I could have had Access to the Muster Rolls of them, but I declined it, and for the following Reason. The Bristol and Liverpool Muster Rolls are, as I have been constantly informed, delivered in upon Oath—Those for London, on Account of the Extensiveness of the Port, and the consequent Multiplicity of Business at the Office on Tower Hill, are received upon Trust:

I did

I did not chuse therefore to insert, in my Essay on the Impolicy of the Slave Trade, any Account, the Authenticity of which might be questioned, as it might have materially injured the Credit of the rest.

I have now stated to your Lordships the various Sources from whence I have gained my Information of the Loss of Seamen in various Trades. They are the only Sources from whence any Account is to be had; and, were your Lordships, with all the Weight of public Authority, to order an Estimate to be made of the Loss of Seamen in the various Trades, soon to be submitted to your View, the same Account (if the Muster Rolls of the same Ships were to be consulted) would be put into your Hands, as that which I am now to give you; with this Difference only, that I have seen several of my own Statements since confirmed by Persons on Board the very Ships, and that I have corrected some little Errors, which would have escaped Notice, had I not travelled for the Purpose of Inquiry and Confirmation.

Having premised these Particulars, and shewn the Ground of Authenticity of the Accounts to be given in to your Lordships, I shall begin with my Statements and Observations.

SUBSTANCE of the MUSTER ROLLS of 88 Slave Vessels, that returned to Liverpool in the Year 1786, and up to the Month of September 1787.

SHIPS NAMES.	Original Crew, consisting of such as sailed from England, or were taken in at Africa.	Of this original Crew, there came Home with the Vessels but	Of this original Crew, there died, or were lost	Of course discharged on the Voyage, either in Africa, or in the West Indies, or deserted.
Sisters —	37	—	3	34
Hornet —	46	7	15	24
Molly —	52	13	14	25
Fair American —	35	8	10	17
Lyon —	42	4	15	23
Will —	34	7	17	10
Telemachus —	40	18	8	14
Peggy —	39	—	9	30
Pedro's Valley —	20	8	3	9
Doe —	32	14	3	15
Matty and Betty —	27	9	3	15
Gregson —	47	19	13	15
Bloom —	29	17	5	7
William —	26	16	8	2
Brooks —	48	19	9	20
Vulture —	45	26	5	14
Enterprize —	41	14	3	24
Venus —	23	18	1	4
Mermaid —	39	27	6	6
Christopher —	25	14	8	3
Thomas —	24	16	2	6
Africa —	26	15	2	9
Little Joe —	53	27	1	25
President —	40	13	8	19
Mary Ann —	38	22	13	3
Madam Pookata —	20	12	3	5
Hinde —	27	22	2	3
Mary —	34	14	7	1
Brothers —	28	10	5	1
Chambers —	34	20	7	7
Vale —	31	20	1	10
John —	33	15	18	—
Benfon —	34	16	3	15
Mary —	28	17	3	8
Gascoyne —	47	29	13	5
Bud —	31	11	5	15
Essex —	27	12	8	7
Carried over —				

N. B. The Sisters was sold in Carolina, and the Peggy in Jamaica.

Mortality of Seamen

Continuation.

SHIPS NAMES.			Original Crew, consisting of such as sailed from Eng- land, or were taken in at Africa.	Of this original Crew, there came Home with the Vessels but	Of this original Crew, there died, or were lost	Of course dis- charged on the Voyage, either in Africa, or in the West Indies, or deserted.
Brought over	—	—				
Elliott	—	—	67	23	7	37
King Pepple	—	—	46	17	5	24
Juba	—	—	40	14	9	17
Garland	—	—	45	16	14	1
Mofsley Hill	—	—	45	24	8	13
Mary	—	—	17	7	9	1
Cato	—	—	33	20	10	3
Darnal	—	—	52	25	10	17
Tarleton	—	—	46	21	5	20
Africa	—	—	60	13	19	28
Quixote	—	—	31	18	4	9
Heroe	—	—	54	18	8	28
Rose	—	—	48	18	12	18
James	—	—	35	22	8	5
Oronooko	—	—	34	5	7	22
Blaydes	—	—	57	10	17	30
Kitty	—	—	35	30	5	—
Tartar	—	—	37	11	15	11
Golden Age	—	—	50	30	11	9
Fancy	—	—	44	21	8	15
Ally	—	—	32	14	11	7
Mungo	—	—	38	9	2	27
Jane	—	—	43	32	7	4
George	—	—	39	24	5	10
Hornet	—	—	46	23	13	10
Sarah	—	—	11	10	1	—
Venus	—	—	21	18	2	1
Mary	—	—	23	13	—	10
Mary	—	—	23	14	5	4
Jemmy	—	—	23	10	2	11
Lord Stanley	—	—	35	18	5	12
Madam Pookata	—	—	20	15	3	2
Mercer	—	—	14	4	7	3
Hannah	—	—	37	29	3	5
Fanny	—	—	19	14	4	1
Mary Ann	—	—	27	17	6	4
Mofsley Hill	—	—	53	40	5	8
Chambers	—	—	38	34	—	4
Will	—	—	26	20	5	1
Vulture	—	—	52	11	16	25
Crescent	—	—	13	13	—	—
Colonel	—	—	35	12	7	16
Gregson	—	—	47	13	6	28
Little Joe	—	—	43	21	4	18
Favourite	—	—	44	20	16	8
Peggy	—	—	11	8	3	—
Maria	—	—	58	7	24	27
Enterprise	—	—	40	28	5	7
Heart of Oak	—	—	18	12	1	5
Bloom	—	—	35	9	9	17
Ingram	—	—	48	4	15	29
			3,170	1,428	642	1,100

This Account includes the Captains as well as the Seamen of the above Vessels.

This is the Substance of the Muster Rolls of no less than Eighty-eight Vessels; and if your Lordships think that these are sufficient in Number to serve as a Groundwork for any Calculation, it is easy to ascertain the Loss which the Port of Liverpool sustains by the Prosecution of the Slave Trade: For, if you divide 642, the Number lost, by 88, the Number of Vessels employed, it will appear that every Vessel, great or small, that sails from thence in that Trade, loses more than Seven Seamen, (i. e.) Seven, and nearly One-third of a Seaman; or One Seaman more to every Three Vessels upon which the Calculation is made.

But this is the very lowest Loss with which the Slave Trade is prosecuted, even at that Port: For the Muster Rolls of those Vessels that are Annually cut off, and sometimes to the total Destruction of their Crews, never come Home or appear. In the Course of last Year, and in the Month of September only, Three *English Vessels, that were lying in the Gambia, met with such a Fate.* The Captain of One of them had enticed the Natives on Board, and sailed away with them. Providence, however, so ordered it, that his Vessel was driven back to the Coast, and constrained by the Weather to anchor in the same Spot where the Crime had been committed. The incensed Natives boarded the Three Vessels, and, having made themselves Masters of them, put to Death nearly the Whole of their respective Crews. I mention these Circumstances to shew, that if the Vessels that return lose, in the common Prosecution of the Trade, more than Seven of their Crew, something more is to be added for those that are cut off.

I must not forget to add here, that the London Slave Vessels lose more, by Report, than those from Liverpool; and that the Bristol Slave Vessels experience a greater Loss, I have their Muster Rolls to testify.

From this Circumstance then, and from that of cutting off the Vessels, I shall be much within Bounds, if I assert, that every Vessel that sails from Great Britain in the Slave Trade (including those from Liverpool, Bristol, and London) loses Eight of her Crew. So that if your Lordships wish to ascertain the Loss which the Kingdom sustains in her Seamen in any One Year, by the Prosecution of the Slave Trade, you have only to order the Number of Vessels that sailed in that Year to be made out at the proper Office, and to multiply them yourselves by Eight, and you will have a pretty accurate Account.

On the other Hand, if your Lordships wish to know what Proportion those that are lost bear to those that are employed, it may be stated at between a *Fifth* and a *Fourth*. This is a very melancholy Consideration. It shews that the Slave Trade cannot possibly rear any Seamen for the State, but that it must destroy those that have been reared and supported in other Trades. For, whatever Number are employed in the Slave Trade in any One Year, it appears that this Number (if the Trade is Annually carried on but to the same Extent) will be all destroyed in the Fifth.

Having now furnished your Lordships with an Estimate of the Loss sustained in the Slave Trade, I shall make, according to your Direction, an Estimate of the Loss which is sustained also in other Trades, that your Lordships may see the Difference, and make your Remarks accordingly.

When I determined to make this comparative View, I was at Bristol. To make it therefore as fairly as possible, I had recourse to the following Means.

I went to the Merchants Hall, I took up that Volume of the Muster Rolls, which, among others, included the Year 1784, or First Year after the Peace. The First Muster Roll for the Slave Trade, that caught my Eye, was that for the Ship *Africa*. I determined to begin with this Vessel, and to take, in regular Order, all that should afterwards occur in that Trade, as far as they should have been delivered in—They amounted to 24. This is the Reason why I make use of Twenty-four, and of course why I took the same Number of Ships in other Trades.

In giving to your Lordships an Account of the Loss of Seamen in the 24 Bristol Slave Vessels now described, I shall pursue the same Plan as that which I laid down with respect to the Liverpool Vessels, and give the Numbers, at the same Time, of the original Crew of those that came Home with the Ship, and of those that were left behind. This I shall do for Two Reasons. First, because you will be enabled to see that the Trade, in whatever Port it is carried on, is perfectly systematic in these Particulars; and, Secondly, because at the latter End of my Letter I may have Occasion to mention some Circumstances that would have less Weight without it.

An ACCOUNT of the Loss sustained in 24 Bristol Slave Vessels.

SHIPS NAMES.	Original Crew.	Of this there came Home but	Lost.	Discharged, or deserted on the Voyage.
Africa — —	30	11	7	12
Pearl — —	51	30	20	1
Jupiter — —	48	24	11	13
Hector — —	47	20	8	19
Emilia — —	42	31	8	3
Constantine — —	39	25	11	3
Alfred — —	36	23	6	7
Jupiter — —	49	25	14	10
Sally — —	46	22	7	17
Wasp — —	27	15	3	9
Little Hornet — —	28	11	6	11
Royal Charlotte — —	44	14	14	16
Tryal — —	29	9	6	14
Emilia — —	41	15	9	17
Alexander — —	51	19	9	23
Little Pearl — —	15	7	5	3
Mermaid — —	20	16	2	2
Wasp — —	27	17	6	4
Brothers — —	46	10	32	4
Thomas — —	35	14	8	13
Emilia — —	45	30	3	12
Alert — —	29	14	4	11
Royal Charlotte — —	40	28	2	10
Alexander — —	45	25	15	5
	910	455	216	239

An ACCOUNT of the Loss sustained in 24 East Indiamen.

SHIPS NAMES.	Seamen lost.
Manship — — —	7
William Pitt — — —	13
Duke of Montrose — — —	10
Earl Cornwallis — — —	4
Phoenix — — —	23
Northumberland — — —	6
Ranger — — —	1
Southampton — — —	8
Chapman — — —	4
Kent — — —	12
Stormont — — —	9
Royal Charlotte — — —	9
Contractor — — —	5
Bridgewater — — —	2
Neptune — — —	6
Vanfittart — — —	7
Earl Talbot — — —	20
Valentine — — —	8
Lord North — — —	3
Ganges — — —	13
Sullivan — — —	7
Carnatic — — —	2
Pitt — — —	3
Berrington — — —	19
	201

in the African Trade:

An ACCOUNT of the Loss sustained in Twenty-four West Indiamen.

SHIPS NAMES.	Number of Seamen lost.
Good Hope	—
Exeter	—
Venus	—
Charles	—
Juno	—
Colin	—
Albion	—
Mercury	—
St. Thomas	—
Druid	3
Industry	—
Apollo	—
Saville	—
Fanny	—
Jarrett	—
Lord North	—
Triton	1
Fame	—
Union Islands	—
Mercury	—
Generous Planter	1
Dispatch	1
Salter	—
Pilgrim	—
	6

• An ACCOUNT of the Loss sustained in Twenty-four Vessels in the Petersburg Trade.

SHIPS NAMES.	Number of Seamen lost.
Exeter	—
Nancy	—
Three Sisters	—
Joseph	—
Exeter	—
Baltick Merchant	—
Three Sisters	—
Three Sisters	—
Polly	—
Sally	—
Three Sisters	—
Polly	—
Three Sisters	—
Monmouth	—
Baltick Merchant	—
Monmouth	—
Baltick Merchant	1
Monmouth	—
Sally	—
Baltick Merchant	1
Sally	—
Monmouth	—
Sally	—
Monmouth	—
	2

• The Petersburg Trade, at Bristol, where I collected some of my Papers, being small, I have been obliged to take the same Ship for Three or Four Voyages.

An ACCOUNT of the Loss sustained in Twenty-four Vessels in the Newfoundland Trade.

SHIPS NAMES.	Number of Seamen lost.
Surprise	—
Somerset	—
Catherine	—
Jenny	—
Little Robert	—
Unity	—
Nancy	—
Bristol Packet	—
Friends	—
Ripley	—
Harbourgrace Packet	—
Active	—
Ann	—
Mermaid	—
Surprise	—
Brothers	—
Fly	—
Catherine	—
Betsey	—
Friendship	—
Jenny	—
Nancy	—
Sally	—
Nancy	—
	2

An ACCOUNT of the Loss sustained in Twenty-four Vessels in the Greenland Trade.

SHIPS NAMES.	Number of Seamen lost.
William and John	—
Lyon	—
Betty	—
Peggy	—
Lyon	—
Philippa	—
William	—
Sarah	—
Leviathan	—
Pilgrim	—
John	—
Grampus	—
Golden Lyon	—
Brilliant	—
James	—
Ansdell	—
Whale	—
Margaret	—
Peggy	—
Argus	—
Betty	—
Swan	—
Fisher	—
Seacome	—
	5

This is the only comparative View, with which I am able to furnish your Lordships at present. On a Recapitulation it will stand thus,

In 24 Slave Vessels were lost	216
In 24 East Indian	201
In 24 West Indian	6
In 24 Greenland	5
In 24 Peterburgh	2
In 24 Newfoundland	2

But this Statement, though it exhibits the Loss sustained in an equal Number of Vessels in different Trades, does not yet give us that just comparative View which the Case requires. Some of these were considerably longer on their Voyage, and carried a much greater Number of Men, than others. These two Circumstances, therefore, are to be reduced to an Equilibrium. We must put an equal Number of Hands into the different Trades; we must make them serve for an equal Time; and the Loss which each would experience, under these Circumstances, will be the true comparative Loss.

The following is a Statement of what would be such a Loss, when the Equilibrium has been justly made.

In 910 Seamen, employed in the Bristol Slave Vessels for One Year,	}	200
will be lost more than		
In 910, employed in East Indiamen for the same Time	}	87
In 910, — in West Indiamen		
In 910, — in the Peterburgh Trade		
In 910, — in the Newfoundland Trade		
In 910, — in the Greenland Trade		

That your Lordships may see that my Estimate on this Occasion is just, I will give you the Data of my first Comparison, viz. of the Loss sustained in the Slave Trade, and in that to the East Indies, and go through the whole Process of the Calculation.

FIRST.—The Average Time of the Voyages in the Bristol	
Slave Trade, was	12 Months.
The Average Time of the Voyages to the East	
Indies, was	18 Months.

These are the Two first Data. Upon which the following Question is to be formed:—"If in Eighteen Months Twenty-four East Indiamen lost 201 Seamen, how many will they lose in Twelve?"

The Answer, by the Rule of Proportion, is exactly, and without a Fraction, 134; so that the Time is now reduced to an Equilibrium.

SECONDLY.—The Bristol Slave Vessels carried	910 People.
The East Indiamen	3,327

These are the next Data. Upon which the following Question only remains to be formed:—"If, out of 3,327 People employed for 12 Months, 134 would be lost, how many would be lost in the same Time, if only 910 were employed?"

The Answer, by the Rule of Proportion, is, not quite 37; so that the Time and Number being now both reduced to an Equilibrium, we have the true comparative Loss; and your Lordships, by following me through the Process of my Calculations, and looking at the Statement above, will acquit me of any Charge of Exaggeration.

The comparative View, which I have now laid before your Lordships, founded as it is on Facts, and such Calculations as the preceding, is of very serious Concern; for it appears that in Five equal Lots of Ships, in Five different Trades, in which the East and West Indian (which are by far the most destructive) are included, only 87 Seamen would be lost in Twelve Months, whereas in a Lot of Slave Vessels alone, equal in Number but to One Lot of the preceding, more than 200 would be lost in the same Time: And I will venture to assert, from the Knowledge I have already acquired, and am still acquiring, in these Particulars, that, if your Lordships were to take 24 Ships in all the other Trades of Great Britain, with a View of completing the Comparison, you would not find a farther Loss of 123 in Twelve Months, (i. e.) taking 24 Ships each in the East and West Indian, Peterburgh, Greenland, and Newfoundland, and adding to these 24 each in the American, Mediterranean, and all the other Trades of Great Britain, you would not find a Loss of 200 Seamen in 12 Months; and, if this could actually be the Case, it requires but little Knowledge of the Subject to say, that more Seamen will be found on the Dead List in the Slave Trade in One Year, than in all the other Trades of Great Britain, when put together; so that whether we view the Slave Trade

Mortality of Seamen

by itself, or by Comparison, as far as it relates to our Marine, it equally calls aloud for the Interposition of the legislative Power.

I believe that I have now complied with your Lordships Requisition, as far as relates to a comparative View of the Slave Trade with other Trades: But, as some, who wish for the Abolition of the former, have their Eye upon another Trade, of a different Kind, on the same Coast, as a Substitute for it; and as others, who are against such an Abolition, object that such a Trade would be equally destructive to our Marine; I conceive that your Lordships will not be displeased, if I add such Observations as may enable you to take into the comparative View that Trade, which, it is presumed, might be established there.

In my Essay on the Impolicy of the Slave Trade, to which I refer your Lordships, I reckon Seven Causes of the Destruction of our Marine in that Trade. These Causes are not ideal. They are founded in Reason and Sense, and they have undergone the Inspection, and met with the Approbation, of those Surgeons of any Eminence, both in the Trade and in London, to whom they have been shewn. Six of these Causes I have shewn to be peculiar to the Slave Trade.

If this is really the Case, nothing is more evident than that a new Trade to Africa, though it might be attended with some, could not yet be attended with an equal Loss. It is fortunate, however, that I have had an Opportunity of confirming my Reasoning on this Head by Fact. For Vessels sail from Bristol to the Coast of Africa, that have no Connection with the Trade in Slaves, and I have been so fortunate as to obtain the Muster Rolls of these.

The following is a List of Ten African Wood Vessels, taken promiscuously, as they returned to the Port of Bristol, from the Year 1781 to the August of the Year 1787.

SHIPS NAMES.				Number of Seamen.	Number of Seamen lost.
Tryal	—	—	—	12	2
Lively	—	—	—	20	2
Rebecca	—	—	—	20	7
Lyon	—	—	—	28	0
Rebecca	—	—	—	16	2
Cleveland	—	—	—	8	2
African Queen	—	—	—	24	2
St. Andrew	—	—	—	8	0
Cleveland	—	—	—	8	0
Hector	—	—	—	20	3
				164	20

It is evident from hence, that as several of the Causes, before mentioned to have been peculiar to the Slave Trade, have been taken away, so several of the Effects have been removed. The Loss in the Slave Vessels, from the same Port, is nearly a Fourth of the whole Number employed. The Loss in these is not quite an Eighth. In 910 Seamen employed in the former, 216 were among the Dead. In 910, if employed in the latter, only 110 would have perished.

We see therefore, that if the same Ships and Men were to sail to the Coast of Africa in any other Trade than that for Slaves, there would be a considerable Saving to our Marine; for, instead of losing a Fourth of the People employed, an Eighth only would be lost.

This Eighth would also, in Process of Time, be reduced to a less Proportion. For the Crews of the Wood Vessels, on Account of the present Uncertainty of the Trade in the natural Productions of the Country, were obliged to be up and down the Rivers, and to be much exposed; whereas, if we entered into such a Trade as that Continent is capable of affording us, with Zeal and Alacrity, we should soon see the Face of Affairs much altered. The Seasons for the different Crops would be periodical and regular; Storehouses would be built at convenient Places; the Natives up the Rivers would bring down their Produce in their Canoes, and this Exposure become unnecessary.

This Uncertainty also of the Trade in the natural Productions of the Country, was attended with another Disadvantage; for the Wood Vessels were, in Consequence of it, from Five to Fifteen Months upon their Voyage; whereas, if a new Trade, under proper Encouragement, were established, no Vessel would have any Necessity to be longer on the Voyage than Five or Six Months, or upon the Coast more than Three: And it surely makes a considerable Difference, whether Men, as in the present Case, are exposed to an unhealthy Climate for many Months without Intermission, or whether, being employed in the new Trade, which would be regular, for the same Period, they would go to Africa, and back, Twice in the same Time, and have Two different Intervals of Refreshment on their native Shore.

To these Considerations it must be added, that a new Intercourse with Africa, such as that Continent would bear, could not possibly be established without improving the Climate. For if the Country, which is now a Forest, were cleared; if the Lands were put into Cultivation; if the Swamps were drained, and such other Events were to take Place, as would be the certain Effects of establishing a new Trade, the Causes of the Mortality to Strangers would gradually decrease, the Dews would be moderated, the Rains and Tornados become less frequent and violent, and the Climate be as healthy as any other in the Globe: So that, instead of losing an Eighth, the Mortality would be only such as Men experience in the ordinary Pursuits of Life, or in Proportion to their Excess in Gratification, or their own Imprudence and Folly.

That this would actually be the Case, may be inferred from the following Account.

A LIST of such of His Majesty's Ships as have been stationed on the Coast of Africa since the late Peace; with the Loss which they sustained in their respective Voyages.

			Number of Men.	Number of Men lost.
Race Horse	—	—	100	—
Bull Dog	—	—	100	5
Grampus	—	—	300	3
Grampus	—	—	300	
Grampus	—	—	300	
Nautilus	—	—	100	2
Nautilus	—	—	100	
			1,300	10

From this Account your Lordships will see, that many go to the Coast of Africa, and are there for Three or Four Months, who experience no greater Mortality than if they had staid at Home. Such also would be the Case, in Process of Time, with the new Trade, were it once established. It would become a Nursery for our Seamen, and it would have the Advantage of returning them to their native Country in Health and Vigour, in case of an Emergency, in a few Weeks; whereas the Slave Trade, as I observed before, not only cannot support itself by any naval Subjects which it attempts to rear, but destroys those that have been reared and supported in other Trades. Add to this, that, in case of an Emergency, but little Benefit (comparatively speaking) is to be derived from the Services of those that survive; and that it converts many of those whom it returns, on Account of the incurable Diseases thrown upon them, from the most useful to the most unserviceable Members of the State.

I have now furnished your Lordships with an Account of the Loss of Seamen in the Slave Trade, while in the Service of their respective Ships; I have also laid before you a comparative View of that which is sustained in several of the Trades that are now in being; and I have furnished you with some Observations, by which you may be enabled to form some Opinion of the Salubrity or Mortality of one, which some, who wish for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, propose as a Substitute for it. I have now only to make to your Lordships such further Remarks, on one of the former Heads, as, if they had been made before, might have interrupted the Thread of the Design. I shall therefore resume some of the former Statements, and place them in such a Manner as shall be most conducive to Perspicuity on the Occasion.

It appeared:

	Employed.	Lost.	Discharged or deserted on the Voyage.	Came Home with the Vessels, but
That, in 88 Liverpool Slave Vessels, there were — —	3,170	642	1,100	1,428 Seamen
That, in 24 Bristol Slave Vessels, there were — — —	910	216	239	455
(i. e.) In 112 Slave Vessels there were — — —	4,080	858	1,339	1,883

On the Subject of the Two first Columns, containing the Number employed and the Number lost, I have been so explicit already, that I have nothing more to say; on the Subject of the Third and Fourth, however, I have said nothing yet, and they contain Truths of too much Importance to be passed over in Silence.

It is a melancholy Consideration, that, out of 4,080 employed, no less than 1,339 (as contained in the Third Column) or One Third, should desert or be discharged upon the Voyage, and of Course be put adrift at such a Distance from their native Homes. No Muster Rolls in any other Trade whatever will exhibit such a Proportion of People deserting or discharged. In other Trades very few ever desert, and still less are discharged at a foreign Port. To the uncommon Cruelty that springs out of the Prosecution of the Slave Trade, and to the Sacrifices which it makes of the Health of those unfortunate Seamen who are drawn in to pursue it, the Third Column in the Muster Rolls chiefly owes its Existence.

However, to come to the Point.—The Muster Rolls specifically say, that every Vessel in the Slave Trade loses about Eight of her Crew. These Muster Rolls give an Account only of those Seamen that are lost while in the Service of their respective Ships. They say nothing, however, of those that desert or are discharged, any more than that the Fact is so. It remains therefore for me to make some farther Observations upon them, when the Muster Rolls give them up.

It is well known, and can be proved to your Lordships, that some of the unfortunate Seamen, who compose the Third Column, are in such an infirm and debilitated State of Health when they arrive in the West Indies, that they are soon carried to the Hospitals, and die there.

Others, to forget their Sufferings, and to have a little Relaxation after the Hardships and Severities they have experienced indulge themselves on Shore. They drink new Rum; their Habit of Body is unable to bear it, and they fall Victims, I will not say to their Intemperance, but to the Nature of the Trade, which has brought them first into a debilitated State, and has then put them adrift to effect their own Cure. These are seen in the Streets of Jamaica, dying in an ulcerated State, Objects both of Commiseration and Horror. Their Situation immediately points them out as the Remains of the Crew of a Slave Vessel; but they fall without Pity, without Friends, without a Look, but of Contempt, from the hardened Multitude that passes by.

Others, without Friends and without Money, wander about in the different Islands, and beg from Door to Door, till, overpowered by Heat, Hunger, and Fatigue, they fall equally unpitied, and share the Fate of their former Friends.

Others, upon seeing all these Calamities, and additionally so hurt on Account of the brutal Severities exercised upon them, and the Want of Protection and Redress, determine to embark for America, there to spend the Remainder of their Days: And so invincible has been the Resolution of many of them in this Respect, that, destitute of Money, they have suffered themselves to die with Hunger, sooner than embark in any Ship that belonged to their own Country.

In these different Ways are many of the brave but unfortunate Seamen, who are put adrift in the Colonies (and who compose the Third Column before mentioned) lost additionally to the State; and in such a Proportion, that not less than Four to every Vessel may be added as lost in the West Indies, to those upon the Dead List in the Muster Rolls, that are Martyrs to this destructive Trade.

If your Lordships should ask me, why I mention Four, as the Average Loss among those who desert or are discharged in the West Indies, I refer you to my Essay on the Impolicy of the Slave Trade, and you will there see, that I have endeavoured to find out every Avenue to make them escape, if possible; but that, notwithstanding this, a Number to this Amount must either perish there or be left behind. If they were left behind in Health and Vigour, and continued so for a Space of Time, the Islands must have been fully peopled by Sailors alone, annually disgorged into them from the Slave Vessels; but this is quite contrary to Experience, and so few of them are there, that survive, that though Fifteen or Sixteen hundred Seamen are annually, in peaceable Times, turned adrift into the Colonies in a State of Indigence, and without Employ, from the Slave Vessels, yet so scarce are Seamen there, and so difficult to be found, that Vessels are commonly detained for Want of them, and are obliged to give considerable Premiums for the Run Home.

I come now to the Fourth Column. It states that out of 4,080 Seamen, that went out with the Vessels, only 1,883, or, not One Half, came Home. I am sorry to say that an additional Loss is also to be traced in this Column, of which the Muster Rolls take no Notice.

Some of these, and not an inconsiderable Number, return home blind in Consequence of the Voyage. These, of Course, are for ever lost to the State.

Others, worn out, and landed from the Ships in a weak and emaciated Condition, are carried to the Infirmarys and die there.

Others, labouring under the Scurvy, Rheumatism, and a Complication of Disorders, contracted from the very Nature of the Voyage, become incurable. Their whole Habit is so broken down and relaxed, that œdematous Swellings are the Consequence in their Legs, and they are cut off from all Chance or Possibility of pursuing a Naval Life. Others, that have been

been maimed or ill-treated, are in the same Situation; while others again, disgusted at the barbarous Treatment exercised upon them, and perhaps in their First Voyages, become disheartened, relinquish the Sea, and betake themselves to those Occupations which they left, or of which they have most Knowledge. Thus it happens, that, even among those who are brought back to their native Country, an additional Loss, in point of Naval Strength, is occasioned to the State.

If your Lordships were to visit the Infirmaries of Bristol or Liverpool; or if you were to see the Crews of the Slave Vessels land, in a meagre, pallid, and debilitated State; or if you were to trace them to their respective Homes, and enquire into their Situation; you would readily acknowledge the Facts that I have been now stating. I have seen and visited the Places now mentioned; I have had a Communication with the Crews immediately upon landing; and I speak therefore as a feeling Witness of their Sufferings, and of their wretched State.

I cannot ascertain the Loss to the State, to be found among those that return Home, in so perfect a Manner as I could wish, or perhaps as I shall be able to do at a more distant Period. But all the Observations, that I have been able to make at present, lead me to conclude, that Three Seamen at least for every Vessel may be set down as lost to the Service of the State, even among those that return Home. This is by no Means an unfounded Conjecture: It is made up from Facts, though I wish that the Facts had been more numerous; not, believe me, that I could wish to have found out a greater Portion of human Misery, but because it is from a great Number of Facts only that the Point can be clearly ascertained.

To shew your Lordships that I have some Foundation for what I say, I will advert to the Situation of the Crew of a certain Ship: This Ship is the *Thomas*, of Bristol, commanded in that Voyage by Captain Vicars, and belonging to Mr. Jones.

Among those that came Home with the Vessel, were William Hanney, John Bird, James Whitewood, and Philip Jasper.

William Hanney, though having been bred to the Sea, was so exasperated at the cruel Treatment received, that he determined never to pursue it more, and now resides in Bristol.

John Bird, having contracted many Disorders on the Voyage, and œdematous Swellings arising in his Legs, is rendered totally incapable of pursuing a naval Life.

James Whitewood came out of the Hospital incurable. He had more the Appearance of a Shadow than of a Man, when I saw him, and his bodily Infirmities were so great, that it appeared a Doubt, whether he could drag out a miserable Existence for any Length of Time.

Philip Jasper returned totally blind.

I must not forget to mention here, that Francis Williams, another of the Ship's Crew, who left her in the West Indies, by good Fortune got Home. But he was so harrassed and ill treated, during the Voyage, that he resolved never to go to Sea any more. He immediately went to a Coal Mine between Neath and Swansea, where he intends to spend the Remainder of his Days, preferring a Life so dreary and laborious as that of a Miner, to one that had occupied him from his Youth.

Your Lordships will see, that no less than Five Naval Subjects were lost to His Majesty in this Instance alone. I have stated the Average but at Three. It is from Facts of this Kind that I have made my Statement, and I verily believe, that I am rather below than above the Truth.

These Observations being put together, and the whole Loss, including those on the Dead List, in the Muster Rolls, and those that are lost in the Colonies, and those that die and are rendered unserviceable at Home, being estimated, it cannot be stated that less than Fifteen Seamen are lost to the State by every Vessel that sails out of the Ports of Great Britain in the Slave Trade. This Consideration is of great Importance indeed; for it will appear from it, that Liverpool alone, though the Slave Trade received such a Check during the War, that her Vessels were reduced to Eleven only, has been the Means of destroying no less than Fifteen thousand One hundred and Sixty-five Seamen since the Year 1771, no less than Eleven hundred and One Vessels having sailed from thence to the Coast of Africa since that Time: Or, it will appear, if we wish for a comparative View, that the Slave Trade destroys more Seamen in One Year, than all the other Trades of Great Britain, when put together, destroy in Two.

I assure your Lordships, that in undertaking to lay these Facts before you, I have undertaken a disagreeable Task, because I suppose them to be new, and such as, your Lordships having no Conception of, you will be staggered to believe. I suppose them to be new for this Reason, because the Legislature has wisely, for the Purpose of rearing and supporting Seamen, given a Bounty to the Greenland Trade; and I can hardly conceive them to act so inconsistently, as to give Encouragement to the Prosecution of a Trade, because it is a Nursery for Seamen, and at the same Time knowingly to suffer another to exist, which may be considered as their Grave.

New however as they may appear, such are the Facts which I am obliged, in Consistency with Truth, to relate to your Lordships, and to the best of my Knowledge and Belief they are

are true. I have no Pique or Prejudice against any Man concerned in this Trade, that I should be thought to have written maliciously. I have no Interest or Emolument in Writing. On the other Hand, I have many Things to deter me: The Character of an Enthusiast, false Accusations, and even Persecution, perhaps, at the Hands of those whose Interests I am thought to be opposing.

I have only to hope that you will excuse any Inaccuracies in this Letter, as I am now on a Journey, on the same Plan as the former, and have scarcely a Minute to spare. If your Lordships should wish for any further Information, either on this or on any other Branch of the Subject, which it has fallen under my Power to know, a Letter sent to me at Mr. Phillips's, No. 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, will be forwarded to me, as this Gentleman will be in Possession of my Route. To any such Letter I shall pay the greatest Attention. I shall answer it to the best of my Power, and with the strictest Regard to Truth; and your Lordships may rest assured that I shall never deceive you, unless I am deceived myself.

I have the Honour to be,

Teston, July 27th, 1788.

Your Lordships obedient Servant,

THOMAS CLARKSON.

Muster Rolls, &c.

IN consequence of the preceding Letter, the Committee examined Mr. ODDIE, Secretary to the Corporation for the Relief of Seamen in the Merchants Service; and transmitted certain Questions to the Collector and Comptroller of the Ports of Bristol and Liverpool, and to the Trustees for managing the Fund granted by the Act of 20th Geo. 2d, Cap. 38, for the Relief and Support of maimed and disabled Seamen in the Merchants Service, respecting Muster Rolls, &c.: And the following are their respective Answers, Forms of Muster Rolls, and Articles of Agreement with Seamen.

London.—Muster Rolls, and Six Penny Duty.

EXAMINATION of Mr. WILLIAM ODDIE, Secretary to the Corporation for the Relief of Seamen in the Merchants Service.

Mr. WILLIAM ODDIE, who has been Seventeen Years Secretary to the Corporation for the Relief of Seamen in the Merchants Service, attending, was called in.—Says, That Bristol and Hull have the Management of the Fund called the Sixpenny Duty, *directly* under the Act: that Liverpool, and some other Maritime Towns in England, have appointed Trustees under the Act, for the Collection and Management of this Fund.—That he is Collector as well as Secretary in London.—That they have printed Forms, by which this Duty is collected, and will send One to the Committee.—That in filling up the Muster Rolls, he is afraid Care is not always taken to distinguish the Time when, and the Place where, the Sailors die, are discharged, or run away.

That there should always be a List delivered to him of the Number of Sailors, before the Ship clears Inwards, and that is frequently done, but not always.

That at the Return of the Ship from her Voyage, the Muster Roll is brought to him, but that it is not sworn to, though the Act empowers him, in case of Doubt, to administer an Oath; the Muster Roll is signed by the Captain.—That he does not suppose these Muster Rolls are very correct, and his Reason for thinking so is, that the Captains tell him, that their Sailors often leave their Ship Abroad, and then they are obliged to hire Runners to bring the Ships Home, who disappear as soon as they have received their Wages.

The Masters, Owners, or Ship Husbands, are responsible for the Payment of this Duty.—It is understood that the Duty can only be claimed from them, where it can be proved that the Captains stopped it from the Seamen's Wages; which, though required by the Act, there is no Penalty to enforce.

The Corporation collect the Duty only in London and Harwich: It is probable the Trustees may not have been created in many of the Ports, and no Duty therefore is there collected. Though the Corporation have a Right to collect the Duty in all such Ports as have not appointed Trustees, yet they have not thought it worth their while to appoint Receivers, because they found they should in such Case be burthened with several Persons, who were not fit Objects of this Institution.

Received from Mr. Oddy, Secretary to the Corporation for the Relief of Seamen in the Merchants Service.

1788, Nov' 4th. ACCOUNT of Time, and Names of the Africa Ships Company, in a Voyage from London to Africa, and the West Indies, and back to London again, from January 24th to June 24th, being Five Months.

John Nevin, Master	5 Months.
George Smith, Chief Mate	16 Men.
George Adams, Second Mate	
John Irvin, Surgeon	80
George Robison, Carpenter	
Richard Smith, Boatswain	s.
Owen Toms, Cooper	40
John Baptista, Cook	
Thomas Bayley, Seaman	£. 2 — —
Alexander Gordon, D ^o	
Alexander Burney, D ^o	
Robert Brett, D ^o	
Robert Lochara, D ^o	
Martain Smith, D ^o	
George Sutton, D ^o	
Agust. Brown, Ordinary.	

LONDON.—Received from Mr. Odly, Secretary to the Corporation for the Relief of Seamen in the Merchants Service.

A MUSTER ROLL of the Draxhall, of London, 272 Tons, Sixteen Men, from Jamaica.

Names of Officers and Seamen.	Post on Board.	Age.	Where born and Place of Abode.		Name of Ship and Master, and what Voyage each Man last performed.	Time when, and Place where, entered.	Time when, and Place where, Discharged, Run, Dead, Killed, Slain, or Drowned.	Time when, and Place where, hurt or wounded.	Number of Months and Days aboard.		Amount of the Duty to be paid for each Man.	
			Birth.	Abode.					Months.	Days.	£.	s. d.
Goland Burton	Master	39	Scarborough	—	Julius Cæsar	London	D ^o London	—	8	20	—	—
John Robifon	Chief Mate	43	Shetland	—	Vigilant	London	D ^o London	—	8	20	—	—
John Spence	Second Mate	40	—	—	Draxhall	Ditto	Ditto	—	8	20	—	—
John Dick	Boatswain	30	—	—	Milliora	Ditto	Ditto	—	8	20	—	—
James Gibbs	Carpenter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	20	—	—
William Finkle	Steward	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	20	—	—
Robert Horner	Seaman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	20	—	—
Thomas Johnson	Cook	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	20	—	—
William Ingram	Seaman	—	—	—	—	—	Run, Jamaica, April 3 rd .	—	2	23	—	—
Lawrence Gibberton	D ^o	—	Shetland	—	—	London	D ^o at Sea, July 6 th .	—	6	16	—	—
Thomas Benfon	D ^o	—	—	—	—	London	—	—	8	20	—	—
Michael Murray	D ^o	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	20	—	—
John Barry	D ^o	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	20	—	—
George Baxter	Boy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	20	—	—
John Rofs	Boy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	—
George Bulger	Seaman	—	—	—	—	Jamaica	London	—	2	23	—	—
Charles Mitchell	Boy	—	—	—	—	London	Run, Jamaica, April 3 rd .	—	119	8	2	19 8½
										59	6	—
										2	19	6
										2	19	8

PART II.

*Answers from the Collector and Comptroller.*1788.
Nov. 11th.

1. What is the Form of a Muster Roll in the Port to which you belong?
The following are Two Copies of Muster Rolls, the one of a West India Ship, the other of an African Ship, of nearly the same Burthen.

No. 1, for a Jamaica Ship.

No. 2, for an African Ship.

2. Does it distinguish the Time when, and the Place where, the Seamen belonging to each Ship are entered on Board, and either die, run away, or are discharged?

They distinguish the Time when and the Place where the Seamen belonging to each Ship are entered on Board, the Time when they die, run away, or are discharged; but not the Place where.

3. Does the Muster Roll ever shew what is become of the Seamen who are run away or discharged, or give an Account of the Disease of which they died?

The Muster Roll does not shew what becomes of the Seamen who run away, or are discharged, nor does it give an Account of the Disease of which they die. It would be next to an Impossibility to give an Account of those who run away, but the Diseases of which they die might be easily inferred from the Log Book or Journal.

4. Do the Master or Owners of the Ship swear to the Truth of this Muster Roll, or are any Questions put to them upon Oath concerning it, or is it signed by the Master?

The Master or Owner signs the Muster Roll, and swears to the Contents, as well as answers such Questions concerning it as are put to him.

5. Do you believe that these Muster Rolls are in general correct, and contain a true Account of the several Facts before stated, particularly of the Times when such Seaman is entered or dies, runs away or is discharged; and if defective in any of these Particulars, assign the probable Causes of such Defect?

The Muster Rolls are, we believe, generally correct as to the Time when Seamen die, enter, run away, or are discharged; but is generally defective as to what Ship or Vessel they were in last, particularly if they run away from a King's Ship, or have done any Thing bad in the last Vessel they were in, in which Case they give the Name of some other Ship.

6. What Number of Seamen do Ships employed in the African or West India Trade usually carry, in Proportion to their Tonnage? and of this Number, what is the Proportion of seasoned and experienced Sailors, what is the Proportion of new or green Men, and what of Apprentices?

The Number of Seamen that Ships employed in the West India Trade usually carry, are about Eight to each One hundred Tons; small Vessels carry more in Proportion than large ones; of this Number, about Two-thirds are experienced Sailors, and One-third new or green Men, among whom there may be Two or Three Apprentices.—African Ships usually carry about Ten Seamen for every Hundred of Slaves they go for; which is generally, in Proportion to their Tonnage, about Seventeen to each One hundred Tons; of which they endeavour to get about One-third of seasoned and experienced Sailors, besides the Officers; One-third of ordinary Seamen; the other Third new or green Men and Apprentices.

N. B. In War Time, Ships have gone on African Voyages with only Two experienced Seamen out of Forty (besides their Officers) the rest being green Men.

7. Are the Monthly Wages of the Seamen employed in the African Trade the same, or greater, or less, than the Wages of those employed in the West India Trade? Do they receive any Part of their Wages in Africa, or the West Indies, and is such Part paid in British Coin, or in any other Manner? and, if not paid in British Coin, is such Part rated according to its Value in Sterling, or according to the Currency of the Place where they receive it? and if in any respect the Wages of the Seamen employed in these Trades, or the Manner of their being paid, are different, you are desired to assign the probable Causes of such Difference?

The Wages of Seamen employed in the African Trade are generally Five Shillings per Month greater than the Wages of those employed in the West India Trade; they receive no Part of their Wages in Africa, but in the West Indies they receive a Moiety of the Wages due to them, at the Delivery of their Cargoes there; which is paid in Foreign Coin, according to the Currency of the Island, except at Carolina, where it is paid in the Currency of Jamaica. The Cause of this is, that the Currency of Carolina used to be from 700 to 740 per Cent. which would reduce the Sailors Wages to a mere Trifle; that of Jamaica, by which they are paid at Carolina, being only 40 per Cent. worse than British Sterling.

8. What are the Articles usually entered into by Seamen, when they engage to serve on Board Ships employed in the African Trade; and what are the Articles usually entered into by Seamen when they engage to serve on Board Ships employed in the West Indian or other Trades?

Annexed are Articles entered into by Seamen in the African and West Indian Trades, N^o 3 for a Jamaica Ship, and N^o 4 for an African Ship.

1788.
Nov. 11th.

9. Are the West Indian or African Ships usually navigated with a greater or less Number of Seamen in their Return Home, than in their Voyage from Great-Britain; and do the Seamen employed in either of these Trades frequently leave their Ships, without being compelled to do so, when they come to the West Indies; and in what Manner is the Deficiency in such Case supplied?

West Indian and African Ships are usually navigated with a less Number of Seamen in their Return Home, than in their Voyage from Great-Britain. The Seamen employed in both of these Trades grow tired of, and generally leave their Ships without being compelled so to do. The West Indian Ships seldom taking more Men than are sufficient to navigate them, are often obliged to procure them by the Run Home, at a very advanced Price; the Number of Men in the African Ships being so much greater, in Proportion to their Size, in order to guard and take proper Care of the Slaves, it is but seldom that they have not sufficient left to bring the Ships Home, but when they have not, they are obliged to procure Men in the same Manner.

10. Do you believe that the Sailors that run away and are discharged from African or West India Ships, either in Africa or the West Indies, usually return Home, and in what Manner? and if they do not return Home, can you say what becomes of them?

It is our Opinion that Sailors are never discharged in Africa; the Middle Passage from thence to the West India Islands being the Time when they are most wanted, for the Reasons set forth in Answer N^o 9; and we believe that most of those who run away or are discharged, get Home by the Run in the West India Ships. Many of the green Men, that are brought up to Trade or Husbandry, frequently get very good Employ, and settle in the West India Islands; and some Sailors who are in Debt, or may have done bad Things at Home, get into the Trading Vessels among the Islands.

11. Do the Sailors that are employed in African Ships usually return Home in a worse State of Health, or are they more subject to become blind, or to have sore Legs and Swellings, than those employed in other Trades, particularly in Trades carried on between the Tropics; and if they are, in what Proportion? and can you assign the probable Causes thereof?

The Sailors that are employed in the African Ships, frequently return Home in a bad State of Health, some blind, and many with sore Legs, and we believe generally in greater Proportions than they do in Trades carried on between the Tropics, especially in those Ships which lie and purchase their Slaves far up Rivers, as Gambia, Senegal, and Sierra Leon, upon the Windward Part of the Coast, and in the Rivers of Benin, Bonny, New and Old Callabar, and Gaboon, upon the Leeward Part. The Causes are numerous, but chiefly from bad Water, and the Land about them being low, morassy, and incumbered with many Trees; these, at particular Seasons, bring on intermitting Fevers, which terminate in violent Scurvies, and of course Ulcers in the Legs, &c. and frequently in Death; to which may be added, that the Leeward Rivers, situated in the Bay or Bite of Benin, are generally, in the Months of October, November, and December, troubled with very thick Fogs (from whence they are called Smoaky Months;) during this Period, sore Eyes are some Years epidemical, attacking the Inhabitants on Shore, and the Slaves on Board, as well as the Seamen, and is sometimes so very acrimonious as to resist every Application, and end in Blindness; but it is impossible for us to ascertain the Proportion required by this Article.

12. Do the Seamen employed in the African Trade, in general, express Dissatisfaction at the Nature of the Trade, or Climate, or at the Treatment they receive in it, more than they do in other Trades; and do they, in Consequence thereof, leave this Trade to go into other Trades? and assign, if you can, the probable Causes of any of the Circumstances before mentioned?

We do not believe that the Seamen employed in the African Trade express any general Dissatisfaction at the Nature of the Trade or Climate, or at the Treatment they receive in it, more than they do in other Trades; they are in general a thoughtless Set of Men, and frequently go in the first Ship that offers, without considering the Voyage; and a Month's extraordinary Pay in advance, before sailing, would carry the far greater Part of them the most dangerous Voyage that was ever undertaken. Their greatest Dislike is to long Confinement on Board of Ship, and in Consequence thereof they frequently leave their Ships and go into other Trades; but many have been known to go several Voyages in the same Ship, and yet run away in the West India Islands to come Home by the Run.

1154

PART II.

Bristol.—Muster Rolls, &c.

N^o 1.

A MUSTER ROLL for the Ship St. Thomas, William Hawkins, Master, from Jamaica.

Received from the Collector and Comptroller of the Port of Bristol.

MEN'S NAMES.		Ufual Places of Abode.	When entered into Pay, and where.	When discharged, deserted, or what became of them.	In what Ship or Veffel the laft Voyage.	Time ferved. Months. Days.	
			1787	1788			
William Hawkins	—	Bristol	21 st December	18 th Auguft	St. Thomas	7	28
Daniel Taylor	—	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Thetis	7	28
John Nafh	—	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Britannia	7	28
James Wilkins	—	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	St. Thomas	7	28
Samuel Barns	—	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	7	28
John Bower	—	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	7	28
Joseph Steward	—	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	7	28
Thomas Jackson	—	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	7	28
Charles Pearfon	—	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	7	28
William Morris	—	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	7	28
Thomas Grofs	—	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	7	28
William James	—	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	7	28
William Scott	—	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	7	28
James Clark	—	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	7	28
George Harris	—	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	7	28
Richard Jones	—	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	7	28
John Jones	—	Ditto	Ditto	Febry. 7 th , deserted	—	1	17
James Morley	—	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	1	17
George Hillman	—	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	1	17
Michael Miller	—	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	1	17
Jeffery Middleton	—	Ditto	May 27 th , 1788	18 th Auguft	—	2	22
Phil. Coleman	—	Ditto	Ditto 14 th	July 18 th , dead	—	2	4
						138	2

WILLIAM HAWKINS.

Bristol.—Muster Rolls, &c.

N^o 2.

A MUSTER ROLL for the Emilia, James Frazer, Master, from Africa and St. Thomas.

Received from the Collector and Comptroller of the Port of Bristol.

MEN'S NAMES.	Usual Places of Abode.	When entered into Pay, and where.	When discharged, deserted, or what became of them.	In what Ship or Vessel the last Voyage.	Time served.	
					Months.	Days.
James Frazer	Bristol	11 th June 1787, Bristol	18 th March 1788, discharged	Emilia	9	7
Benjamin Howard	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D ^o —	D ^o	9	7
John Loudon	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D ^o —	D ^o	9	7
Robert Hamilton	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D ^o —	D ^o	9	7
John Harrison	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D ^o —	D ^o	9	7
Henry Langley	Ditto	— Ditto —	31 st Aug ^t 1787, died	D ^o	2	20
George Jenkins	Ditto	— Ditto —	18 th March 88, discharged	D ^o	9	7
William Hodgson	Ditto	— Ditto —	9 th Aug ^t 87, died	D ^o	1	28
William Jenkins	Ditto	— Ditto —	31 st Jan ^y 88, deserted	Jupiter	7	20
Isaac Thomas	Ditto	— Ditto —	18 th March 88, discharged	Royal Charlotte	9	7
Randall Davis	Ditto	— Ditto —	27 th Feby 88, died	Emilia	8	16
Edward Crossman	Ditto	— Ditto —	18 th March 88, discharged	Ditto	9	7
John Vinscomb	Ditto	— Ditto —	28 th Aug ^t 88, died	D ^o	2	17
Stephen Pearce	Ditto	— Ditto —	18 th March 88, discharged	Pilgrim	9	7
James Wilmott	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D ^o —	Thomas	9	7
John Curtis	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D ^o —	Emilia	9	7
George Mathews	Ditto	— Ditto —	2 ^d Feby 88, deserted	D ^o	7	21
James Fletcher	Ditto	— Ditto —	18 th March 88, discharged	Ditto	9	7
John Hopkins	Ditto	— Ditto —	2 ^d Feby 88, deserted	Colin	7	21
Thomas Withers	Ditto	— Ditto —	18 th March 88, discharged	Clarendon	9	7
Isaac Shortman	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D ^o —	Emilia	9	7
Thomas Tudor	Ditto	— Ditto —	20 th Dec ^r 87, died	D ^o	6	9
John Williams	Ditto	— Ditto —	18 th March 88, discharged	Wasp	9	7
John Engledue	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D ^o —	Emilia	9	7
Thomas Wayman	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D ^o —	Jupiter	9	7
Jos. Borroughs	Ditto	— Ditto —	18 th Jan ^y 88, deserted	D ^o	7	7
John Dawson	Ditto	— Ditto —	20 th Dec ^r 87, discharged	Royal Charlotte	6	9
Edward Morris	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D ^o —	D ^o	6	9
Joseph Baker	Ditto	— Ditto —	21 st D ^o — deserted	D ^o	6	10
Richard Price	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D ^o — discharged	Wasp	6	10
William Thomson	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D ^o — D ^o —	Little Pearl	6	10
Richard Stanton	Ditto	— Ditto —	20 th D ^o — D ^o —	D ^o	6	9
Francis Joseph	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D ^o — D ^o —	Emilia	6	9
Robert Baillie	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D ^o — D ^o —	Ditto	6	9
Thomas Smith	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D ^o — D ^o —	Venus	6	9
Thomas M ^c Craken	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D ^o — deserted	Emilia	6	9
Fred ^k Brown	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D ^o — discharged	D ^o	6	9
Albert France	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D ^o — D ^o —	Ditto	6	9
Henry Johnson	Ditto	— Ditto —	21 st D ^o — deserted	D ^o	6	10
John Hartman	Ditto	— Ditto —	20 th D ^o — discharged	Sybil	6	9
Jere. Mahoney	Ditto	— Ditto —	23 ^d D ^o — D ^o —	Druid	6	12
Jos. Millar	Ditto	— Ditto —	— D ^o — D ^o —	Salter	6	12
Richard Martin	Ditto	7 th Jan ^y 88, St. Thomas	19 th March 1788, D ^o —	Emilia	2	12
John Thompson	Ditto	19 th D ^o — D ^o —	— D ^o —	Ditto	2	—
Thomas Galkill	Ditto	D ^o — D ^o —	— D ^o —	Daniel	2	—
John Jones	Ditto	D ^o — D ^o —	— D ^o —	Martin	2	—
Francis Hoskins	Ditto	D ^o — D ^o —	— D ^o —	Hermit	2	—
Thomas Jackson	Ditto	13 th Feby 88, St. Kitts	— D ^o —	Pilgrim	1	6
William Harrison	Ditto	D ^o — D ^o —	— D ^o —	Emilia	1	6
Andrew Jarvis	Ditto	D ^o — D ^o —	— D ^o —	Ditto	1	6
John Phillips	Ditto	19 th Jan ^y 88, St. Thomas	— D ^o —	D ^o	2	—
George Chisholm	Ditto	D ^o — D ^o —	— D ^o —	Daniel	2	—
					328	12

WALTER JACKS, Purser.

ARTICLES of Seamen for a Jamaica Ship.—Received from the Collector and Comptroller.

ARTICLES of Agreement between John Munt, Master of the Ship Martha Brae, and the several Officers and Seamen hereunto subscribed.—Imprimis, That the said Officers and Seamen, for and in Consideration of the several Sums as under expressed, do promise each for himself to proceed in the aforesaid Ship upon a now intended Voyage to Jamaica, and from thence back to Bristol, or her Port of Discharge in Great Britain.—And further, it is also agreed, and We the underwritten Officers and Seamen confirm the same, that if the said Ship Martha Brae should be lost on her Return to Great Britain, our Wages are to be computed from the Time of her last failing from Kingroad to the Day of her Arrival in Jamaica, and no otherwise; and that the Payment be

made, according to the usual Custom of the African Ships, One Moiety in Jamaica Currency, the other in lawful Money of Great Britain.

Secondly, We and each of us respectively do bind and engage ourselves, and each for himself, to the Performance of all Trusts and Duties incumbent on us in this Service, and to the Performance of all Acts and Duties according to the Statute by Act of Parliament in this Case made and provided; and that we will assist in discharging or unlading said Ship Martha Brae, on her Return to Bristol, or Port of her Discharge in Great Britain, or allow for the same out of our Wages Ten Shillings and Six Pence. As Witnesses our Hands and Seals at Bristol, this 14th Day of November 1787.

1. I promise to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received
2. I promise to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received
3. I promise to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received
4. I promise to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received
5. I promise to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received
6. I promise to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received
7. I promise to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received
8. I promise to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received
9. I promise to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received
10. I promise to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received
11. I promise to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received
12. I promise to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received
13. I promise to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received
14. I promise to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received
15. I promise to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received
16. I promise to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received
17. I promise to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received
18. I promise to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received
19. I promise to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received
20. I promise to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received
21. I promise to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received
22. I promise to comply with the above Agreement, and acknowledge to have received

£. —	—	—	M ^o advance.	John Munt, Master.	(L. S.)
£. 3 10	—	—	M ^o advance.	Thomas Best, Chief Mate.	(L. S.)
£. 2 5	—	—	M ^o advance.	James Ellis, Second Mate.	(L. S.)
£. 2 5	—	—	M ^o advance.	William Badden, Boatwain.	(L. S.)
£. 3 10	—	—	M ^o advance.	William Poole, Carpenter.	(L. S.)
£. 2 5	—	—	M ^o advance.	John Davies, Cooper.	(L. S.)
£. 1 10	—	—	M ^o advance.	Humphry Long, Steward.	(L. S.)
£. 1 10	—	—	M ^o advance.	James Wilmot, Seaman.	(L. S.)
£. 1 10	—	—	M ^o advance.	William Phillip, D ^o	(L. S.)
£. 1 10	—	—	M ^o advance.	John Couch, D ^o	(L. S.)
£. 1 5	—	—	M ^o advance.	William Goodall, $\frac{1}{2}$ Seaman.	(L. S.)
£. 1 10	—	—	M ^o advance.	John Rees, Seaman.	(L. S.)
£. 1 5	—	—	M ^o advance.	Peter Marchant, $\frac{1}{2}$ Seaman.	(L. S.)
£. 1 10	—	—	M ^o advance.	John ^{his} Stephens, Seaman.	(L. S.)
£. 1 10	—	—	M ^o advance.	David ^{his} Phillips.	(L. S.)
£. 1 10	—	—	M ^o advance.	James Peirce, Seaman.	(L. S.)
£. —	—	—	M ^o advance.	James Lloyd, a. 20 per M ^o	(L. S.)
£. 1 10	—	—	M ^o advance.	Richard ^{his} Watters.	(L. S.)
£. 1 10	—	—	M ^o advance.	Thomas ^{his} Jenkins.	(L. S.)
£. —	—	—	M ^o advance.	London, a. 15 per Month.	(L. S.)
£. 1 10	—	—	M ^o advance.	Antony ^{his} Joseph, Cook.	(L. S.)
£. 1 10	—	—	M ^o advance.	George ^{his} Evans.	(L. S.)

N^o 4.

ARTICLES OF SEAMEN FOR AN AFRICAN SHIP.

Received from the Collector and Comptroller.

Articles of Agreement indented, had, made, concluded, and agreed upon, the First Day of July, in the 15th Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the 3d, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the Year of our Lord 1775; between Henry Bell, of the City of Bristol, Mariner, Master or Commander of the Ship Hungerford of Bristol, of the one Part; and the other Persons whose Names are hereunto subscribed, the intended Mates, Men, and Mariners of the said Ship, of the other Part; as follows; (that is to say)

IMPRIMIS—WHEREAS the said Ship is now bound out on a Voyage from the Port of Bristol to the Coast of Africa, from thence to some Port or Place, Ports or Places, of her Discharge and Reloading in Bristol, America, and from thence back to the Port of Bristol, or to the Port of her Discharge in Great Britain. Now it is agreed, and the said Persons, the said Mates, Men, and Mariners, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, in Consideration of Two Months Wages to them now respectively in Hand paid by the said Henry Bell, the Receipt whereof they respectively acknowledge by signing their Names hereunder, do for themselves severally, and for their several Executors and Administrators, covenant, promise, and agree, to and with the said Henry Bell, his Successors and Assigns, by these Presents; they the said Mates, Men, and Mariners shall and will repair on Board, and proceed in the said Ship for the said intended Voyage, and will not during the said Voyage desert from or leave the Ship, but do and perform their Work and Business therein in such Manner as such good able Mates, Men, and Mariners, as they have shipped themselves for, ought to do, and behave themselves respectfully towards the said Henry Bell and his Successors, during the said Voyage, and in all Things observe, obey, and perform his and their, and all other lawful Commands that shall be laid on them during the said Voyage, relating to the said Ship and her Cargo, and conform and demean themselves, in all Respects, according to the late Act of Parliament for the better regulating of Seamen in the Merchants Service.—Item, The said Henry Bell, in Consideration of the Premises, for himself and his Successors, doth hereby covenant and agree to and with the said Mates, Men, and Mariners, their Successors and Assigns, to pay them their respective Wages during the said Voyage (that is to say) the same Sum per Month, and no more, which is hereunder set against their respective Names, in Manner following; (that is to say) the said Wages to commence from the said Ship last sailing from the Port of Bristol for her said Voyage; and before her Departure from her Port of Discharge and Reloading in America, One Moiety of their Wages, which shall be then due to them, shall be there paid them respectively in the Currency of the Country where the same shall be so paid, except at South Carolina, there to be paid according to the Currency of Jamaica; and on the Ship's Arrival and Discharge in Great Britain, or within 30 Days after her being entered at the Custom House there, as the said last Statute directs, the other Moiety of the said Wages, and all other Wages for the Remainder of the said Voyage (the Two Months Wages now in Hand paid, and the Penalties and Forfeitures incurred by the said late Act of Parliament, being not till then deducted) shall be paid the said Mates, Men, and Mariners respectively, or to their respective Executors or Administrators, in lawful British Money; provided that if any of the said Mates, Men, and Mariners happen to die, or ship him or themselves in His Majesty's Service, on Board any Ship or Ships of War, before the said Ship's Departure from her Port of Discharge and Reloading in America, then, and in such Case, the whole Wages due to him or them so shipping him or themselves, shall be immediately paid in the Currency of the said Port, and the Wages due to him or them so dying shall be accounted for in the Currency of the said Port, and be brought Home in the said Ship, at the Risque of the Executors and Administrators of the Person or Persons so dying; any Thing contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

MEN'S NAMES.				Stations.	Wages per Month.	Wages advanced.
Will ^m Vicars	—	—	—	1st Mate	4 — —	8 — —
Dan ^l Fraser	—	—	—	Surgeon	4 — —	8 — —
Geo. Pratt	—	—	—	2d Mate	3 — —	9 — —
Will ^m Tilly	—	—	—	Carpenter	4 — —	12 — —
Samell Radcliffe	—	—	—	Cooper	3 5 —	6 10 —
Tho ^s Hancorne	—	—	—	Surgeon's Mate	2 10 —	5 — —
John Llewelling	—	—	—	3d Mate	2 — —	6 — —
John Morris, X his Mark	—	—	—	Boatwain	2 10 —	5 — —
Geo. Harris	—	—	—	Steward	— 18 —	1 16 —
Hugh Stirrat	—	—	—	Seaman	1 10 —	3 — —
James Woodside, X his Mark	—	—	—	D ^o	1 10 —	3 — —
Rob ^t Bowfman, X his Mark	—	—	—	D ^o	1 10 —	3 — —
John Cowling, X his Mark	—	—	—	D ^o	1 10 —	3 — —
John Garland	—	—	—	D ^o	1 10 —	3 — —
John Lawrence Decaux	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ Seaman	1 10 —	2 10 —
W ^m Iverfon	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ Seaman	1 5 —	2 10 —
John Tricker	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ D ^o	1 5 —	2 10 —
Henrich Frederick Haase	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ D ^o	1 5 —	2 10 —
Daniel Brodan	—	—	—	D ^o	1 5 —	2 10 —
Henry Pewitt, X his Mark	—	—	—	D ^o	1 1 —	2 2 —
John Stanley	—	—	—	Landman	— 19 —	1 18 —
Will ^m Osborne, X his Mark	—	—	—	Carpenter's Mate	1 — —	2 — —
Sam ^l Clemings, X his Mark	—	—	—	Landman	— 16 —	1 12 —
Joseph Grant	—	—	—	D ^o	1 — —	2 — —
Thomas Weatherell	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ Seaman	1 1 —	2 2 —
James Radwell	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ Seaman	1 — —	2 — —
John Lewis, X his Mark	—	—	—	Landman	— 18 —	1 16 —
Isaac Palmer, X his Mark	—	—	—	D ^o	— 19 —	1 18 —
John Pettygrove	—	—	—	D ^o	1 — —	2 — —
Tho ^s Cook, X his Mark	—	—	—	D ^o	1 — —	2 — —
John David	—	—	—	D ^o	— 15 —	1 10 —
Evan Thomas	—	—	—	D ^o	— 19 —	1 18 —
Tho ^s Daniel, X his Mark	—	—	—	D ^o	— 18 —	1 16 —
David Richards, X his Mark	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ Seaman	1 1 —	2 2 —
David Morison	—	—	—	Landman	— 18 —	1 16 —
Solomon Brice, X his Mark	—	—	—	D ^o	— 18 —	1 16 —
Rob ^t Roberts, X his Mark	—	—	—	D ^o	— 18 —	1 16 —
John Sears	—	—	—	D ^o	— 18 —	1 16 —
John Chorels, X his Mark	—	—	—	D ^o	— 19 —	1 18 —
John Buck, X	—	—	—	D ^o	— 18 —	1 16 —
James Downe, X his Mark	—	—	—	Boy	— 15 —	1 10 —
Edward Morgan	—	—	—	—	— 15 —	1 10 —
Denis Doyle	—	—	—	Seaman	1 10 —	3 — —
Mathew Higgison, X his Mark	—	—	—	D ^o	1 10 —	3 — —
Mathew Welch	—	—	—	D ^o	1 10 —	3 — —
W ^m M ^c Lean	—	—	—	D ^o	1 10 —	3 — —
James Croffe, X his Mark	—	—	—	D ^o	1 10 —	3 — —
Mark Redmond	—	—	—	D ^o	1 10 —	3 — —
Edw ^d Hudson, X his Mark	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ D ^o	1 5 —	2 10 —
John Cooper	—	—	—	Joiner	— 19 —	1 18 —

N^o 5.

An ACCOUNT of disabled Seamen, from African Ships, admitted into the Hospital
since the Establishment of that Charity in 1747.

Received from the Collector and Comptroller.

When admitted.	Seamen's Names.	Disorders.	Ships Names.
1751	Josiah Holland	Blind	Iris
1752	John Abercombie	D ^o	Hope
1753	Benjamin Dunn	D ^o (by Lightning)	Swallow
	Thomas Veale	D ^o	Hawke
	John Fling	D ^o	Black Prince
1754	John Haley	D ^o	Sufanna
	John Ash	D ^o	D ^o
	William Smith	D ^o	Eugene
	Stephen Blakerly	Wounded	Matilda
1756	William Bridges	Blind	Thetis
	William Howell	D ^o	Eugene
	Robert Barker	D ^o	Thetis
1757	Thomas Craddock	D ^o	Peggy
1761	Thomas Dilleiston	D ^o	Racehorse
	Benjamin Williams	Bad Legs	Lyon
1762	John Cox	Blind	Cornwall
	Shadrach Chapman	D ^o	Richmond
1763	William Weldy	D ^o (by Lightning)	Fonmun Castle
	Robert Palmer	D ^o	Williamsburgh
1764	James Shannon	D ^o	Arrabella
	Owen Watkins	D ^o	D ^o
	Robert Watkins	D ^o	D ^o
1765	John Thomas	D ^o	Amelia
	Thomas Mead	Bad Leg	Juno
1766	Dennis Barton	Blind	Duke of York
1767	John Fielding	Bad Leg	Hungerford
	John Harris	Blind	Phoenix
	Charles Paul	D ^o	Tryall
	John Smith	D ^o	Africa
	John Fitzgerald	D ^o	D ^o
	Corn ^o Calahan	D ^o	D ^o
	William Eskew	Bad Leg	D ^o
1770	Benj ⁿ Williams	Blind	Briton
	David Brenan	D ^o	D ^o
	W ^m Richards	D ^o	D ^o
	Edmund Power	Loss of his Arm	Industry
1771	William Fox	Paralytic	Gambia
1772	John Smith	Bad Leg	Duke of York
1773	Dischamps Barrow	D ^o	D ^o
	James Hewlon	D ^o	King George
1775	John Davison	Blind	Reliance
	John Richardson	D ^o	D ^o
	John Morgan	D ^o	D ^o
1776	James Brown	D ^o	Molly
	James Radwill	D ^o	Hungerford
1786	Philip Jasper	D ^o	Thomas.

ANSWERS

1788.
Nov. 30th.

ANSWERS from the Trustees for the Relief and Support of Sick and Disabled Seamen.

1st. and 2d. The First and Second Queries are answered by the Copy of a Muster Roll sent herewith.

3d. The Muster Roll expresses whether any of the Seamen die, are discharged, or run away, but not of what Disease they die, nor what becomes of those who run away. The Place where they run away is mentioned.

4th. The Master or Purser signs the Muster Roll, and makes Oath that it contains a true Account of the Number of Men and the Time they served on Board. The Oath is not reduced into Writing.

5th. There does not appear to be any Reason to doubt the Correctness of the Muster Rolls.

6th. The Number of Men taken on Board African and West India Ships may vary from local Circumstances; but in general, African Ships carry about 12 Men to 100 Tons, in Ships of 300 Tons Burthen; and West India Ships of the same Burthen carry about 7 Men to 100 Tons. Ships of less Burthen, in both Trades, carry more Men in Proportion to their Tonnage. In African Voyages about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the whole Crew (including Officers) are able Seamen; in West India Voyages about $\frac{4}{5}$. It is impossible to ascertain the Number of Apprentices, as it depends on the Opinion and Will of the Owner; many are averse to take any. In this Port, there are more in Proportion in the West India than in the African Trade.

7th. The monthly Wages of Seamen in African Ships are in general the same as in West India Voyages; except that as the Voyage to Africa is considerably longer, the Men have Two or Three Months Pay in Advance to fit them out; and in War Time, when there is a Scarcity of Men, there may be 5 s. per Month more paid on an African than on a West India Voyage. No Part of the Wages of the Crew of an African Ship is paid in Africa; but, on their Arrival at the Port of Delivery or Sale in the West Indies, they receive Half their Wages then due in the Currency of the Island, at the Rate of One Pound Currency for 1 l. Sterling, which is agreeable to their Articles. And if they do not chuse to receive their Half Pay in the West Indies, then, on their Return, they are paid after the Rate of Currency for Sterling. In West India Ships the Men are paid at their Return to England, unless discharged Abroad.

8th. Copies of Articles for African and West India Voyages are sent herewith.

9th. African Ships take more Men out than are necessary to navigate them, to take Care of the Slaves. On their Return from the West Indies a less Number will do. In West India Ships they wish to bring home as many Men as they take out; as they take no more than are necessary to navigate their Ships. The Men cannot be compelled to leave their Ships, on either Voyage, in the West Indies; and whether they do it frequently or not, depends on Circumstances, as the Price they are likely to get on Board other Ships, &c. The Deficiency is supplied by the Captain's hiring a sufficient Number to make up his Crew, which is called taking Men by the Run. For this they are paid large Sums; so high as 30 Guineas has been given in War Time.

10th. When Sailors run away, it is impossible to say where they go; but, in general, it is apprehended that when they leave one Ship, they enter on Board another, for the Sake of additional Pay for the Run Home.

11th. Many Parts of Africa being unhealthy, more Men return ill from thence than from Voyages to the West Indies. They are also more subject to Blindness. In the Ships which go to the Coast of Africa for Wood and Ivory, there is a much greater Proportion of the Crews die, and become subject to Blindness, than in the Ships on the Slave Trade; the probable Cause of which is, that the former go up the Rivers into the more interior Parts of the Country.

12th. The Seamen in the African Trade do not express Dissatisfaction at the Nature of the Trade, &c. more than in any other Trade; nor, in Consequence thereof, leave that to go into other Trades.

Received from the Trustees for the Relief and Support of Sick and Disabled Seamen.

A MUSTER ROLL for the Ship Africa, Mungo Wright, Master, from Bristol to Africa and Grenada.

MEN'S NAMES.	Usual Places of Abode.	When entered into Pay, and where.	When discharged, deserted, or what became of them.	In what Ship or Vessel the last Voyage.	Time served.	
					Months.	Days.
Mungo Wright —	Bristol	10 th Aug st 1787.	15 th June 1788.	Mermaid —	10	5
John Alexander —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	Unknown —	10	5
James Hoggan —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o —	10	5
Thomas Smerdon —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	Mermaid —	10	5
Alex ^r Frazer —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	Unknown —	10	5
Edward Savage —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	D —	10	5
William Hennise —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	Landfman —	10	5
Edw ^d Henry Mage —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o —	10	5
William Crowe —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o —	10	5
Peter Lowther —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o , unknown —	10	5
John Creighton —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o —	10	5
John Wilfon —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o —	10	5
Andrew Westbrun —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o —	10	5
Archibald Lamont —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o —	10	5
John Butler —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o , Taylor —	10	5
Mathew White —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o , unknown —	10	5
George Black —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o —	10	5
Michael Brown —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	Mermaid —	10	5
John Weaver —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	Alexander —	10	5
Charles Thomas —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	Trusty —	10	5
John Brown —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	Unknown —	10	5
William Wilfon —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o —	10	5
Samuel Mayers —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o —	10	5
William Williams —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o —	10	5
Briten Fox —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o —	10	5
Will ^m Southerland —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o —	10	5
John Dunier —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o —	10	5
William Rowley —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o , Mermaid —	10	5
Morgan Davis —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o —	10	5
Samuel Maning —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o —	10	5
John Lewis —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o —	10	5
James Heckey —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o , a Brickmaker —	10	5
John Black —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o , Mermaid —	10	5
Elizer Wike —	D ^o	D ^o	Dead, Africa	Mermaid —	4	10
William Unthank —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o D ^o	Unknown —	5	—
Lewis Burrough —	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o Sea	D ^o —	8	5
					343	—

MUNGO WRIGHT.

162

PART II.

Bristol.—Muster Rolls, &c.

Received from the Trustees for the Relief, &c. of Sick and Disabled Seamen.

A MUSTER ROLL for the Ship Clarendon, John Russell, Master, from Jamaica, 1788.

MEN'S NAMES.	Usual Places of Abode.	When entered into Pay, and where.	When discharged, deserted, or what became of them.	In what Ship or Vessel the last Voyage.	Time served.	
					Months.	Days.
1 John Russell	Bristol	Bristol, 21 Nov. 1787	Aug ^r 4, 1788	Clarendon	8	14
2 John Tilly	D ^o	D ^o D ^o	—	D ^o	8	14
3 James Hall	D ^o	D ^o D ^o	Disch. 7 Apr ^l , 1788	Ruffia Merch ^t	4	17
4 Pat. Weatherman	D ^o	D ^o D ^o	—	Clarendon	8	14
5 Charles Fripp	D ^o	D ^o D ^o	—	D ^o	8	14
6 Thomas Sidnell	D ^o	D ^o D ^o	—	Fame	8	14
7 George Dare	D ^o	D ^o D ^o	—	Apollo	8	14
8 Thomas Chambers	D ^o	D ^o D ^o	—	Clarendon	8	14
9 Francis Farrell	D ^o	D ^o D ^o	Run 22 Jan. 88	Jam ^a Pacquet	2	1
10 William Gormon	New York	D ^o D ^o		Mary		
11 Henry Chanter	Liverpool	D ^o D ^o		Peace and Plenty		
12 Joel Painter	Bristol	D ^o D ^o	—	Bristol	8	14
13 John Melay	Kilkeny	D ^o D ^o	—	Maria	8	14
14 John Keay	Dingle	D ^o D ^o	Run 22d May 88	Providence	6	1
15 Edward Woozley	Kidwelly	D ^o D ^o		Endeavour		
16 Charles Bennet	Bristol	D ^o D ^o		Good Hope	8	14
17 Dennis Sullivan	Cork	D ^o D ^o	—	Britannia	8	14
18 Henry Tripp	Bristol	D ^o D ^o	—	Clarendon	8	14
19 Ja ^s Haynes	Bristol	D ^o D ^o	Run Apr ^l 13, 88	None	4	23
20 John Russell	D ^o	D ^o D ^o		Clarendon	8	14
21 W ^m Levellin	Walsoken	Jam ^a , 26th Jan. 88		Mary	6	10
22 John Pool	Bristol	D ^o , 31st D ^o D ^o	—	Clarendon	6	5
23 W ^m Taylor	Cork	D ^o , 28th May D ^o	—	Betty	2	—
24 Mich. Barry	Waterford	D ^o , D ^o	—	Vigilant	2	—
25 James Clerk	Belfast	D ^o , D ^o	—	Alexander	2	—
26 John Christian	Kilrush	D ^o , D ^o	—	Dublin Packet	2	—
27 Tho ^s Carfell	Glasgow	D ^o , D ^o	—	Lion	2	—
					149	29

JOHN RUSSELL

Nov^r 30th 1788.

ARTICLES generally made use of in West India Voyages, received from the Trustees for the Relief and Support of sick and disabled Seamen.

It is agreed, between the Master, Seamen, and Mariners of the Ship
Master, now bound from the Port of

That, in Consideration of the Monthly, or other Wages against each respective Seaman and Mariner's Name hereunder set, they severally shall and will perform the above-mentioned Voyage; and the said Master doth hereby agree with, and hire the said Seamen and Mariners for the said Voyage, at such Monthly Wages, to be paid pursuant to the Laws of Great Britain: And they the said Seamen and Mariners do hereby promise and oblige themselves to do their Duty, and obey the lawful Commands of their Officers on Board the said Ship, or the Boats thereunto belonging, as becomes good and faithful Seamen and Mariners; and at all Places where the said Ship shall put in, or anchor at, during the said Voyage, to do their best Endeavours for the Preservation of the said Ship and Cargo, and not to neglect or refuse doing their Duty by Day or Night, nor shall go out of the said Ship on Board any other Vessel, or be on Shore under any Pretence whatsoever, without Leave first obtained of the Captain, or Commanding Officer on Board; that in Default thereof, they will not only be liable to the Penalties mentioned in the Act of Parliament, made in the Second Year of the Reign of King George the Second, &c. intituled, "An Act for the better Regulation and Government of Seamen in the Merchants Service;" but will further, in case they should, on any Account whatsoever, leave or desert the said Ship, without the Master's Consent, till the abovesaid Voyage be ended, and the Ship discharged of her Loading, be liable to forfeit and lose what Wages may at such Time of their Desertion be due to them, together with every their Goods, Chattels, &c. on Board, renouncing, by these Presents, to all Title, Right, Demand, and Pretension thereunto for ever, for them, their Heirs, Executors, and Administrators. And it is further agreed by both Parties, that Eight-and-forty Hours Absence without Leave, shall be deemed a total Desertion, and render such Seamen and Mariners liable to the Penalties above-mentioned. That each and every lawful Command which the said Master shall think necessary hereafter to issue, for the effectual Government of the said Vessel, suppressing Immorality and Vice of all Kinds, be strictly complied with, under the Penalty of the Person or Persons disobeying forfeiting his or their whole Wages or Hire, together with every Thing belonging to him or them on Board the said Vessel. And it is further agreed on, that no Officer nor Seamen belonging to the said Ship shall demand or be entitled to his Wages, or any Part thereof, until the Arrival of the said Ship at the above-mentioned Port of Discharge, and her Cargo delivered. And it is hereby further agreed between the Master and Officers of the said Ship, that whatever Apparel, Furniture, and Stores each of them may receive into their Charge, belonging to the said Ship, shall be accounted for on her Return; and in case any Thing shall be lost or damaged through their Carelessness or Insufficiency, it shall be made good by such Officer or Seamen by whose Means it may happen, to the Master and Owners of the said Ship. And whereas it is customary for the Officers and Seamen, on the Ship's Return home in the River, and whilst their Cargoes are delivering, to go on Shore each Night to sleep, greatly to the Prejudice of such Ships and Freighters: Be it further agreed, by the said Parties, that neither Officer or Seamen shall, on any Pretence whatsoever, be entitled to such Indulgence, but shall do their Duty by Day in Discharge of the Cargo, and keep such Watch by Night as the Master shall think necessary to order for the Preservation of the above. And whereas it often happens that Part of the Cargo is embezzled after being safely delivered into Lighters; and as such Losses are made good by the Owners of the Ships: Be it therefore agreed by these Presents, that whatever Officer or Seaman the Master shall think proper to appoint, shall take Charge of the Cargo in the Lighters, and go with to the lawful Key, and there deliver his Charge to the Ship's Husband, or his Representative, or see the same safely weighed at the King's Beam; and in Consequence of their true Fidelity, such Officer or Seaman shall be entitled to Two Shillings and Six Pence each Lighter, exclusive of their Monthly Pay; and, should it so happen (as sometimes it does) that Lighters are detained a considerable Time at the Key before they can be unloaded, such Officer or Seamen so appointed shall, in that Case, be entitled to Two Shillings and Six Pence for every Twenty-four Hours, exclusive of their said Monthly Pay.—That each Seaman and Mariner who shall well and truly perform the above-mentioned Voyage (provided always, that there be no Plunderage, Embezzlement, or other unlawful Acts, committed on the said

Vessel's Cargo or Stores) be entitled to the Wages or Hire that may become due to him, pursuant to this Agreement. That for the due Performance of each and every the above-mentioned Articles, Agreements, and Acknowledgment of their being voluntary, and without Compulsion, or any other clandestine Means being used, agreed to, and signed by us; in Testimony whereof we have, each and every of us, under affixed our Hands, the Month and Day against our Names affixed, and in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and

[illegible]

SHIP SALLY'S ARTICLES, BOUND FOR AFRICA. Nov. 30th, 1788.

Received from the Trustees for the Relief and Support of Sick and Disabled Seamen.

ARTICLES of Agreement made, concluded, and agreed upon, the Twenty-second Day of July, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty-five, between the Officers, Mariners, Seamen, Landsmen, and Boys, whose Names or Marks are hereunto subscribed, and Seals put, belonging to the Ship or Vessel called the Sally, whereof Alexander Robe is appointed to go Master, now lying within the Port of Bristol, of the First Part; the said Alexander Robe, of the Second Part; and James Cross, of the City of Bristol, Merchant, and Part Owner of the said Ship Sally, for and on Behalf of himself and the other Owners of the said Ship, of the Third Part.

FIRST.—THE said Officers, Seamen, Mariners, Landsmen, and Boys, in Consideration of One, Two, or Three Months Pay, now in Hand paid and advanced to them by the said James Cross, and set opposite to their respective Names, each and every of them do covenant, promise, and agree to oblige themselves, each for himself only, to and with the said James Cross, that each and every of them shall and will proceed in the said Ship, in the several Capacities and Stations set next opposite their several and respective Names, on the now intended Voyage from the said Port of Bristol to the Coast of Africa, from thence to some Port or Ports of Discharge of the said Vessel's Cargo in America, and from thence back again to the said Port of Bristol, or some other Port of Discharge in Great Britain, for the End of the Voyage.

SECONDLY.—Each and every of them the said Officers, Mariners, Seamen, Landsmen, and Boys, do hereby severally and apart for themselves, and for their several and respective Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said James Cross, his Executors and Administrators, that the said Officers, Mariners, Seamen, Landsmen, and Boys, and each and every of them, shall and will proceed in the said Ship Sally, and faithfully and truly perform and do their several Stations and Services during the whole Voyage as above, without any Manner of Denial, Mutiny, or Resistance whatsoever; and that each and every of them will honestly and faithfully perform the said Voyage, without any ways embezzling the Goods or Merchandize shipped on Board the said Ship, or any other the Stores thereof; and that each and every of them shall and will in all Things observe, perform, and obey the Orders, Commands, and Directions of the Master or Commander of the said Ship, for the Time being, without any Manner of Denial, Mutiny, or Resistance, whatsoever. And it is agreed by and between the said Parties to these Presents, that in case the said Officers, Mariners, Seamen, Landsmen, and Boys, or any or either of them, do ship, or cause to be shipped, on Board the said Ship Sally, on his or their own Accounts, any Goods or Merchandizes, it shall and may be lawful for the Master or Commander of the said Ship to detain the same for the Use of the Owners of the said Ship; any Laws, Usage, or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

THIRDLY.—It is mutually agreed by and between the said James Cross, and the said Officers, Mariners, Seamen, Landsmen, and Boys, That the Wages, or Monthly Pay, to grow due to each and every of them, for their Services on Board the said Ship Sally, for this present Voyage, be paid, viz. One Half Part at the Port of Delivery of the said Vessel's Negroes in America, in the Currency there, to wit, every Twenty Shillings of such Currency to be accounted equal, and upon a Par with Twenty Shillings Sterling Money of Great Britain; and in case such Port of Delivery of the said Negroes should happen to be at South Carolina, or any other Port of America, where the common Course of Exchange should happen to be Five hundred Pounds per Cent. that then such Half Wages as aforesaid, shall be paid according to the Currency of the Island of Barbadoes, computing every Twenty Shillings of such Currency equal, and upon a Par, with Twenty Shillings Sterling Money of Great Britain, and the remaining Part of such Wages, or Monthly Pay as aforesaid, shall be paid within Thirty Days after the said Ship's Arrival at her Port of Discharge in Great Britain, in Sterling Money. And in case of Mortality of either Captain, Officers, Mariners, Seamen, Landsmen, or Boys, or if any or either of them be discharged during the whole Voyage as above, the whole Wages then due to such Person deceased or discharged, shall be paid in the Currency of the Port of Delivery of the Negroes in America. And the said Wages, or Monthly Pay, shall not commence before the Departure of the said Ship from the said Port of Bristol; and that the Advance Money, now

100/166

PART II.

Bristol.—Muster Rolls, &c.

by them respectively received, be deducted and allowed to the said Alexander Robe, or unto the Owners of the said Ship, wheresoever the Payment be made.

FOURTHLY.—That each and every of them the said Officers, Mariners, Seamen, Landfmen, and Boys, do further covenant and agree, each for himself only, That they are duly qualified and capable to perform their respective Duties and Qualities in the several Stations they are and shall be shipped in: And that they, and each of them, do further covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said James Cross, his Executors and Administrators, that if either of them shall, during the whole Voyage as above, quit the Service of the said Ship, by voluntarily going on Board any of his Majesty's Ships of War, or otherwise desert the Service of the said Ship, then, and in such Case, the whole of the Wages then due to any so quitting or voluntarily deserting as aforesaid, shall be forfeited to the said James Cross, his Executors and Administrators; any Law, Usage, or Custom, to the contrary notwithstanding. And it is further agreed by and between the said Parties to these Presents, That in case any or either of them the said Officers, Mariners, Seamen, Landfmen, or Boys, whose Names or Marks are hereunto subscribed, shall at any Time, during the whole Voyage as above, appear, by Judgment of the said Alexander Robe, Master of the said Ship Sally, or any Master for the Time being, and Two or more of the principal Officers belonging to the said Ship, to be incapable of acting agreeable to the Capacity in which they and each of them do ship themselves, which is set opposite their several and respective Names, then, and in such Case, they do agree to and make such Abatement in their Wages as the said Master, and Two or more of the principal Officers belonging to the said Ship, for the Time being, shall adjudge and determine any or either of them ought of Right to have and receive in Proportion to their respective Abilities and Understandings; which Sum, to be adjudged and allowed by such Master and Officers as aforesaid, they and each of them do agree to accept and take in full Consideration, Satisfaction, and Payment.

And LASTLY.—It is agreed and declared, by all the Parties to these Presents, That for the due Performance of these Articles, and every Clause herein contained, that all and every the Officers, Mariners, Seamen, Landfmen, and Boys, do hereby respectively bind themselves to the Owners of the said Ship Sally in the penal Sum of Fifty Pounds of lawful Money of Great Britain. In Witness whereof they have hereunto severally subscribed their Names or Marks, and affixed their Seals, the Day and Year first above written.

Bristol.— Muster Rolls, &c.

PART II.

No.	NAMES.			Stations.	Wages per Month.	Money advanced.
1	Alexander Robe	—	(L. S.)	Master —	5 — —	10 — —
2	James Steele	—	(L. S.)	First Mate —	4 — —	8 — —
3	William Craggs	—	(L. S.)	Second Mate —	3 — —	6 — —
4	W ^m Francis	—	(L. S.)	Surgeon —	4 — —	8 — —
5	Edward Bullock	—	(L. S.)	Third Mate —	2 — —	4 — —
6	Edward Mintor's Mark	X	(L. S.)	Boatswain —	2 15 —	5 10 —
7	Benj ⁿ Tedball's Mark	X	(L. S.)	Carpenter —	4 — —	8 — —
8	James Dally	—	(L. S.)	Cooper —	3 10 —	7 — —
9	Dennis Spelliffy	—	(L. S.)	Surgeon's Mate —	2 10 —	5 — —
10	George Reece's Mark	X	(L. S.)	Steward —	1 15 —	3 10 —
11	Thomas Hall's Mark	X	(L. S.)	Gunner —	1 15 —	3 10 —
12	Thomas Stockwell	—	(L. S.)	Cooper's Mate —	2 — —	4 — —
13	Charles Clark	—	(L. S.)	Carpenter's Mate —	2 2 —	4 4 —
14	Mostough McCarthy	—	(L. S.)	Cook —	2 — —	4 — —
15	James Holland	—	(L. S.)	Armourer —	1 15 —	3 10 —
16	Arthur Harvey	—	(L. S.)	Seaman —	1 10 —	3 — —
17	Francis Reed	—	(L. S.)	D ^o —	1 10 —	3 — —
18	William Chrifftie	—	(L. S.)	D ^o —	1 10 —	3 — —
19	John Bickley's Mark	X	(L. S.)	D ^o —	1 10 —	3 — —
20	William Windmill	—	(L. S.)	D ^o —	1 10 —	3 — —
21	Ambrose Gingell's Mark	X	(L. S.)	D ^o —	1 10 —	3 — —
22	Rowland Bynon	—	(L. S.)	D ^o —	1 10 —	3 — —
23	Joseph Jackson	—	(L. S.)	D ^o —	1 10 —	3 — —
24	James Nicholson	—	(L. S.)	D ^o —	1 10 —	3 — —
25	Thomas Hawke's Mark	X	(L. S.)	D ^o —	1 10 —	3 — —
26	John Grinny	—	(L. S.)	D ^o —	1 10 —	3 — —
27	John Douglass	—	(L. S.)	D ^o —	1 10 —	3 — —
28	Timothy Ryan	—	(L. S.)	Taylor —	1 10 —	3 — —
29	Anthony Green's Mark	X	(L. S.)	Ord ^y Seaman —	1 5 —	2 10 —
30	Robert Flood	—	(L. S.)	D ^o —	1 3 —	2 6 —
31	Michael Looby's Mark	X	(L. S.)	Seaman Ordinary —	1 5 —	2 10 —
32	James Grove's Mark	X	(L. S.)	D ^o —	1 5 —	2 10 —
33	William Bevan's Mark	X	(L. S.)	D ^o —	1 1 —	2 2 —
34	Isaac Stephenson	—	(L. S.)	D ^o —	1 — —	2 — —
35	William Poulston's Mark	X	(L. S.)	D ^o —	1 5 —	2 10 —
36	James Hooper's Mark	X	(L. S.)	D ^o —	1 1 —	2 2 —
37	Martin Jones's Mark	X	(L. S.)	D ^o —	1 5 —	2 10 —
38	John Wray's Mark	X	(L. S.)	D ^o —	1 — —	2 — —
39	Thomas James	—	(L. S.)	D ^o —	— 15 —	1 10 —
40	Christopher Bennett's Mark	X	(L. S.)	D ^o —	1 5 —	2 10 —
41	William Lovegrove	—	(L. S.)	D ^o —	— 15 —	1 10 —
42	James Olive's Mark	X	(L. S.)	D ^o —	1 — —	2 — —
43	William Brittain's Mark	X	(L. S.)	D ^o —	1 — —	2 — —
44	Zackryer Mullineux	—	(L. S.)	Boy —	1 — —	2 — —
45	Isaac Bowen	—	(L. S.)	D ^o —	1 — —	2 — —
46	William Miller's Mark	X	(L. S.)	D ^o —	— 15 —	1 10 —

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above Forty-six Persons, in the Presence of me,

JOHN BARLOW,

COPY

COPY of a LETTER from the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs, dated 18th November 1788.

Sir,

Custom-House, Bristol, 18th November, 1788.

In Answer to your Letter of the 15th Instant, we are to inform you, that, after the minutest Inquiry of the Merchants concerned in the Slave Trade to Africa, we cannot find that any of them ever make use of any printed Form of Articles: The several Printers here likewise inform us, that they never printed any for that Purpose. If printed Forms have been made use of here for any of the African Ships, it must be by those who trade for Wood, Teeth, Wax, &c. only; as they do not go circuitous Voyages, the common printed Articles will do for them, as well as for West India and other Ships. Inclosed are Two printed Forms of those generally used here; as almost every Merchant's written Articles differ in some Clause or other, we have sent you Two that are now in use.

And are,

S I R,

Your most obedient,

humble Servants,

JOHN POWELL,
C. HARFORD.

STEPHEN COTTRELL, Esq^r.

Further ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT received from the Collector and Comptroller.

18th Nov.
1788.

It is agreed, between the Master, Seamen, and Mariners of the Ship *Mary* of Bristol, William Tomlinson, Master, now bound from the Port of Bristol to the Island of Jamaica, and back again to the aforesaid Port of Bristol;

That, in Consideration of the Monthly or other Wages, against each respective Seaman and Mariner's Name hereunder set, they, and each of them severally, shall and will perform the above-mentioned Voyage: And the said Master doth hereby agree with, and hire the said Seamen and Mariners for the said Voyage, at such Monthly Wages, to be paid pursuant to the Laws of Great Britain: And they, the said Seamen and Mariners, do hereby promise and oblige themselves to do their Duty, and obey the lawful Commands of their Officers, on Board the said Ship, or the Boats thereunto belonging, as becomes good and faithful Seamen; and that at all Places where the said Ship shall put in, or anchor at, during the said Voyage, to do their best Endeavours for the said Ship and Cargo, and do not neglect nor refuse doing their Duty by Day or Night; nor go out of the said Ship on Board any other Vessel, or on Shore, under any Pretence whatsoever, without Leave first obtained of the Captain, or Commanding Officer on Board; that in Default thereof, they will not only be liable to the Penalties mentioned in an Act of Parliament, made in the Second Year of the Reign of King George the Second, intituled "An Act for the better Regulation and Government of "Seamen in the Merchants Service;" but will farther (in case they should, on any Account whatsoever, leave or desert the said Ship, without the Master's Consent, till the aforesaid Voyage be ended, and the Ship discharged of her Loading) be liable to forfeit and lose what Wages may, at such Time of their Desertion, be due to them, together with every their Goods, Chattels, &c. on Board; renouncing by these Presents to all Title, Right, Demand, and Pretension thereunto, for ever, for them, their Heirs, Executors, and Administrators.

And it is farther agreed by both Parties, That Eight-and-forty Hours Absence, without Leave, shall be deemed a total Desertion, and render such Seamen and Mariners liable to the Penalties above mentioned.

That each and every lawful Command, which the said Master shall think necessary hereafter to issue, for the effectual Government of the said Ship, suppressing Immorality and Vice of all Kinds, be strictly complied with, under Penalties of the Person or Persons disobeying forfeiting his or their whole Wages or Hire, together with every Thing belonging to him or them on Board the said Vessel. And it is farther agreed on, That no Officer nor Seaman belonging to the said Ship, shall demand or be entitled to his Wages, or any Part thereof, until the Arrival of the said Ship at the above-mentioned Port of Discharge in

That each Seaman and Mariner, who shall well and truly perform the above-mentioned Voyage (provided always that there be no Plunderage, Embezzlement, or other unlawful Acts, committed on the said Vessel's Cargoes and Stores) shall be entitled to the Wages or Hire that may become due to him pursuant to this Agreement. And lastly, That for the due Performance of each and every of the above-mentioned Articles and Agreement, and in Acknowledgment of their being voluntary and without Compulsion, or any clandestine Means being used, agreed to, or signed by us, we have, each and every of us, under affixed our Hands, the Month and Day against our Names affixed, and in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty-seven.

Place and Time of Entry.	Men's Names.	Quality.	Witnesses to each Man's signing.	Pay in the River.		Wages per Mouth, or by the Run for the Voyage.	Whole Wages.		
				Whole.	Half.		£.	s.	d.
1	—	John Southton, Chief Mate	—	—	—	—	3	5	—
2	—	Robert Taylor, Carpenter	—	—	—	—	3	10	—
3	—	Charles Warden, 2d Mate ×	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
4	—	Nath ⁿ Dudney, Boatfwain ×	—	—	—	—	1	10	—
5	—	John Fleming, Seaman ×	—	—	—	—	1	10	—
6	—	James Adams, Cook ×	—	—	—	—	1	10	—
7	—	David Bowling, Seaman ×	—	—	—	—	1	10	—
8	—	Thomas Perry, Ord ^y Seaman ×	—	—	—	—	1	5	—
9	—	the Mark × of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	J ^{on} Inman Brown, Ord ^y Seaman ×	—	—	—	—	1	5	—
11	—	John Reents, Seaman ×	—	—	—	—	1	10	—
12	—	the Mark × of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	George Squire, Ditto ×	—	—	—	—	1	10	—
14	—	John Thorp, Ditto ×	—	—	—	—	1	10	—
15	—	Edward Moody, Boy	—	—	—	—	1	5	—
16	—	Taffy David Ewens, Ordinary	—	—	—	—	1	5	—

FURTHER ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT,

Received from the Collector and Comptroller.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, indented, made, and fully agreed upon, this Ninth Day of June, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty-seven, and in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, and so forth, between Thomas Phillips, of the City of Bristol, Mariner, and Master of the Ship Thomas, of Bristol aforesaid, of the one Part; and the several other Persons whose Hands and Seals are hereunto set and subscribed, the intended Mates, Officers, and Mariners of the said Ship, of the other Part; as followeth; viz.

First, The said Mates, Officers, and Mariners, in Consideration of Two Months Wages to them now in Hand respectively paid by the said Thomas Phillips, the Receipt whereof they severally acknowledge by signing their Names over-against the same, under the general Receipt hereunto indorsed, and also in Consideration of further Wages to be paid them in Manner hereinafter mentioned, do for themselves severally, and not one for the other, and for their several Executors and Administrators, covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said Thomas Phillips, his Executors and Administrators, Successors and Assigns, by these Presents, that they the said Mates, Officers, and Mariners, and every of them, shall and will repair on Board, and proceed in the said Ship, in the several Stations and Capacities set over-against their respective Names under the general Receipt, on their now intended Voyage from the said Port of Bristol to Africa, and from thence to some Port or Ports, Place or Places, in America, and from thence to her Port of Discharge in Great Britain, and do and shall, in all Things, observe, perform, and obey the Orders and Directions of the said Thomas Phillips, or his Successors, during the said Voyage, without any Manner of Denial, Mutiny, and Resistance; nor shall not, nor will not embezzle, purloin, or wilfully or negligently spoil or injure any of the Goods or Merchandize on Board the said Ship, or any of the Stores thereof, but do and shall perform their Work or Business in such Manner as good and able Mates, Officers, and Mariners, as they have respectively shipt themselves for, ought to do, conforming themselves, in all Respects, according to the Directions of the late Act of Parliament for the better Regulation of Seamen in Merchants Service; and also, that in case any of the said Mates, Officers, and Mariners shall desert from or leave the said Ship, during the said Voyage, and shall be absent therefrom Forty-eight Hours, without the Leave of the said Thomas Phillips, or the Master of the said Ship for the Time being, or any way embezzle any of the Goods or Merchandizes on Board the said Ship, or any of the Stores thereof, that then such Mariner or Mariners so deserting from or leaving the said Ship, or so embezzling as aforesaid, shall forfeit and lose all his or their Wages and Pay then due, and it shall be lawful for the said Thomas Phillips, or the Master of the said Ship for the Time being, to keep and detain the same Wages and Pay, any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding: And further, that in case any of the said Mates, Officers, or Mariners, or any of them, shall ship any Goods or Merchandizes on Board the said Ship, on his or their own Accounts, other or more than what they are allowed by the Master of the said Ship for the Time being, or the Owners thereof, then such Mariner or Mariners, so shipping such Goods or Merchandize contrary to the true Meaning hereof, shall forfeit and lose all such Goods and Merchandize so shipped, and it shall be lawful for the Master of the said Ship for the Time being, to keep and detain the same for the Use of the Owners hereof; and in case the said Ship shall be taken and seized, during this intended Voyage, by Pirates, Enemies, or otherwise lost and cast away, no Wages shall become due and payable to the said Mates, Officers, and Mariners, or either of them, any Thing herein contained, any Law, Usage, or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding. Item, The said Thomas Phillips, in Consideration of the Premises, for himself and his Successors doth covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said Mates, Officers, and Mariners, their Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, hereby to pay them their respective Wages, during the said Voyage, at the same Sum by the Month as set down over-against each respective Name under the general Receipt hereunto indorsed, subject to the Restrictions, Forfeitures, and Covenants as aforesaid, and the Proviso hereinafter mentioned, in Manner following; (that is to say) The Wages shall commence from the Time of the said Ship's last sailing from the Port of Bristol for the said Voyage, and end on her Arrival back at her Port of Discharge in Great Britain; and before the said Ship's Departure from her first Delivery Port in America, One Moiety of the said Wages then due shall be there paid them, in the Currency of the Country where the same shall be paid, and shall be deemed equal to so much Sterling, or English Money; and within Thirty Days after the said Ship's being entered at the Custom-house belonging to the said Ship's Port of Discharge in Great Britain, the other Moiety of the said Wages, and all other Wages for the Remainder of the said Voyage (the Month's Pay in Hand paid, and the Penalties and Forfeitures incurred by virtue of the said Act of Parliament, or of these Presents, being first deducted) shall be paid to the said Mates, Officers, and Mariners respectively, or to their respective Executors or Administrators, in lawful British Money: Provided

Provided always, that if any of the said Mates, Officers, or Mariners, should happen to die, or ship themselves in His Majesty's Service, before the said Ship's Departure from her last Delivery Port in America, then the whole Wages to him or them then due, so shipping themselves, shall be paid them in the Currency of the said Delivery Port aforesaid, and the Wages due to him or them so dying, shall be accounted for the Currency of the said Port, and to be brought Home in the said Ship at the sole Risque of the said Executors and Administrators of the Person or Persons so dying, any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. And lastly, it is agreed by and between all the said Parties hereto, that all Matters in Difference that shall arise between the said Mates, Officers, and Mariners, or any of them, and the said Thomas Phillips, or his Successors, relating to any Matter or Thing which shall happen during the said Voyage, shall, within Twenty Days after the said Ship's Arrival at her Port of Discharge in Great Britain, be referred to Two indifferent Persons, the one to be chosen by the said Thomas Phillips, or his Successors, and the other by such of the Mates, Officers, or Mariners whom it may concern; and the said Arbitrators not agreeing, to chuse an Umpire, to make a final End and Determination of all such Matters in Difference; and the proper Bonds, of the Penalty of Twenty Pounds Sterling Money at least, shall be entered into by the said Party at Variance, for their Submission to such Award or Umpire; and that no Action or Suit out of the Court of Common Law or Equity, or any Warrant, or any Process out of the Courts of Admiralty, or elsewhere, shall be sued or prosecuted, either by the said Thomas Phillips or his Successors, against the said Mates, Officers, or Mariners, or by them, or any of them, against the said Thomas Phillips, or his Successors, or against the said Ship or Owners thereof, either than for until a Refusal to submit to such Award or Umpire as aforesaid. For enforcing the Covenant above mentioned, by each Party to be respectively performed, each of the said Mates, Officers, and Mariners do bind himself, his Executors, Heirs, and Administrators, unto the said Thomas Phillips, his Executors, Heirs, Administrators, and Assigns, and the said Thomas Phillips doth bind himself, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, to each of the said Mates, Officers, and Mariners, and their Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, in the penal Sum of Twenty Pounds, of lawful British Money, firmly by these Presents. In Witness whereof all the Parties aforesaid have hereunto set their Hands and Seals, the Day and Year first above written.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, the Paper being
first duly stamped, in the Presence of

WILLIAM GARDNER, Pilot.

Thomas Phillips	—	—	(L. S.)	Hugh Evans	his Mark. —	(L. S.)
Mich ^l Crangle	—	—	(L. S.)	Roland Binon	his Mark. —	(L. S.)
William Garnett	—	—	(L. S.)	James Hotton	his Mark. —	(L. S.)
John Higgins	—	—	(L. S.)	Tho ^s Emmett	his Mark. —	(L. S.)
Edmund Daney	—	—	(L. S.)	Peter Swanfon	his Mark. —	(L. S.)
D. Williams	—	—	(L. S.)	John Bennet	his Mark. —	(L. S.)
Robert Snell	—	—	(L. S.)	Thomas Reed	his Mark. —	(L. S.)
Seneay Parry	—	—	(L. S.)	Christ ^r Yendall	his Mark. —	(L. S.)
Samuel Parish	his Mark. —	—	(L. S.)	William Morris	his Mark. —	(L. S.)
John Weeks	his Mark. —	—	(L. S.)	Robert Bright	his Mark. —	(L. S.)
John Owen	—	—	(L. S.)	Simon Hyles	his Mark. —	(L. S.)
Andrew Hunter	—	—	(L. S.)	Isaac Fudge	his Mark. —	(L. S.)
Evan Thomas	—	—	(L. S.)	John Shellard	his Mark. —	(L. S.)
David Birt	his Mark. —	—	(L. S.)	William Carew, Ship's Boy's Mark	his Mark. —	(L. S.)
John Clake	—	—	(L. S.)	Joseph Cook, Ship's Boy's Mark	his Mark. —	(L. S.)
W ^m Price	his Mark. —	—	(L. S.)			
Timothy Sullivan	—	—	(L. S.)			
William Hughes	his Mark. —	—	(L. S.)			
Joseph Simons	his Mark. —	—	(L. S.)			
John Loydd	his Mark. —	—	(L. S.)			
Ambrose Gingle	his Mark. —	—	(L. S.)			

Received the respective Sum set against my Name, being Wages advanced me.

MEN'S NAMES.			Stations.	Wages per Month.	Advance.
1.	Thomas Phillips	—	Commander	5 — —	4 — —
2.	Mich ^l Crangle	—	Chief Mate	4 — —	6 — —
3.	William Garnett	—	2 ^d D ^o	3 — —	1 1 —
	D ^o his Attendance	—	—	—	5 — —
4.	John Higgins	—	3 ^d D ^o	2 10 —	3 10 —
5.	Edmund Daney	—	4 th D ^o	1 15 —	—
6.	D. Williams	—	Surgeon	4 — —	5 — —
7.	Robert Snell	—	Surgeon's Mate	2 10 —	4 10 —
8.	Seneay Parry	—	Boatswain	2 5 —	3 10 —
9.	Samuel Parish, his X Mark	—	Gunner	1 15 —	2 15 —
10.	John Weeks, his X Mark	—	Armourer	1 7 6	8 — —
11.	John Owens	—	Carpenter	4 — —	4 — —
12.	Andrew Hunter	—	D ^o Mate	2 — —	6 — —
13.	Evan Thomas	—	Cooper	3 — —	3 — —
14.	David Birt, his X Mark	—	Cook	1 10 —	2 10 —
15.	John Clake	—	Steward	1 5 —	3 — —
16.	Will ^m Price, his X Mark	—	Armourer for the King George	1 10 —	3 — —
17.	Timothy Sullivan	—	Seaman	1 10 —	3 — —
18.	Will ^m Hughs, his X Mark	—	Ditto	1 10 —	2 16 —
19.	Joseph Simons, his X Mark	—	Ditto	1 8 —	3 — —
20.	John Loydd, his X Mark	—	Ditto	1 10 —	3 — —
21.	Ambrose Gingle, his X Mark	—	Ditto	1 10 —	— 10 6
	Ditto taking him down	—	—	—	3 — —
22.	Hugh Evans, his X Mark	—	Seamen	1 10 —	3 — —
23.	Roland Binon, his X Mark	—	Ditto	1 10 —	— 10 6
	Ditto	—	Ditto	—	3 — —
24.	Ja ^s Hatton, his X Mark	—	Ditto	1 10 —	3 — —
25.	Tho ^s Emmett	—	Ditto	1 10 —	3 — —
26.	Peter Swanson, his X Mark	—	Ditto	1 10 —	2 10 —
27.	John Bennet, his X Mark	—	Ord ^y Ditto	1 5 —	2 10 —
28.	Tho ^s Reed, his X Mark	—	Ord ^y Ditto	1 5 —	2 10 —
29.	Christ ^r Yendall	—	Ord ^y Ditto	1 5 —	2 2 —
30.	W ^m Morris, his X Mark	—	Ord ^y Ditto	1 1 —	2 2 —
31.	Rob ^t Bright, his X Mark	—	Ord ^y Ditto	1 1 —	1 16 —
32.	Simon Hyles, his X Mark	—	Landsman	— 18 —	1 16 —
33.	Isaac Fudge, his X Mark	—	Ditto	— 18 —	2 2 —
34.	John Shellard, his X Mark	—	Ditto	1 1 —	—
35.	W ^m Carew, Ship's Boy's X Mark	—	Boy	— 18 —	—
36.	Joseph Cook, Ship's Boy's X Mark	—	Boy	— 18 —	—
37.	Tho ^s Bristol, a Black Boy	—	Boy	— 10 6	—
					107 19 —
					2 2 —
					110 1 —

FURTHER

FURTHER ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT,

Received from the Collector and Comptroller.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, had, made, concluded, and agreed upon, this 13th Day of July, in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty-five, between Stephen Madge, of the City of Bristol, Commander of the Ship Pearl, of the One Part, and the several Persons whose Names and Seals are hereunto subscribed and set, intended Mates, Men, and Mariners of the Ship, of the other Part, as follows; viz.

Whereas the said Ship is now bound on a Voyage from the Port of Bristol to the Coast of Africa, and from thence to Port or Place, Ports or Places, of her discharging and reloading in America, and from thence to her Port of Discharge in Great Britain, as the End of her Voyage, in which said Ship the said subscribing Persons have shipped themselves, as Mates, Men, and Mariners of the said intended Voyage: Now it is hereby agreed, and the said Mates, Men, and Mariners, whose Names are hereunto subscribed and set, in Consideration of Two Months Wages to them respectively advanced by the said Stephen Madge, and now in Hand paid them, which is the Sum by them respectively received, and set down over-against their respective Names, under the general Receipt hereon indorsed; and also in Consideration of the further Wages hereinafter covenanted to be paid to them, do for themselves severally and not jointly, and for their several and respective Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, covenant, promise and agree, to and with the said Stephen Madge, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, by these Presents, that they the said Mates, Men, and Mariners, and each and every of them, shall and will repair on Board, and proceed on Board the said Ship, during the said intended Voyage; and shall not, nor will not leave, depart from, or desert the said Ship during the said Voyage, but shall and will well and faithfully in all Things do and perform their respective Works and Business, on Board the said Ship, in such a Manner as good and able Mates, Men, and Mariners (as they have respectively shipped themselves to be) ought to do, and shall and will behave themselves respectively to the said Stephen Madge, and his Successors, Commanders and Chief Officers of the said Ship, in all Things observing, obeying, and performing his and their lawful Orders and Commands, that shall be given to or laid on them the said Mates, Men, and Mariners, respectively, during the Continuance of the said Voyage, in Relation of the Ship or her Cargo, or any Part thereof, and conform and demean themselves in every Respect according to the late Act of Parliament for the better regulating Seamen in His Majesty's Service. And it is hereby provided and agreed by and between the said Parties hereto, and the said Mates, Men, and Mariners are respectively contented and well pleased, in case any or either of them shall absent himself or themselves from or desert the said Ship, during the said intended Voyage, without the Consent of the Master for the Time being in that Behalf, and first had and obtained in Writing, such Person or Persons so absents or deserting as aforesaid shall and will, over and above Forfeitures to the Use of Greenwich Hospital, mentioned in and imposed by the said Act of Parliament, forfeit to the Owners of the said Ship all his or their Wages or Pay that may be then due; and that in case the said Ship should be taken, lost, or carried away (which God prevent) there shall be no Wages due to them the said Mates, Men, and Mariners, or any of them, other than they have received before or ought to have received at the Ship's delivering Port, according to the true Intent and Meaning hereof hereafter expressed, any Thing herein contained, or any Law, Usage, or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding. In Consideration whereof the said Stephen Madge doth hereby covenant and agree, to and with the said Mates, Men, and Mariners, to pay them their respective Wages (to wit) the same Sum by the Month, and no more, which is set down over-against their respective Names, subscribed to the general Receipt hereon indorsed, One Moiety of which shall become due at the Second Port of Delivery, in that Currency or Proclamation Money, and all the Residue Sterling on her safe Arrival at her Port of Discharge in Great Britain. And it is hereby agreed, that in case any or either of the said Mates, Men, and Mariners shall enter himself or themselves into His Majesty's Service by Land, or be impressed on Board any of His Majesty's Ships of War, or shall happen to die before the said Ship's Arrival at her Port of Discharge in Great Britain, that then and in either of the said Cases all the Wages due to such Person or Persons so entering himself or themselves, or be so impressed into His Majesty's Service, shall be paid in the Currency of the Island, Place, or Proclamation Money, where the said Ship shall be discharged and reloaded in America, any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. And it is further agreed between the said Parties hereto, that the said Wages shall not begin or commence before the said Ship's Departure from the Port of Bristol. And lastly, it is agreed by and between the said Parties hereto, that in case any Difference, Quarrel, or Controversy, shall arise between the said Stephen Madge, or his Successor, and the Mates, Men, and Mariners, or any of them, either on Account of any Thing in these Presents contained,

tained, or any other Matter or Thing whatsoever, that shall happen during the said Voyage, all such Matters and Differences shall, within Twenty Days after the said Ship's Arrival at her Port of Discharge in Great Britain, be referred to Three indifferent Persons, to be chosen by the said Stephen Madge, or his Successors, or Successor, Master or Commander of the said Ship, and such of the said Mates, Men, and Mariners respectively, or their Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, whom it may concern; the Award or Determination of any Two such indifferent Persons to be chosen as aforesaid, to be final and conclusive, and the Bonds of Award of sufficient Penalty shall be entered into by the Parties for that Purpose. And it is agreed, if any Action, Suit, or Prosecution, either at Common Law, or Court of Admiralty, or elsewhere, shall be brought, sued, or prosecuted before, or until Refusal to submit to such Reference as aforesaid, the Person or Persons against whom such Action, Suit, or Prosecution as may be brought, sued, or commenced, shall be entitled to Recovery by any Action or Arrest, or any other lawful Method, of and from the Person or Persons who shall commence such Action, Suit, or Prosecution as aforesaid, the Sum of Fifty Pounds of lawful Money of Great Britain. In Witness whereof the Parties to these Presents have hereunto interchangeably set their Hands and Seals, the Day and Year first above written.

Charles Sloper, Mate	—	—	(L. S.)	the Mark of	Tho ^s X Lace, D ^o	—	—	(L. S.)
James Bungey, 2d Mate	—	—	(L. S.)	the Mark of	Robert X Purdie, D ^o	—	—	(L. S.)
Benjamin Kirby	—	—	(L. S.)	the Mark of	5 James X Brawn, Half D ^o	—	—	(L. S.)
Abraham Webber	—	—	(L. S.)	the Mark of	Henry X Robertson, D ^o	—	—	(L. S.)
Charles Vachell, Surgeon	—	—	(L. S.)	the Mark of	W ^m X Johns, Half Seamen	—	—	(L. S.)
George Kennedy	—	—	(L. S.)	the Mark of	Edw ^d X Hilman, Boy	—	—	(L. S.)
35 John Saunders	—	—	(L. S.)	the Mark of	Tho ^s X Paran, D ^o	—	—	(L. S.)
William Lewis	—	—	(L. S.)	the Mark of	William Woodman, D ^o	—	—	(L. S.)
William Horwood	—	—	(L. S.)	the Mark of	Rob ^t Brodrick, D ^o	—	—	(L. S.)
John Cunnifon	—	—	(L. S.)	the Mark of	John Trim, D ^o	—	—	(L. S.)
the Mark of				the Mark of	Will. X Hutchings	—	—	(L. S.)
Tho ^s X Bracey	—	—	(L. S.)	the Mark of	Will. X Williams, Seaman	—	—	(L. S.)
15 Thomas Burcham	—	—	(L. S.)	the Mark of	John X Shaw, D ^o	—	—	(L. S.)
the Mark of				the Mark of	James Tiertell, Boatwain	—	—	(L. S.)
Abr ^m X Hutchings, Seaman	—	—	(L. S.)	the Mark of	Edward Gwitt, Boy	—	—	(L. S.)
Joseph Collins, D ^o .	—	—	(L. S.)	the Mark of	Abr ^m Clark a Boy, his Mark X	—	—	(L. S.)
the Mark of				the Mark of	Frank X Kelly	—	—	(L. S.)
John X Templeton, D ^o	—	—	(L. S.)	the Mark of	William Honiball	—	—	(L. S.)
the Mark of				the Mark of	John Potter, Seaman	—	—	(L. S.)
Tho ^s X Grimes, D ^o	—	—	(L. S.)	the Mark of	John X Woodhouse, D ^o	—	—	(L. S.)
the Mark of				the Mark of				
Dan ^l X Shipton, D ^o	—	—	(L. S.)	the Mark of				
the Mark of				the Mark of				
Tho ^s X Gillespy, D ^o	—	—	(L. S.)	the Mark of				
Tho ^s Carpenter, D ^o	—	—	(L. S.)	the Mark of				
John Quin, D ^o	—	—	(L. S.)	the Mark of				
the Mark of				the Mark of				
John X Johnson, D ^o	—	—	(L. S.)	the Mark of				
the Mark of				the Mark of				
W ^m X Smith, D ^o	—	—	(L. S.)	the Mark of				
the Mark of				the Mark of				
Elver X Ellis, D ^o	—	—	(L. S.)	the Mark of				
the Mark of				the Mark of				
Will. X Osman, D ^o	—	—	(L. S.)	the Mark of				

Witness

THO^s BROWN.

Bristol.—Muster Rolls, &c:

PART II.

We, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, do severally acknowledge to have received from the within-named Stephen Madge, the several Sums of Money set down over-against our respective Names, in full for Two Months Pay within mentioned to be paid to us.

N ^o	M E N ' S N A M E S .				Stations.	Wages per Month.		Wages advanced.	
1	Stephen Madge	—	—	—	Mas ^r	5	—	10	—
2	Cha ^s Sloper	—	—	—	Mate	4	—	8	—
3	Ja ^s Bungey	—	—	—	2 ^d D ^o	3	—	6	—
4	Benj ⁿ Kirby	—	—	—	3 ^d D ^o	2	10	5	—
5	Alex ^r Webber	—	—	—	4 th D ^o	2	10	5	—
6	Cha ^s Vachell	—	—	—	Surgeon	4	—	8	—
7	Geo. Kennedy	—	—	—	D ^o Mate	2	10	5	—
8	John Saunders	—	—	—	Carp ^r	4	10	9	—
9	W ^m Lewis	—	—	—	Mate	1	15	3	10
10	W ^m Horwood	—	—	—	Cooper	3	5	6	10
11	John Cunnifon	—	—	—	Cook	1	15	3	10
12	Tho ^s Bray	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ Seaman	1	8	2	16
13	Tho ^s Burcham	—	—	—	Steward	1	15	3	10
14	Abr ^m Hutchings	—	—	—	Seaman	1	10	3	—
15	Ja ^s Conway	—	—	—	D ^o	1	10	3	—
16	Ja ^s Collins	—	—	—	D ^o	1	10	3	—
17	Ja ^s Templeton	—	—	—	D ^o	1	10	3	—
18	Tho ^s Grimes	—	—	—	D ^o	1	10	3	—
19	Dan ⁱ Shipton	—	—	—	D ^o	1	10	3	—
20	Tho ^s Gillipfy	—	—	—	D ^o	1	10	3	—
21	Tho ^s Carpenter	—	—	—	D ^o	1	10	3	—
22	John Quin	—	—	—	D ^o	1	10	3	—
23	John Johnson	—	—	—	D ^o	1	10	3	—
24	Will. Smith	—	—	—	D ^o	1	10	3	—
25	Elver Ellis	—	—	—	D ^o	1	10	3	—
26	John Leaden	—	—	—	D ^o	1	10	3	—
27	William Ofman	—	—	—	D ^o	1	10	3	—
28	Tho ^s Low	—	—	—	D ^o	1	10	3	—
29	Rob ^t Purdie	—	—	—	D ^o	1	10	3	—
30	Ja ^s Brown	—	—	—	Half D ^o	1	5	2	10
31	Henry Robertson	—	—	—	D ^o	1	5	2	10
32	William Johns	—	—	—	D ^o	1	5	2	10
33	Edw ^d Hilman	—	—	—	Boy	1	5	2	10
34	Tho ^s Paran	—	—	—	D ^o	1	—	1	—
35	William Woodman	—	—	—	D ^o	1	—	1	—
36	Robert Broderick	—	—	—	D ^o	1	—	2	—
37	John Trim	—	—	—	D ^o	1	—	2	—
38	John Warder	—	—	—	Landsman	1	5	2	10
39	William Hutchings	—	—	—	Seaman	1	10	3	—
40	James Edwards	—	—	—	Armourer	1	10	3	—
41	Will. Williams	—	—	—	Seaman	1	10	3	—
42	John Shaw	—	—	—	D ^o	1	10	3	—
43	James Turtell	—	—	—	Boatswain	2	10	5	—
44	Edw ^d Gwilt	—	—	—	A Boy	—	15	1	10
45	Abr ^m Clark	—	—	—	D ^o	—	10	1	—
46	Frank Kelly	—	—	—	D ^o	—	10	1	—
47	Will. Honeyball	—	—	—	Half Seaman	1	8	1	8
48	John Potter	—	—	—	Seaman	1	10	3	—
49	John Woodhouse	—	—	—	D ^o	1	10	3	—

Bristol—Dartmouth—Liverpool.—Muster Rolls, &c.

An ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Seamen that were lost in the Vessels trading from the Port of Bristol to the West Indies, as appears by the Muster Rolls returned to the Merchant Venturers of the same City, the Trustees there for the Collection and Management of the Fund for the Relief and Support of Disabled Seamen, &c. under the Act of Parliament of 20th Geo. 2nd Cap. 38.

From 29th September 1786 to 29th September 1787 inclusive — Nineteen
 From 29th September 1787 to 29th September 1788 inclusive — Seventeen.

Signed.

J E R. OSBORNE,

Clerk to the said Society of Merchant Venturers.

Muster Rolls received from the Collector and Comptroller of the Port of Dartmouth.

An ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Seamen that were lost in the Vessels trading from this Port to Newfoundland, from Michaelmas 1786 to Michaelmas 1787, so far as the same appears from the Muster Rolls of the said Ships.

	Number of Men drowned.	Number of Men died on the Voyage.	Total Number of Men lost.
	21	5	26

Custom House,
 dated 11th March, 1789.

NICH^s BROOKING, Collector.
 JOHN BROWN, Comp^r.

Liverpool.—Muster Rolls, &c.

ANSWERS, &c. FROM THE COLLECTOR AND COMPTROLLER OF THE CUSTOMS.

1788.
 Nov. 13th.

1st. What is the Form of a Muster Roll in this Port?

It contains the Names of the Officers and Seamen that were on Board the Vessel at her Departure from this Port, and of such as were shipped Abroad, with the Times when any, and which of them, died, were killed, drowned, ran away, or were discharged, here or Abroad, and the Time of the Ship's sailing hence.

N. B. Herewith are two Rolls, filled up in the usual Form.

2d. Does it distinguish the Time when, and the Place where, the Seamen belonging to each Ship are entered on Board, and either die, run away, or are discharged?

It distinguishes the Time, but not the Place; it is however understood, that the First Date of Entry relates to those Men only who were shipped here, and the subsequent Dates to those who were taken on Board at Africa or the West Indies; and from the Dates it may easily be ascertained whether any, and which, of the Men were discharged Abroad, or whether they were brought Home and discharged on their Arrival here.

3d. Does the Muster Roll ever shew what is become of the Seaman who is run away or discharged, or give an Account of the Disease of which he died?

It does not ascertain any of these Particulars.

4th. Do the Master or Owners of the Ship swear to the Truth of this Muster Roll, or are any Questions put to them upon Oath concerning it, or is it signed by the Master?

It is signed by the Master; but it is not the Practice to interrogate either him or the Owners of the Vessel upon Oath respecting it, or to require them to swear to the Truth of it.

5th. Do you believe that these Muster Rolls are in general correct, and contain a true Account of the several Facts before stated, particularly of the Times when each Seaman is entered, or dies, runs away, or is discharged? and if defective in any of these Particulars, assign the probable Causes of such Defect.

When Application is made to the Trustees of the Seamen's Hospital here for Relief, by Persons who have a Claim thereon, Reference is had to the Muster Rolls to see that such Persons are entitled to Relief from the Fund; and as on these Occasions we cannot find, after a strict Enquiry, that any Mistakes have been discovered, there is Reason to conclude that the Rolls are in general correct, and contain true Accounts of the Times when each Seaman is entered, or dies, runs away, or is discharged; and, as the Information which the Rolls afford is sufficient to conduct the Business of the Hospital, no other Particulars have been required. This, we apprehend, is the Cause why these Documents are defective with regard to some Parts of the preceding Queries.

6th. What Number of Seamen do Ships employed in the African or West Indian Trade usually carry, in Proportion to their Tonnage? And of this Number, what is the Proportion of seasoned and experienced Sailors? What is the Proportion of new or green Men? and what of Apprentices?

The Number of Seamen employed in the African Trade is not proportioned to the Tonnage of the Vessels, the Number of Men belonging to the Ships being regulated by the Number of Africans intended to be purchased, and by the Nature of the Trade at that Part of the Coast where the Purchases are to be made. Vessels intended for the Windward Coast of Africa take more Seamen than Vessels of the same Burthen that go for an equal Number of Africans to other Parts of the Coast, by at least a Sixth Part. On the Windward Coast the Trade is carried on by Boats manned from the respective Ships, and that Mode of trading occasions Vessels employed therein to have more Men than other Vessels that trade to other Places on the Coast. The African and West Indian Ships are manned very differently. Those in the latter Trade have generally One Man or Boy to every 15 Tons; One Half of their Crews are experienced Seamen, and the other Half Apprentices; this is the Manner in which those constantly employed in that Trade are in general navigated. African Ships are generally manned with seasoned or experienced Seamen to the Amount of One Half of the Crew, including Officers; Three Eighths inexperienced Sailors, One Sixteenth new or green Men, and One Sixteenth Apprentices and Boys not indentured but engaged to serve during the Voyage. Those that have only been employed in inland Navigation, or in the Rivers, in small Vessels and Boats, contiguous to this Port, or that have made but One Voyage to some Foreign Port, are considered as inexperienced Seamen. A Vessel of the Burthen of 300 Tons, employed in the West Indian Trade, is navigated by about Twenty Men and Boys; Vessels of Half that Burthen, employed on the Windward Coast of Africa, have about Thirty Men and Boys each, of the several Descriptions before stated.

In the Time of War, Three Eighths of the Crews of Vessels in the African Trade are new or green Men, exclusive of inferior Seamen and Boys.

7th. Are the Monthly Wages of the Seamen employed in the African Trade the same, or greater, or less, than the Wages of those employed in the West Indian Trade? Do they receive any Part of their Wages in Africa, or in the West Indies, and is such Part paid in British Coin, or in any other Manner; and if not paid in British Coin, is such Part rated according to its Value in Sterling, or according to the Currency of the Place where they receive it? and if in any Respect the Wages of the Seamen employed in these Trades, or the Manner of their being paid, are different, you are desired to assign the probable Causes of such Difference?

The Wages of Seamen employed in the African Trade are 40 s. per Month for those that are experienced, and 30 s. per Month for the inferior ones. Part of their Wages is paid in the West Indies, in the Currency of the Place where they receive it. The Monthly Wages of the Seamen in the West India Trade is 30 s. the Whole of which they receive, upon their Return to this Port, in British Coin.

It is not in our Power to assign any Cause for this Difference in the Mode of Payment, and the most experienced Persons do not know when or why it was first adopted.

8th. What are the Articles usually entered into by Seamen, when they engage to serve on Board Ships employed in the African Trade? and what are the Articles usually entered into by Seamen, when they engage to serve on Board Ships employed in the West Indian or other Trades?

Copies of the Articles mentioned are transmitted herewith.

9th. Are West Indian or African Ships usually navigated with a greater, or less, Number of Seamen in their Return Home, than in their Voyage from Great Britain? and do the Seamen employed in either of these Trades, frequently leave their Ships, without being compelled to do so, when they come to the West Indies; and in what Manner is the Deficiency in such Case supplied?

The West Indian Ships bring Home as many, and sometimes more Men than they take hence. Most of the African Vessels are navigated with a less Number of Seamen on their Return to this Country, than they were on their Outward Passage. Many Men leave their Vessels in the West Indies; for which various Reasons are assigned. It is urged, that Indifference with regard to, and Neglect of their Men, on the Part of their Masters, who wish to keep the Expence of their Voyage as low as possible, are the Causes which induce the Seamen to leave their Vessels. In Excuse for the Masters, it is said, that the bad Behaviour of the Sailors is frequently the Occasion. Perhaps both these Reasons may operate. With regard to the ill Treatment of the Men, much depends on the Disposition of the superior Officers; and Seamen in general are an inconsiderate Race; they are seldom contented. When they quit an African Ship in the West Indies, they enter on Board some other, often with another African Vessel belonging to this Port: Others of them engage themselves on Board Vessels employed in other Trades; and some enter on Board the King's Ships. Most of the African Vessels return Home with small Cargoes, and they are worked with fewer Men than they took out.

10th. Do you believe that the Sailors that run away, and are discharged from African or West Indian Ships, either in Africa or in the West Indies, usually return Home, and in what Manner; and if they do not return Home, can you say what becomes of them?

We are of Opinion, that the Sailors that run away, and are discharged from these Vessels, either in Africa or in the West Indies, do usually return Home, by engaging on Board other British Vessels; some, no Doubt, die, and others find Employment in navigating the small Vessels which go from one Island to another in the West Indies: Those that are said to be discharged in Africa, are not sent on Shore, but are transferred from one Vessel to some other, or are employed in the small Craft engaged in trading there, and frequently belonging to the same Owners as the Vessel in which they went hence.

11th. Do the Sailors that are employed in the African Ships, usually return Home in a worse State of Health, or are they more subject to become blind, or to have sore Legs and Swellings, than those employed in other Trades, particularly in Trades carried on between the Tropics; and if they are, in what Proportion; and can you assign the probable Causes thereof?

The Sailors employed in these Vessels frequently return Home in a worse State of Health than those employed in the West Indian or other Trades (the African and West Indian Ships are the only ones which trade to the Countries lying between the Tropics, from this Port) and they often go out in a more debilitated State: They are more subject to become blind, and to have sore Legs and Swellings.

It appears that, in the Course of the last 40 Years, 31 blind Sailors have been admitted on the Books of the Hospital here, from Vessels in the African Trade, and only Two in the same Period from Vessels in all other Trades; but whether more Sailors have been admitted into the Liverpool Infirmary, from the African Vessels, on Account of sore Legs and Swellings, than from other Vessels, cannot be determined, as the Books of the House do not mention the Employments of the Patients. In the Year 1786, 792 Patients were taken into the House, of which 31 died.—In 1787, 965 were admitted, and 31 of them died; of those admitted in the former Year, 82 had sore Legs and Swellings, and of those in the latter Year 105. On the 21st of October last, 118 Patients were on the Books of the House; of that Number, 41 had been admitted on Account of sore Legs and Swellings, 29 of these were found to be Sailors, 13 of which had been discharged from African Vessels, and 16 from Ships employed in other Trades.—These Diseases are attributed to the Men's having been employed in cutting Wood on the African Coast, and in procuring Water there; to the constant Use of Salt Provisions; and to Neglect, Want of Cleanliness, and bad Accommodations; and we can with Truth report, that the Practice of trading on that Part of the Coast where the Smokes most prevail, at an improper Season of the Year, is the Cause of some of the Men becoming blind.

12th. Do the Seamen employed in the African Trade, in general, express Dissatisfaction at the Nature of the Trade, or Climate, or at the Treatment they receive in it, more than they do in other Trades, and do they, in Consequence thereof, leave this Trade to go into other Trades? and assign, if you can, the probable Causes of any of the Circumstances before-mentioned?

The Seamen, in general, do not express Dissatisfaction at the Nature of the Trade, or the Climate; but we are of Opinion, they do meet with severe Treatment from some of the Masters, and other Officers; but in so large a Number of Vessels as are employed in this Trade, undoubtedly there are Commanders who treat their People with great Humanity. We are informed that some Men leave this, and engage in other Trades, and afterward return to it again; and it is probable, that the Cause of their first quitting it may have been Severity Abroad, and Disagreements about Wages and Charges.

These Remarks are submitted, with the greatest Respect, by

Custom-House, Liverpool,
13th Nov. 1788.

AR. ONSLOW, Collr.
E. RIGBY, Comp'r.

Liverpool.—Muster Rolls, &c.

PART II.

Port of LIVERPOOL.—A Muster Roll for the Fisher, Isaac Nixon, Master, from Africa.

Received from the Officers of the Customs.

MEN'S NAMES.	Place of Abode.	Time when entered.	Time when discharged, run, slain, killed, drowned, hurt, or wounded.	No of Months and Days on Board.	
				M.	D.
Isaac Nixon	Liverpool	30th October 1787	discharged 10th Sept. 1788	10	11
John Hewitt	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
John Givan	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
Peter Garty	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
Samuel Gamble	—	D°	D° — 1st March	4	1
John Welch	—	D°	D° — 10th Sept.	10	11
Paul Gautier	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
George Wilkinfon	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
David Fairfield	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
John Pritchard	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
Hugh M'Dougale	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
John Fairfield	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
Joseph Ginning	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
Nath. Stephens	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
Joseph Bowen	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
William Grant	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
Duncan Lamont	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
George Williams	—	D°	D° — 1st March	4	1
James M'Quilton	—	D°	D° — 10th Sept.	10	11
John Clark	—	D°	died 19th May	6	19
John Bryen	—	D°	discharged 10th Sept.	10	11
William Hodgson	—	D°	D° — 1st March	4	1
Robert Percival	—	D°	D° — 10th Sept.	10	11
John Ruce	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
John Willson	—	D°	killed 1st May	6	1
Robert Chamney	—	D°	died 18th D°	6	18
Andrew Scott	—	D°	discharged 10th Sept.	10	11
Thomas Willson	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
Hugh Hughes	—	D°	died 29th May	6	29
John Chambers	—	D°	killed 24th Feb.	3	25
James M'Clair	—	D°	discharged 10th Sept.	10	11
John Jayson	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
Thomas Usher	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
Jos. Osburne	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
William Marrs	—	D°	D° — 24th Dec. 1787	1	24
Israel Evening	—	D°	D° — 10th Sept. 1788	10	11
Howard Bowers	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
James Watts	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
Jonathan Pearson	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
William Clark	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
Benjamin Rowland	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
William Jones	—	D°	D° — 1st March	4	1
John Davies	—	D°	D° — 10th Sept.	10	11
John Fisher	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
Rob. Wrigglesworth	—	D°	D° — 1st March	4	1
John Lockhart	—	D°	died 10th June	7	11
Mathew Roach	—	2d February 1788	discharged 10th Sept.	7	8
Anthony Atton	—	30th October 1787	D° — D°	10	11
Joseph Downs	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
William Austin	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
John M'Namara	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
Richard Roberts	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11
William Thomas	—	D°	D° — D°	10	11

Custom House, Liverpool, 13th Nov. 1788.

Signed, ISAAC NIXON Master.

481 10 £. s. d.
12 — 8

This is to certify, That it is not the Practice in this Port, to require the Masters and Owners to swear to the Truth of their Muster Rolls, or are any Questions put to them upon Oath; but it is the invariable Practice to require the Master or Owner to sign each Muster Roll.

M. CLEGG,

Receiver of the Money due to the Merchant Seamen's Hospital.

This Vessel sailed from this Port the 30th October 1787, and arrived here the 10th Sept. 1788. It appears that One Seaman was discharged in December and Five in March; that was on the Coast of Africa, when it is often the Practice to put them on Board of other Vessels, often belonging to the same Owner; and those discharged in May were discharged in the West Indies; and the Seamen shipped in February were shipped on the Coast of Africa.

LIVERPOOL.—A Muster Roll for the Bark from Africa and Dominica.

Received from the Officers of the Customs 17th October 1788.

MEN'S NAMES.	Places of Abode.	Time when entered.	Time when discharged, run, slain, killed, drowned, hurt, or wounded.	No of Months and Days on Board.	
				M.	D.
John Davis —	Liverpool	18 August 1786	3 Sept. 1788 discharged	24	16
Thomas Robinson —	—	D°	D° — — D°	24	16
Robert Blackstock —	—	D°	Died 26th September 1787	13	8
Francis Christian —	—	D°	Discharged 14th April 1788	19	27
James Pollard —	—	D°	D° — 27th Dec. 1787	16	9
Thomas Roberts —	—	D°	D° — 3d Sept. 1788	24	16
John Rawlinson —	—	D°	D° — 27th Oct. 1787	14	9
Thomas Christwaite —	—	D°	D° — 14th April 1788	19	27
John Martin —	—	D°	D° — D°	19	27
William Ellworthy —	—	D°	Died — 23d Feb. 1787	6	5
Henry Billop —	—	D°	Discharged 14th April 1788	19	27
John Mafon —	—	D°	D° — 3d September	24	16
Thomas Bufton —	—	D°	D° — 14th April	19	27
J. D. Kings —	—	26 December 1787	D° — 3d September	8	8
Alexander Munrow —	—	18 August 1786	D° — 14th April	19	27
Samuel Jones —	—	D°	D° — 14th D°	19	27
William Williams —	—	D°	D° — 27th Oct. 1787	14	9
William Pyeman —	—	D°	Died — 29th April	8	11
James Martin —	—	D°	Discharged 14th D° 1788	19	27
Robert Stole —	—	D°	D° — 3d September	24	16
Thomas Parr —	—	D°	D° — D°	24	16
Francis Smartfool —	—	D°	D° — 14th April	19	27
William Loveday —	—	D°	D° — D°	19	27
Christian Guy —	—	D°	Died — 18th August 1787	12	—
William Stocken —	—	D°	D° — 29th Jan. 1788	17	11
Joseph Hall —	—	D°	Discharged 3d September	24	16
John Lynch —	—	D°	D° — D°	24	16
Thomas Watfon —	—	D°	D° — D°	24	16
Thomas Gregory —	—	D°	D° — D°	24	16
Alexander Stewart —	—	D°	D° — D°	24	16
Boafwaines Coffee —	—	26 November	D° — 10th Nov. 1787	11	15
Samuel Knight —	—	17 June 1788	D° — 3d Sept. 1788	2	17
James Trott —	—	22 July	D° — D°	1	12
James Watfon —	—	5 D°	D° — D°	1	29
Nicholas Redfon —	—	3 D°	D° — D°	2	—
Arthur Ford —	—	17 June	D° — 20th July	1	3
William Marth —	—	18 July	D° — 3d September	1	16
Francis Charles —	—	18 August 1786	D° — 14th April	19	27
				621	5
				15	10 7

Custom House, Liverpool, 13th November 1788.

Signed, JOHN DAVIS, Master.

This is to certify, That it is not the Practice in this Port to require the Masters or Owners to swear to the Truth of their Muster Rolls, or are any Questions put to them upon Oath; but it is the invariable Practice to require the Master or Owner to sign each Muster Roll.

M. CLEGG,

Receiver of the Money due to the Merchant Seamen's Hospital.

This Vessel sailed from this Port the 18th August 1786, and returned here the 3d September 1788. Those discharged in October, November, and December 1787, and January 1788, were discharged on the Coast of Africa; and those discharged in April were discharged in the West Indies; and those shipped in November 1786, and December 1787, were shipped on the Coast of Africa; and those shipped in June or July were shipped in the West Indies.

FORM OF ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

Received from the Officers of the Customs.

N. B. The Original is printed.

ARTICLES agreed upon for manning and fitting out on a Voyage to
the Ship Master.

Port of Liverpool,
Day of 178

Then contracted and agreed, between the several Persons whose Names are hereunto subscribed, being the Officers, Mariners, Sailors, and others, now agreeing to enter on Board the good Ship or Vessel called the _____ whereof _____ is Master, lying in the Port of Liverpool, on the one Part, and the said the Master of the said Vessel, for and in Behalf of the Owners, of the other Part: That the Officers, Mariners, Sailors, and others, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, in Consideration of the Sums advanced respectively to them, and set opposite to their several Names, and of the Monthly Wages also set down to their respective Names, do severally and immediately agree to repair on Board, and proceed in the said Vessel, and duly to serve in their several Capacities and Stations as placed herein to their respective Names, in her now intended Voyage, from Liverpool to _____ and from thence back to the Port of Liverpool, or some other her discharging Port in Great Britain or Ireland.

That the Wages, or Monthly Pay, to grow due to the said Officers, Sailors, and others, belonging to the said Vessel, for their Service on Board thereof this present Voyage, shall be paid to and accepted by them within Thirty Days after the Vessel's Arrival at Liverpool, or Ten Days after her Discharge in Great Britain; and the said Master of the said Vessel, doth agree to pay the said Wages accordingly:—Provided nevertheless, that in case the Master, or any of the Officers, Sailors, or others, belonging to the said Vessel, shall happen to die on their Passage to _____ or when trading there, or on her Passage to, or at the Place of the Delivery of her Cargo, the Wages of such Person or Persons shall be paid to his or their Executors Thirty Days after the Vessel's Arrival at Liverpool, or Ten Days after her Discharge in Great Britain or Ireland.

And none of the said Wages, or Monthly Pay, agreed for as aforesaid, shall commence until the Departure of the said Vessel from the aforesaid Port of Liverpool; and that the advanced Wages of them respectively received shall be deducted and allowed to the Owners and Freighters of the said Vessel, wheresoever the First Payment of, their Wages shall be paid.

And it is further covenanted with the said Master, by the said Officers, Sailors, and others, belonging to the aforesaid Vessel, severally and respectively, That each and every of them are duly qualified and capable to perform their respective Duties and Parts in the several Qualities and Stations they are now entered and shipped; and in case it shall appear upon a due Examination, in the Judgment of the said Master of the said Vessel, or other its Chief Commander for the Time being, and Three or more of the other principal Officers of the said Vessel, that any of the said Persons are not qualified, but are incapable to act agreeable to the Capacity or Station in which such Person is shipped as aforesaid, such Person or Persons so adjudged unqualified shall make, or allow such Abatement to be made, in his Wages as the said Master and Officers for that Purpose shall adjudge and determine, in Writing signed by them; and the said Person or Persons so adjudged unqualified shall stand to and abide such Determination of the said Master and Officers.

And further it is declared and agreed, That if any of the Officers, Sailors, and others, subscribing this Contract, shall desert or quit the Service of the said Vessel, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of these Presents, or shall mutiny, or cause to stir up any Mutiny, or shall assault or strike the Master, or Commanding Officer for the Time being, of the said Vessel, or shall embezzle any Part of the said Vessel's Cargo, or if any Person or Persons belonging to the said Ship shall take in or bring on Board, without the Knowledge of the Master, any Goods contrary to the Act of Parliament lately made for that Purpose, such Person or Persons shall be under the Punishment inflicted by Law, forfeit to the Owners of the said Vessel all his Wages then due, and all and every his or their Goods and Chattels then on Board the said Ship or Vessel. And it is hereby declared, That a voluntary leaving or quitting the Service of the Vessel above Forty-eight Hours, without a Discharge first had in Writing, from the Commander of the said Vessel for the Time being, shall be deemed a Desertion, within the Intent and Meaning of these Presents.

And Lastly, It is hereby declared and agreed, That in case any of the Officers or Sailors shall disobey, or refuse to perform the reasonable Commands of the Master of the said Vessel, and that

that it shall appear so to the Judgment of, and accordingly certified in Writing by Three or more of the principal Officers of the said Vessel, with the Matter wherein such Disobedience consisted, every such Officer or Sailor shall forfeit such Sums to the Owners as shall in such Certificates be appointed, not exceeding One Month's Pay for every such Offence. And that the said Mariners shall also discharge the said Vessel, according to the Custom of this Port. In Witness whereof, they have hereunto set their Hands and Seals, having signed Duplicates of the same Tenor and Date.

[illegible]

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT FOR A VOYAGE TO AFRICA AND AMERICA,
Received from the Officers of the Customs.

The Original is a printed Form.

Liverpool,

178

Articles of Agreement, indented, made, entered into, and concluded upon,
between Master of the Ship

of Liverpool, on the one Part; and the Officers, Seamen, and Mariners,
engaging to enter on Board the said Ship, on the other Part; for the Purpose of
navigating the said Ship, during her present intended Voyage, for which she is
now fitting at the said Port, and then to proceed to Africa and America, and from
thence back to Liverpool, or other Port of Discharge in Great Britain, when the
said Voyage will be ended, and not sooner; viz.

That for and in Consideration of the Sums advanced, and Monthly, or other Wages and
Privileges, against each respective Officer, Seaman, or other Mariner's Name hereunto set,
they severally shall and will immediately repair on Board the said Ship, and perform the above-
mentioned Voyage; and the said Master doth hereby agree with, and hire the said Officers,
Seamen, and Mariners, and others, for the said Voyage, at such Monthly or other Wages and
Privileges: To commence on the Day the said Ship proceeds past the Black Rock to Sea,
and continue until the Ship's Arrival at her Port of Discharge, when all Wages due are to be
paid in Thirty Days from the Time of such Arrival, and not sooner.

And it is hereby further agreed, That One Half of the Wages of each Officer, Seaman,
Mariner, or others, from the Time of the Ship's Departure from the Black Rock, and until
she hath been One Month at her final delivering Port in America, shall be paid unto the said
Persons, in the Current Money of such delivering Port, each Shilling of which is to be
paid and received as if it was Sterling; and the Half Wages of all Persons that may die, in
the Course of the said Voyage, to be subject to such Exchange, and the said Master
doth hereby agree to pay the said Wages accordingly. If there be no established Currency
at the Place of Delivery, or if the Place of Delivery be on the Continent of America,
it is agreed, that the said Half Wages shall be paid at the Rate of Forty per Cent.

And the said Officers, Seamen, Mariners, and others, do hereby severally promise and
oblige themselves to do their Duty, and obey all the lawful Commands of the said Master,
or other their superior Officer on Board the said Ship, in Craft or Boats employed in the
Service of the said Ship, or on Shore, during the Term of the said Voyage, readily and wil-
lingly, as becomes good and faithful Seamen and Servants; and shall at all Places where
the said Ship shall put in, or anchor at, during the said Voyage, do their best Endeavours
for the Preservation of the said Ship and her Cargo, and not neglect or refuse to do their
Duty by Day or Night; nor shall they go out of the said Ship, or any of them, under any
Pretence whatsoever, without Leave being first had and obtained from the said Master or
other Commanding Officer for the Time being; that in Default thereof, they will not only
be liable to the Penalties mentioned in the Act of Parliament, made 2d of George II. for
the better Regulation of Seamen in the Merchants Service, &c. but will further, in Case
they, or any of them, shall desert or absent themselves, or himself, on any Account what-
soever, for Forty-eight Hours or upwards, without Leave of the Master first being had in
Writing, be liable to forfeit, and do hereby severally agree to forfeit to the Owners of the
said Ship, all the Wages then due, and every their Goods and Chattels, &c. on Board the
said Ship, renouncing, by these Presents, all Right, Title, Demand, and Pretension thereunto
for ever, for themselves, their Heirs, Executors, and Administrators.

And it is hereby further agreed by the said Parties, That each and every lawful Command
the said Master, or his Successor, shall think necessary hereafter to issue, for the more effec-
tual Government of the said Ship, the Suppression of Drunkenness, Immorality, and Vice
of every Species, shall be strictly complied with, under the Penalty of forfeiting One Month's
Pay to the Owners of the said Ship, for each separate Offence, by every Person so disobeying.

And it is further agreed by the said Parties, That no Officer, Seaman, or other Person,
shall be entitled to, or demand, any Monthly or other Wages or Privileges, or any Part
thereof, until the said Ship arrives at her final Port of Discharge in America, and then only
the Half Wages, in Currency, as before-mentioned; and whatsoever Damage or Loss may hap-
pen to the said Ship, her Stores, or her Cargo, through Neglect, Embezzlement, or Insuffi-
ciency of any of the said Officers, Mariners, &c. the full Value shall be made good to the
Owners of the Ship, out of their Wages, and other Perquisites and Properties, of all or every
Person belonging to the said Ship; and it shall be lawful for the Owners, or their Represen-
tative, to stop and withhold such Value on settling their respective Accounts.

And it is hereby further agreed, That any Person or Persons that shall mutiny, or endea-
vour to excite a Mutiny, or that shall strike the said Master, or other principal Officer of the
said Ship, or behave in a riotous or disorderly Manner on Board the said Ship, Boats, or Craft,
shall, besides the Punishments inflicted by Law, forfeit to the Owners of the said Ship all
the Wages then due, and all Goods and Chattels on Board the said Ship, belonging to any
such Offender or Offenders.

And it is hereby further agreed, That every Person that shall wage and enter himself on Board the said Ship, in a Station that he is not sufficiently qualified for, on such Insufficiency being apparent to the Master, and any other Two principal Officers of the said Ship, all such disqualified Persons shall be subject and liable to such a Reduction of Monthly, or other Wages and Privileges, as shall seem meet and fitting to the said Master and Two principal Officers to award, and all such Awards shall be final. And it is further agreed, That the Officers, Seamen, Mariners, &c. shall, according to the Custom of this Port, discharge the homeward Cargo, and clear the Ship Inwards, or pay the Expence of Porters to discharge it, and clear the said Ship, in lieu of themselves.

If any Officers, Sailors, or Landmen enter, or are taken into the King's Service, during the Voyage, then the said Officers, Sailors, or Landmen, agree to receive the full Amount of their Wages in the Currency of such Island, each Shilling of which to be paid and received as if it were Sterling.

That, for the full and due Performance of each and every of the above-mentioned Articles, and in Acknowledgment of their being satisfactory, and without Compulsion, or any other clandestine Means being used, we have, in Testimony thereof, voluntarily affixed our Hands, the Month and Day against our Names as hereunder respectively written.

It is further agreed, That if any of the Mariners, &c. enter on Board a Man of War in the West Indies, and are entitled to any Wages, they shall be paid in Dollars, valued at Six Shillings and Eight Pence each : And all Money advanced Abroad to be valued at that Rate, and be considered as Sterling in all Respects whatsoever.

Sealed and Delivered in }
the Presence of }

[illegible]

*Answers, &c. from the Committee of Trustees for the Management of
the Seamen's Hospital.*

1788.
Nov. 26.

I. A Muster Roll comprizes the Names of the Officers, Seamen, and others, on Board the Vessel at the Time of her sailing from hence, and likewise the Names of such as were taken on Board during the Voyage, with the particular Times when any of them died, were killed, drowned, discharged, or deserted. A Copy of which is herewith transmitted.

II. It distinguishes the Time when, but not the Place where, the Seamen and others are entered on Board, died, were killed, drowned, discharged, or deserted; but their Lordships will be pleased to observe, that the earliest Date in the Third Column relates to those only who were shipped here, and the subsequent ones to those who were taken on Board at Africa or the West Indies; and from the Dates in the succeeding Column are shewn whether any, and which of the People were discharged Abroad, or on their Return from the Voyage to this Port.

III. It does not explain these Particulars.

IV. Neither the Master or Owners are required to make Oath to the Truth of the Muster Roll, nor are they or any of them interrogated upon Oath respecting it; but the Master always signs it.

V. It is the invariable Practice of the Trustees of the Seamen's Hospital, to enquire very minutely into the Claims of such Persons as apply for Relief from that Fund, and to examine the Muster Rolls with great Care, to prevent Imposition; and, as they have never yet, in those Researches, found any Error, or entertained any Suspicion of Deceit, they are inclined to believe the Rolls are perfectly correct.

VI. The Number of Seamen employed in the African Trade is not regulated by the Tonnage of the Vessels, but by the Number of Negroes intended to be purchased, and the Nature of the Trade on that Part of the Coast where the Purchases are to be made. The Vessels in the Windward Coast Trade take at least One Sixth Part more Seamen than those of the same Burthen, for an equal Number of Negroes, to other Parts, on Account of the Trade being carried on by Boats; one of 150 Tons requiring at least 30, and frequently taking 35 Hands. Vessels in the West-Indian Trade generally carry about Seven People for One hundred Tons, One Half of which are experienced Seamen, and the Remainder Apprentices; those in the African Trade are in general manned with One Half experienced Seamen, Officers included, 3-8ths inexperienced Seamen, 1-16th new or green Men, and 1-16th Apprentices and Boys not indentured, but engaged for the Voyage.

In Time of War the Number of green Men far exceeds the above Proportion.

VII. The Wages of Seamen in the West Indian Trade are 30s. per Month, which are paid on their Return in British Coin; the Wages of experienced Seamen in the African Trade are 40s. and those of the inexperienced ones 30s. per Month, Part of which are paid at the Place of Sale in the West Indies, in the Currency of the Island, and the Remainder on the Return of the Vessels to this Place in Sterling. This Difference in the Mode of Payment has been long established, and we conceive was originally done at the Request of the Seamen in the African Trade; who formerly, when they were more discreet than at present, used to invest it in small Adventures, which produced to them some Profit on their Return to Britain.

VIII. Copies of the Articles mentioned are transmitted herewith.

IX. Vessels in the West Indian Trade generally bring Home as many People as they take out, though not always, which may be imputed to their fickle, unsteady Dispositions, seldom content long in the same Ship. Vessels in the African Trade are frequently distressed for People in the West Indies, owing to the Temptations held out to them by the Persons who keep little Punch Houses on the Wharfs, who take every Method in their Power to inveigle them from their Ships, by which many, who were in very good Health on their Arrival there, owing to the pernicious Effects of new Rum, become debauched, and contract a Variety of Complaints, and, regardless of the Threats or Entreaties of the Officers of their respective Ships, refuse to return to their Duty; but, on the contrary, in order to support their Intemperance, are induced by the Keepers of these infamous Houses to apply to some despicable Practitioner in the Law to bring Actions against them for the Recovery of their Wages, and which the Captains of Vessels submit to pay (notwithstanding the Act of 11 and 12 of

William III. Chap. 7. Sec. 17, or of the 2d of George II. Chap. 36. Sec. 3, by which any Seaman or Mariner that shall desert from the Ship or Vessel to which he shall belong, in Parts beyond the Seas, shall forfeit to the Owners the Wages that shall be due to him at the Time of such Desertion) rather than subject their Vessels to Detention: So long as this Money lasts they are welcome Guests, but no sooner is it expended than they are turned out of Doors, debilitated, friendless, and grievously afflicted with Swellings, which frequently reduce them to the Necessity of applying to the Masters of Vessels bound to Europe, to work their Passage Home without Pay; where, on their Arrival, they are obliged to go into the Hospital for Support, and in Hopes of being cured of their Complaints. The Deficiencies occasioned by these Desertions are generally supplied by Seamen who have left the other African Vessels, in Hopes of coming Home by the Run, or for a certain specific Sum, which always greatly exceeds the Wages which they would earn if agreed for by the Month. At other Times the Captains meet with Seamen who have inconsiderately left Vessels under Pretence of ill Usage; probably sometimes that may have been the Case; but we are of Opinion, that the Treatment of Seamen, by the Captains and Officers in general, on Board of African Vessels, is as seldom attended with Rigour, as on Board the Ships in any other Trade. But it is to be observed, that there is a material Difference betwixt the West Indian and the African Trade, as, if the Captain of a Vessel in the former has any refractory Seamen on Board, he can discharge or send them on Board a King's Ship on his Arrival in the Islands; which cannot be done in the latter on the Coast of Africa, and therefore a strict Attention to Discipline is absolutely necessary; but it is the Interest, as well as the Disposition, of every Master of a Vessel, to avoid punishing his Crew, in the African Trade, as it would degrade them in the Eyes of the Negroes, and by that Means occasion the latter to be discontented; a Thing at all Times most studiously guarded against; and as to the People being discharged contrary to their own Inclinations, it is a Matter we have never heard of, or apprehend to be the Case.

X. We are of Opinion, many of the Sailors that desert, or are discharged, in the West Indies, do return to England in other British Vessels, though it is well known the Disorders attendant on their irregular Lives there, occasion the Death of many, and that others get Employment on Board small Vessels, amongst the Islands; those which appear to be discharged in Africa, are not sent on Shore, but turned over to other Vessels in the same Employ, or in navigating the small Craft engaged in trading on the Coast.

XI. Part of the Sailors employed in the African Trade, certainly do return Home in a worse State of Health than when they went out, occasioned probably by the Length of the Voyage, and the constant Use of Salt Provisions; they are likewise more subject to Inflammations in their Eyes, than those in the West Indian Trade; as it appears by the Register of the Seamen's Hospital, that, in the Course of the last 40 Years, 31 blind Sailors have been admitted as Pensioners from Vessels in the African Trade, and only Three during the same Time from Vessels not in the African Trade. The Africans in the Bight of Guinea are more subject to Inflammations in the Eyes, than any other Part of the Coast, it appearing to be Epidemical; but from what Cause it originates we cannot pretend to say.

XII. The Seamen employed in the African Trade are not observed to express more Dissatisfaction at the Nature of it, or the Climate, or at the Treatment they receive, than in other Trades; nor do they, in Consequence thereof, leave this Trade to go into others, more than they do in general in every other Trade.

Signed, THO^S STANIFORTH, President.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT FOR A WEST INDIA VOYAGE,

Received from the Committee of Trustees for the Management of the
Seamen's Hospital.

The Original is a printed Form.

Port Liverpool, 24th Day of November 1788.

Then contracted and agreed, between the several Persons whose Names are hereunto subscribed, being the Officers, Mariners, Sailors, and others, now agreeing to enter on Board the good Ship or Vessel called the Hope, whereof Thomas Pearce is Master, lying in the Port of Liverpool, on the one Part; and the said Thomas Pearce, the Master of the said Vessel, for and in Behalf of the Owners, on the other Part; That the said Officers, Mariners, Sailors, and others, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, in Consideration of the Sums advanced respectively to them, and set opposite to their several Names, and of the Monthly Wages also set down to their respective Names; do severally and immediately agree to repair on Board and proceed in the said Vessel, and duly to serve in their several Capacities and Stations, as placed herein to their respective Names, in her now intended Voyage from Liverpool to Jamaica, and at and from thence to such Place or Places as the aforesaid Master, or other Master or Commander of the Vessel for the Time being, shall direct; and from thence back to the said Port of Liverpool, or some other her discharging Port in Great Britain. That the Wages or Monthly Pay to grow due to the said Officers, Sailors, and others, belonging to the said Ship, for their Service on Board thereof this present Voyage, shall be paid to and accepted by them, within Thirty Days after the Vessel's Arrival at Liverpool, or Ten Days after her Discharge in Great Britain; and the said Master of the said Vessel doth agree to pay the said Wages accordingly. Provided nevertheless, that in the Case the said Master, or any of the Officers, Sailors, or others, belonging to the said Vessel, shall happen to die on their Passage to Jamaica, or on her Passage to, or at the Place of the Delivery of her Cargo, the Wages of such Person or Persons shall be paid to his or their Executors Thirty Days after the Vessel's Arrival at Liverpool, or Ten Days after her Discharge in Great Britain. And none of the said Wages, or Monthly Pay, agreed for as aforesaid, shall commence until the Departure of the said Vessel from the aforesaid Port of Liverpool; and that the advanced Wages of them, respectively received, shall be deducted and allowed to the Owners and Freighters of the said Vessel, wheresoever the First Payment of their Wages shall be paid. And it is further covenanted with the said Master, by the said Officers, Sailors, and others, belonging to the aforesaid Vessel, severally and respectively, That each and every of them are duly qualified and capable to perform their respective Duties and Parts in the several Qualities and Stations they are now entered and shipt: And in case it shall appear, upon a due Examination, in the Judgment of the said Master of the said Vessel, or other its chief Commander for the Time being, and Three or more of the other principal Officers of the said Vessel, that any of the said Persons are not qualified, but are incapable to act agreeable to the Capacity or Station in which such Person is shipt as aforesaid, such Person or Persons (so judged unqualified) shall make or allow such Abatement to be made in his Wages, as the said Master and Officers for that Purpose shall adjudge and determine in Writing, signed by them; and the said Person or Persons (so adjudged unqualified) shall stand to and abide such Determination of the said Master and Officers. And further, it is declared and agreed, That if any of the Officers, Sailors, or others, subscribing this Contract, shall desert or quit the Service of the said Vessel, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of these Presents, or shall mutiny, or cause or stir up any Mutiny, or shall assault or strike the Master, or Commanding Officer, for the Time being, of the said Vessel, such Person or Persons shall, beside the Punishment inflicted by Law, forfeit to the Owners of the said Vessel all his Wages then due. And it is hereby agreed, That a voluntary leaving or absenting themselves from the Duty of the said Vessel, without the Consent of the Master or Commanding Officer on Board, they shall forfeit such Sums as the Commanding Officer, and Two more Officers, shall judge necessary, not exceeding One Month's Pay. And it is hereby further declared, That a voluntary leaving or quitting the Service of the said Vessel above Twenty-four Hours, without a Discharge first had in Writing from the said Master, or other Commander, of the said Vessel, for the Time being, shall be deemed a Desertion, within the Intent and Meaning of these Presents. And lastly, it is hereby declared and agreed, That in case any of the Officers or Sailors shall disobey, or refuse to perform the reasonable Commands of the Master of the said Vessel, and that shall appear to the Judgment of, and accordingly certified in Writing by, Three or more of the principal Officers of the Vessel, with the Matter wherein such Disobedience consisted, every such Officer or Sailor shall forfeit such Sum to the Owners, as shall in such Certificates be appointed, not exceeding One Month's Pay for every such Offence. And that the said Mariners shall also discharge the said Vessel, according to the

Liverpool.—Muster Rolls, &c.

Custom of this Port. In Witness whereof they have hereunto set their Hands, having signed Duplicates of the same Tenor and Date.

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Liverpool.—Muster Rolls, &c.

PART II.

Port of Liverpool, 8th October 1788.

A MUSTER ROLL for the Ship Mosley Hill, John Simmons, Master, from Africa and Havannah.

Received from the Committee of Trustees for the Management of the Seamen's Hospital.

MEN'S NAMES.	Place of Abode.	Time when entered.	Time when discharged, run, slain, killed, drowned, hurt, or wounded.	Nº of Months and Days on Board.	
				M.	D.
John Simmons —	Liverpool	19th August 1787	Discharged 2d Sept. 1788	12	14
Richard Bright —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
Thomas Whalley —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
Christopher Foth —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
James Robertson —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
William Appleby —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
William Young —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
Christ. Stephenson —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
Job Hughes —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
Alex. Easton —	—	Dº	Died 19th Jan. 1788	5	—
Thomas Marsh —	—	Dº	Discharged 2d Sept.	12	14
Samuel Sewell —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
John Walker —	—	Dº	Run 20th May	9	1
James Stainmore —	—	Dº	Discharged 2d Sept.	12	14
John Cannel —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
James Crane —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
Thomas Joyce —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
Thomas Taylor —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
Prince George —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
Edward Lucas —	—	Dº	Died 13th March	6	23
James Mainmore —	—	Dº	Discharged 20th May	9	1
John Wills —	—	Dº	Dº — 9th June	9	21
Samuel Mickleroy —	—	Dº	Died 13th Feb.	5	25
John Seatham —	—	Dº	Died 8th Dº	5	20
Richard Dennison —	—	Dº	Died 29th Dº	6	10
John Eflare —	—	Dº	Died 19th March	7	—
Daniel Duncan —	—	Dº	Discharged 2d Sept.	12	14
Benjamin Davies —	—	Dº	Died 15th August	11	27
Owen Williams —	—	Dº	Discharged 2d Sept.	12	14
Robert Drew —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
John Mitchell —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
John Wilkinfon —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
Walter Lloyd —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
Thomas Clouting —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
Will. Wilcocks —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
George Gibfon —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
Samuel Thompson —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
George Harris —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
William Currie —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
Robert Knight —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
Alex. Campbell —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
William Brent —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
William Groves —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
Edward Kewen —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
William Corris —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
Francis Robinson —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
Jaffey Davis —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
Lawrence Durach —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
Sanantonio —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
Thomas Hallersby —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
Richard Griffiths —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
Thomas Dale —	—	Dº	Dº — Dº	12	14
52				599	26
					14 19 11

£. s. d.

Signed JNº SIMMONS.

ARTICLES

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT FOR A VOYAGE TO AFRICA, &c.
Received from the Committee of Trustees for the Management of the Seamen's Hospital.

The Original is a printed Form.

Liverpool, January 30th, 1788.

Articles of Agreement indented, made, entered into, and concluded upon, between James Corbett, Master of the Ship *Æolus*, of Liverpool, on the one Part; and the Officers, Seamen, and Mariners, engaging to enter on Board the said Ship, on the other Part; for the Purpose of navigating the said Ship during her present intended Voyage, for which she is now fitting at the said Port, and then to proceed to Africa and America, and from thence back to Liverpool, or other Port of Discharge in Great Britain, when the said Voyage will be ended, and not sooner; viz.

That for and in Consideration of the Sums advanced, and Monthly or other Wages and Privileges, against each respective Officer, Seaman, or other Mariner's Name hereunto set, they severally shall and will immediately repair on Board the said Ship, and perform the above-mentioned Voyage; and the said Master doth hereby agree with, and hire the said Officers, Seamen, Mariners, and others, for the said Voyage, at such Monthly or other Wages and Privileges: To commence on the Day the said Ship proceeds past the Black Rock to Sea, and continue until the Ship's Arrival at her Port of Discharge, when all Wages due are to be paid in Thirty Days from the Time of such Arrival, and not sooner.

And it is hereby further agreed, That One Half of the Wages of each Officer, Seaman, Mariner, or others, from the Time of the Ship's Departure from the Black Rock, and until she hath been One Month at her final delivering Port in America, shall be paid unto the said Persons in the Current Money of such delivering Port, each Shilling of which is to be paid and received as if it was Sterling; and the Half Wages of all Persons that may die in the Course of the said Voyage, to be subject to such Exchange, and the said Master doth hereby agree to pay the said Wages accordingly. If there be no established Currency at the Place of Delivery, or if the Place of Delivery be on the Continent of America, it is agreed, That the said Half Wages shall be paid at the Rate of Forty per Cent.

And the said Officers, Seamen, Mariners, and others, do hereby severally promise and oblige themselves to do their Duty, and obey all the lawful Commands of the said Master, or other their superior Officer on Board the said Ship, in Craft or Boats employed in the Service of the said Ship, or on Shore, during the Term of the said Voyage, readily and willingly, as becomes good and faithful Seamen and Servants; and shall at all Places where the said Ship shall put in, or anchor at, during the said Voyage, do their best Endeavours for the Preservation of the said Ship and her Cargo, and not neglect or refuse to do their Duty by Day or Night; nor shall they go out of the said Ship, or any of them, under any Pretence whatsoever, without Leave being first had and obtained from the said Master, or other Commanding Officer for the Time being; that in Default thereof, they will not only be liable to the Penalties mentioned in an Act of Parliament made 2d of George II. for the better Regulation of Seamen in the Merchants Service, &c. but will further, in Case they, or any of them, shall desert or absent themselves, or himself, on any Account whatsoever, for Forty-eight Hours or upwards, without Leave of the Master first being had in Writing, be liable to forfeit, and do hereby severally agree to forfeit to the Owners of the said Ship all the Wages then due, and every their Goods and Chattels, &c. on Board the said Ship, renouncing, by these Presents, all Right, Title, Demand, and Pretension thereunto for ever, for themselves, their Heirs, Executors, and Administrators.

And it is hereby further agreed by the said Parties, That each and every lawful Command the said Master or his Successor shall think necessary hereafter to issue, for the more effectual Government of the said Ship, the Suppression of Drunkenness, Immorality, and Vice of every Species, shall be strictly complied with, under the Penalty of forfeiting One Month's Pay to the Owners of the said Ship, for each separate Offence, by every Person so disobeying.

And it is further agreed by the said Parties, that no Officer, Seaman, or other Person, shall be entitled to, or demand, any Monthly or other Wages or Privileges, or any Part thereof, until the said Ship arrives at her final Port of Discharge in America, and then only the Half Wages, in Currency, as before-mentioned; and whatsoever Damage or Loss may happen to the said Ship, her Stores, or her Cargo, through Neglect, Embezzlement, or Insufficiency of any of the said Officers, Mariners, &c. the full Value shall be made good to the Owners of the Ship, out of their Wages, and other Perquisites and Properties of all or every Person belonging to the said Ship, and it shall be lawful for the Owners, or their Representative, to stop and withhold such Value on settling their respective Accounts.

And it is hereby further agreed, That any Person or Persons that shall mutiny, or endeavour to excite a Mutiny, or that shall strike the said Master, or other principal Officer of the said Ship, or behave in a riotous or disorderly Manner on Board the said Ship, Boats, or Craft, shall, besides the Punishments inflicted by Law, forfeit to the Owners of the said Ship all the Wages then due, and all Goods and Chattels on Board the said Ship, belonging to any such Offender or Offenders.

If any Officers, Sailors, or Landmen enter, or are taken into the King's Service, during the Voyage, then the said Officers, Sailors, or Landmen, agree to receive the full Amount of their Wages in the Currency of such Island, each Shilling of which to be paid and received as if it were Sterling.

It is also further agreed, That any Officer, Seaman, or other Person, subscribing these Articles, shall be liable, and hereby agrees, each for himself, if required, to serve on Board any other Ship or Vessel, in the same Concern with the *Æolus*, upon the Coast of Africa, from thence to the British West Indies, and back to Liverpool.

[illegible]

Further Information received from Mr. Norris, one of the Delegates from Liverpool, on the Subject of the African Trade, and particularly relating to the Seamen employed therein.

THE Muster Rolls are in general tolerably correct, in stating the particular Time at which any Person died, was discharged, or ran away; but they do not distinguish between the Men who either entered or were impressed into His Majesty's Service, and those who were *discharged*; nor do they take any Notice of those who, having served for some Time in Shallops and Factories on the Coast of Africa, take their Passage from thence to the West Indies in Ships belonging to their Employers.

One Half of each Crew usually consists of Officers and *real* Seamen; the other Half of ordinary Seamen, Landsmen, and Apprentices: The Whole may be divided into the following Proportions; One-fourth Officers, One-fourth able Seamen, One-fourth ordinary Seamen, who have been a Voyage or Two at Sea, and One-fourth Landsmen and Apprentices.

Besides the notorious Caprice of Sailors, which prompts them to shift their Quarters, they claim, if not by Law, at least by Prescription, a Right to their Discharge on arriving from Africa in the West Indies, as being a Second delivering Port; and this they are encouraged by the Publicans to demand; which, if refused, any of the Attornies there are ready to procure for them; therefore a prudent Master will comply with the Wishes of his Men, to avoid a Litigation, the Expences of which he would have to pay.

That Sailors, after they have received their Half Pay, should sometimes run away, is nothing extraordinary, when it is considered that, what with Two Months Pay advanced them at Home; an Order in Favour of Parents, Wives, or Children, to receive 10s. 15s. or perhaps 20s. per Month from the Merchant during their Absence; and Slops, Tobacco, &c. to the Amount of the Balance of their Wages, they should be tempted to quit their Ship upon the Expectation of a specific Sum, called *Run Money*, in another, which greatly exceeds their Monthly Wages, and in War amounts to 25, 30, and even 35 Guineas, and as many Gallons of Rum for their Services on a Passage from Jamaica.

There are frequent Combinations among them to effect this, as well during Peace as in War Time. The Crews of different Ships desert them by mutual Agreement, and then offer themselves to any Ship that is ready, except the particular one which they have deserted from. Some of them find Employment, and remain in the Country, as the Laws of the Islands require the *Patroon* of every coasting Craft or Shallop to be a White Man; but far the greater Number contrive, as soon as their Money is spent, to get Home as fast as they can. It is to be observed too, that all who enter, or are impressed into His Majesty's Service, are set down in the Muster Rolls, *discharged*; which accounts for many of those that come under this Description.

I have endeavoured to ascertain, by applying at the Infirmary at Liverpool, whether the Sailors, who return in African Ships, land in worse Health than those who return in other Ships from the Tropics, and whether there are more Seamen sent to the Hospital from African Ships than from others out of Southern Latitudes; but the Books of the House do not distinguish the respective Employments of the Patients.

On requesting the Physician's Opinion, he gave me the following Account:

In 1786, 792 Patients were taken into the House, of which Number 31 died: In 1787, 965 were admitted, and 31 of them died: Of those admitted in the former Year, 82 had sore Legs and Swellings; and of those in the latter Year 105. On the 21st of October last 118 Patients were on the Books of the House; of that Number 41 had been admitted on account of sore Legs and Swellings, and 29 of these were found to be Sailors, 13 of which had been discharged from African Vessels, and 16 from Ships employed in other Trades. At this Hour there are 74 Male Patients in our Infirmary; 29 of them are Seamen, of which *Eight* only are returned from Africa; Five of these have ulcerated Legs, and Three have the Rheumatism.

That the Crews of African Ships should sometimes return in worse Health than those employed in the West Indian Trade is not extraordinary, when the Length of the Voyage of the former is considered, and their Habits and Manners taken into the Account; many of them are thoughtless, inexperienced young Men, and they are in general more disorderly and irregular than those employed in the West Indian Trade; besides, from receiving the Whole or the greatest Part of their Wages there, they have a Command of Money, which the latter have not; and this they consume in Debauchery, and Intoxication. When their Money and Cloaths are consumed in acts of Intemperance, and not before, they seek for Employment, often with Complaints upon them, the Consequence of their late Excesses; they are however able to do their Duty tolerably well whilst they continue in a warm Climate, but as they

proceed to the Northward into cold Weather, they feel the Effects of their former Indiscretion; they want the necessary Cloaths to protect them from the Weather; and, when wet, they are often destitute of a Change of Raiment; they get Colds, Fevers, sore Legs, and Frost-bitten Feet; and in Winter an African Crew often returns in worse Health than a West Indian one; but in Summer they arrive, I think, in as good Health as the others.

From the Length of an African Voyage, and the Time spent in the Torrid Zone, a Comparison of it to an East Indian Voyage, with regard to the Health of Seamen, would be more in point than a Five or Six Months Voyage to the West Indies.

I do not calculate the Wages to be higher in the African than in the West Indian Trade. It is 30s. per Month in the latter, which is all paid in Sterling; and 40s. per Month in the former, One Half of which is paid at the Port of Delivery in the West Indies, in the Currency of the Island, which varies from 40l. per Cent in some, to 70l. per Cent in others, worse than Sterling.

I think I can affirm, that, all Circumstances considered, Seamen are not worse treated in the African, than in other Trades: Humane Commanders, and such it is every Merchant's Interest to employ, will always treat their People well; for the Safety and Success of the Voyage depend upon the Health of the Ship's Company, and the Harmony that subsists between the Officers and Men.

The Proportion of Labour in African Ships is less than in others, from the Number of Hands which they carry; and Seamen in general express no Dislike to this Trade, nor testify any Reluctance to enter into it; many however, employed in it, are of a turbulent, refractory Disposition, and too frequently provoke their Officers to enforce their Commands, and to procure Obedience by Measures which they would wish to avoid. We are not without Instances of Sailors intentionally provoking their Officers to strike them, that they might enjoy an Opportunity of commencing Actions against them on their Return.

Provisions of the very best Quality are always laid in for an African Voyage, and in such Quantity as is deemed amply sufficient for it; but should any unforeseen Event protract it beyond the expected Period, a wholesome Supply of the Country Viands can be, and always is, procured, as Rice, Yams, Pork, Goats, Fish, Turtle, &c.

As the Ships employed in the African Trade are generally *Frigate built*, I shall confine my Description to them: In such a Ship, of 200 Tons, and 400 Negroes, the White People and Negroes would be disposed of as follows:

The Space between Decks is divided by Grating Partitions into Three Rooms, which are allotted solely to the Use of the Slaves, and are generally Five Feet Six or Eight Inches high, which admits a Platform on each Side that runs nearly the whole Length of the Ship, and is about Five Feet Six Inches broad, or the ordinary Length of a Negro, and is suspended at nearly an equal Distance between the Two Decks: These Rooms, besides having spacious Gratings over them in the Upper Deck, have a Row of Air Ports all round the Sides of the Ship, to admit a free Circulation of fresh Air.

One of these Partitions is immediately before the Main Hatchway, nearly in the Middle of the Ship, and the Space before it is appropriated to the Men Slaves, who in such a Cargo as this may amount to 180. Immediately behind them (or *abaft* them in the Sea Phrase) is the Boys Room, which reaches from the Partition at the fore Part of the Main Hatchway to another about Three Feet abaft the Main-mast, and lodges commodiously about 70 of the biggest Boys. The Women's Room extends from thence to the Stern of the Ship; their Number, including the biggest Girls, amounts to about 100; the Remainder, 40 small Girls and 10 small Boys, are lodged in the Captain's Cabin. The Quarter Deck is considerably longer than the Captain's Cabin, and reaches nearly to the Main-mast: That Part of it which projects beyond the Cabin is called the Half Deck, under which the Officers sleep in Cots or Hammocks; and the Seamen, whose Turn it is to sleep, have Hammocks slung for them under the Booms, which extend from the Main-mast to the Fore-mast: This whole Space is covered and protected from the Weather by a painted Canvas Awning, which is Water Proof. This, in a warm Climate, is a comfortable Lodging; and the Sailors continue to occupy it in preference on their Passage to England, until the Coldness of the Weather compels them to go below; and it affords this Advantage to the Safety of the Whole, that, as a Press of Sail is carried, for the Sake of Dispatch, by Night as well as in the Day, on the Passage from Africa, the Seamen are all ready at Hand in Case of any sudden Squall occurring, which might be fatal were the Men below.

The Price of Slaves has risen from £. 12, 14, and 15, in different Parts of Africa, since 1763, to £. 18, 20, and 22, which are the present Prices: And the Merchant is reimbursed by nearly an equivalent Rise in the Price in the West Indies, which has advanced in the same Time from about £. 28, to £. 35, which is nearly the present Average Price in the British Islands.

Proposed Regulations for preserving the Health of Seamen and Slaves, &c.

MR. DALZELL delivered, in Writing, an Answer to the Question "Whether the Ships could be better constructed for the Health of the Slaves, or other Precautions be taken for the Purpose," as follows:—My Ideas do not suggest any Improvement that could be made with regard to the Construction of the Generality of Ships now in the African Trade; but I am of Opinion, that some Regulations might be adopted, not only for the better Preservation of the Slaves, but of Seamen in all long Voyages.—It is an important Consideration to a Maritime Nation, and ought to be deliberated upon collectively by experienced Men.—The Voyages of Anson and Cook exhibit the most convincing Proofs of the superior Advantages that may be derived from Experience and proper Precautions.—Mr. Gullan, a Surgeon, and afterwards a Captain, from the Port of Bristol, preserved 300 Slaves for the Fortnight that immediately preceded their Arrival at Barbadoes by distilled Sea Water.—Mark the Conduct of another Captain under the like Circumstances.—From the Dread of wanting Water, he threw Part of his Negroes overboard.—This Story is a Stain in the Annals of a Nation that has produced a Lind and a Cook.

A British Naval Society is now forming, which I trust will meet with the Protection of Government, and be encouraged by the Scientific, the Experienced, and the Humane.—The Preservation of all who navigate the Ocean, Seamen, Soldiers, Slaves, and even Convicts, as well as the Instruction of the Artists, will properly make a Part of this laudable Institution.—Many useful Discoveries and Improvements, which are now hid from the public Eye, will be communicated for the Benefit of Society; and the Disasters of the unsuccessful will serve as Beacons to direct future Adventurers.—But, lest he should be thought opening too wide a Field, and wandering from the Question, I take the Liberty humbly to offer a few Hints, that occur to me on the Subject, leaving you to alter, improve, or reject them, as your superior Wisdom shall direct.

1st. Let some respectable Body of Men, the Brethren of the Trinity, for Instance, or the British Naval Society in London, the Corporation of Liverpool, &c. be vested with Authority to inspect all Ships, particularly those bound on long Voyages, taking Care that they be provided with a sufficient Quantity of wholesome Provisions, Water Casks, Antiscorbutics, and other Medicines.

2d. Let every Ship, whether Guineaman, Transport, or Merchantman, be obliged to carry a Still-Head, adapted to the Ship's Boiler, together with a Worm, for the Distillation of Sea Water, as is now practised on Board the Indiamen, and many other Ships.

3d. Let a Book, containing, in a concise Manner, the Observations of Dr. Lind, Captain Cook, and other ingenious Men, on the Distillation of Sea Water, the Treatment of the Scurvy, and other Disorders incident to seafaring People, with Directions for cleaning and ventilating the Ships, and every other necessary Information concerning the Health of the Crew, be published by the Inspectors, and delivered to the Surgeon, or other Person performing his Duty; and let every such Person be obliged, on the Ship's Return, to produce a Journal to the Inspectors, communicating such of his Remarks as he may deem beneficial to Society.

4th. Let Seamen be allowed a certain Quantity of Provisions, &c. by Law, and let them be paid Short Allowance Money by their Owners, as in the Navy.

The liberal Merchant, who spares no necessary Expence in his Outfits, and the ingenious and attentive Ship Master, who neglects no Precaution that can be of Use to preserve his Crew, will pardon these Regulations, in Consideration of the parsimonious Owner, who pays too little Regard to the Quantity, as well as Quality, of the Provisions he ships, and the uninformed Mariner, who is ignorant of the Means of preserving the Men who are under his Care.—The former will be prevented from gratifying his Avarice, at the Expence of the State; and the latter will receive that Instruction, which too many of his Profession require, even in this enlightened Age.

III.

Treatment of SLAVES in the WEST INDIES,
and all Circumstances relating thereto,
digested under certain Heads.

III.
Treatment of SLAVES in the West Indies
and all Circumstances relating thereto,
discussed under certain Heads.

III.

THE Committee, before they proceed to submit to your Majesty the Information they have collected respecting the Treatment of Slaves in the West Indies, think it proper to take Notice, that the Gentlemen who act as Agents for the several Islands, desired that in giving their Evidence they might be considered, not as acting in their Character of Agents, but as Individuals; and that they were assisted in some Cases, particularly with respect to the Islands of Jamaica and Antigua, by Gentlemen who had been long resident in those Islands respectively, and who attended the Committee with the Agents for the same.

The Agents desired leave that they might transmit to their Constituents the several Heads of Inquiry delivered to them, for the Purpose of obtaining the most complete and authentic Intelligence thereupon. And the said Heads of Inquiry having been also transmitted to the Governors through the Channel of your Majesty's Secretary of State having the Department of America and the West Indies, Answers thereto have been received from many of the Governors, Councils, or Assemblies, according to Paper D in the Appendix.

Jamaica, A. N° 1, 2, 3.

A. N° 1 and 2.

WHAT is the legal Power which Masters have over their Slaves in each of the British Islands in the West Indies?

What is the Protection granted to Slaves by Law in each of the British Islands?

Vide Abstract of the Laws of Jamaica, Appendix to this Head.

Mr. Fuller,
Agent for the
Island; Mr.
Long, and
Mr. Chil-
holme.

A. N° 1 and 2.

The Committee are of opinion, That the Consolidated Slave Act lately passed, will furnish the best Answer to these Heads of Inquiry, and do therefore refer thereto for Satisfaction in this respect.

Committee
of the Coun-
cil of the
Island.

N. B. The Two Reports from the House of Assembly of the Island of Jamaica are placed in the Appendix to this Head.

A. N° 3.

For what Offences are Slaves subject to their Masters Correction? for what are they amenable to the established Jurisdiction of the Island, and in what Manner are they tried?

For all small Misdemeanors against their Master, or their Fellow Slaves, by the Master or Overseer.—For Murder, Rebellion, and capital Crimes, subject to the Jurisdiction of the Island.

Mr. Fuller,
Agent for the
Island; Mr.
Long, and
Mr. Chil-
holme.

Island. Tried by Two Justices of the Peace, and Three Freeholders, noways interested in the Case. Are all sworn to do Justice. Those Offences in general which are capital in England being capital in Jamaica:—Such as Murder, Rebellion, Arson, &c. Vide the Laws of Jamaica for further Satisfaction. Transportation is the general Punishment; where Negroes have been found incorrigible.

Vide Appendix to this Head. Sect. 28. Act 91. 1781. Mode of Trial.

To what Places do they generally transport Negroes that have been found incorrigible?

They are sold to any Body that will buy them; but in general to the Dutch Curasoa Traders, or they are sent to the Coast of Honduras.

On whom does the Loss fall in consequence of a Negro being transported?

When they are transported in consequence of a Judicial Sentence, the Master receives a Sum not exceeding 40 l. Currency, which Sum is levied upon the Parish out of a Fund raised by the Parishioners for that Purpose, pursuant to the Law passed in 1781, above referred to.

Committee
of the Council
of the
Island.

For mere Misbehaviour in Duty to their Masters, they are subject to their Masters Discretion, qualified by the Provisions of the said Consolidated Act: For Misdemeanors and all petty Offences, they are triable by Two Justices of Peace; and for such Offences as extend to Loss of Life, or Imprisonment for Life, they are triable by Three Justices and Nine Jurors.

A. N^o 4.

To what Penalties are Masters, or those who act under them, subject if they transgress the Laws made for the Protection of Negro Slaves, or in any respect exercise Acts of Cruelty towards them, and to what Courts are they in such Cases amenable?

Vide Act 38, 1696. and Act 183, 1751, and 1781, Act 91.

Mr. Fuller,
Agent for the
Island; Mr.
Long, and
Mr. Chif-
holme.

For murdering a Slave; guilty of Felony for the First Offence, and to have the Benefit of Clergy; and shall suffer, as a further Punishment, an Imprisonment for such a Time as the Court shall adjudge, not exceeding Twelve Months.

For the Second Offence, shall suffer Death.—Conviction not to extend to corrupting Blood, or Forfeiture of Lands, Tenements, &c.

To be tried by the Supreme Court or Court of Assize at the General Gaol Delivery.

“We understand from recent Advice, that on the 29th November last, the House of Assembly were then assiduously employed in framing a Consolidated Code Noir, or Slave Bill, which was meant to change in many respects the former System of Regulations. A Council of Protection is established in each Parish, and a Variety of humane Provisions introduced for rendering their Condition as easy and happy as possible.—It is made Felony without Benefit of Clergy in the First Instance, to murder a Slave, and this Amendment of the old Law passed the House without a single dissenting Voice.”

In every Parish of the Island is a Coroner, who is required by Law to take Inquisition upon the Body of every Person, Slave or Free, coming to an untimely Death; and upon every Slave dying in Gaol, and not certainly known to have died by a natural Death: And he is liable to Fine and Imprisonment, if he should neglect or refuse to attend with his Inquest, and make due Inquiry.

Vide Appendix, Col. 3. Coroners.

N. B. Since the Answer to this Question was drawn up, we understand that a Gentleman from Jamaica is arrived in Town who is ready to give Evidence, that the Law therein referred to, as having been proposed to the House of Assembly in November 1787, has been passed, and is now in full Force (a).

Committee
of Council of
the Island.

The Committee refer to the Consolidated Act for an Answer to this Head.

(a) The above-mentioned Law was repealed in December 1788, by an Act intituled, “An Act to repeal an Act, intituled, An Act to repeal several Acts and Clauses of Acts respecting Slaves, and for the better Order and Government of Slaves, and for other Purposes; and also to repeal the several Acts and Clauses of Acts which were repealed by the Act intituled as aforesaid, and for consolidating and bringing into One Act the several Laws relating to Slaves, and for giving them further Protection and Security; for altering the Mode of Trial of Slaves charged with Capital Offences, and for other Purposes;” which last Act is now in full Force.

A. N^o 5.

Are Negro Slaves fed at their Masters Expence, or by their own Labour; and when fed by their Masters, with what are they fed, and in what Quantity?

By the Laws of Jamaica, every Proprietor is obliged to allot One Acre of good Provision Ground to every four Negroes belonging to him: This is meant for their own private Cultivation: And besides this, the Negroes have in all the Plantations an unbounded Liberty to cultivate as much Land as they please. But as the major Part of them are improvident and negligent, there are few, if any, Estates, the Owners or Managers of which do not keep a large Tract of Ground constantly stocked with some or other of the various vegetable Species, such as Plantains, Yams, Cocoa, Potatoes, Cassavi, &c.; and who also take every seasonable Opportunity of sowing many Acres either of the Maize or Guinea Corn, and the different Kinds of Pulse and Legumina in use there.

Mr. Fuller,
Agent for the
Island; Mr.
Long, and
Mr. Chif-
holme.

In addition to these, every well-regulated Estate imports Herrings or Salt Fish, or both; Flour and Pease. Twenty or Twenty-five Barrels of Herrings to every One Hundred Negroes (including all Ages) is the common Allowance.

Every industrious Negro breeds Hogs and Poultry for his own and Family Use, or for Sale, and for his own Benefit. These Articles support amongst them a very extensive and lucrative Commerce, which they carry on uninterruptedly, as well with the King's Ships and Troops on that Station, as with the Shipping in general, the Towns, and the Country Markets, and Plantations, by which Means these Negro Slaves are possessed of Nine-tenths at least (or nearly the Whole) of the smaller Silver Currency (Rials and Pistarins) now in the Island; nor has there existed an Example within our Knowledge, that the Owners of such Negroes have deprived them of any Part of such their Acquisitions, which by long Practice and Usage are universally considered as their own Property, Right, or *Peculium*, which they keep or dispose of, and devise at their own Pleasure. And some there are, who are rich enough to purchase their Freedom, if they were of opinion it would render their Condition more comfortable and happy than it is at present.

Slaves employed in the Culture of Lands are allowed by their Masters certain Proportions of Land, which they cultivate for their own Support and Maintenance. These Lands are for the most part found equal to support and sustain the Slaves to whom they are respectively allotted; and, excepting the Time of Crop, they are allowed, in general, One Day in every Fortnight (independent of Sundays) for the Purpose of cultivating them. In addition to this, they are, in general, served weekly, or once a Fortnight, with Herrings, or other Salt Fish, after the Rate of a Herring or other such Fish per Day: They are also allowed Salt as they have occasion to ask for it. Where Lands cannot be allowed them, or where they are inadequate, or when the Seasons happen to fail, the Master furnishes his Slaves, in general, with Corn, at the Rate of about Six Quarts per Week, or an adequate Supply in Flour, besides the said usual Supply of Salt Herrings, or other salted Fish: Domestic and Tradesmen, who are employed in and about the Towns, or have no Connexion with Plantations, are in general, if not universally, at Board-wages. The late Consolidated Slave Act furnishes also an authoritative Regulation in these Respects.

Committee
of the Coun-
cil of the
Island.

A. N^o 6.

How are Negro Slaves clothed, lodged, and secured against the Inclemency of the Season? State the Law and the Practice.

Vide Appendix to this Head. Act 38. 1696. Sec. 3, 4, 5.

The general Clothing in Jamaica is what is called Osnaburgh Linen. On every well-regulated Estate, the annual Allowance is from Ten to Twenty Yards to every Man; from Seven to Fifteen Yards to every Woman; and in proportion to the younger People. To every Negro, a Worsted Cap, Bonnet, or Hat, besides a Woollen Jacket, or Welch Blanket, to the Men; and a Petticoat and Blanket to the Women. The Petticoat is on many Estates of Perpetuana; a Quantity of common Check Linen is given on some Estates to the principal Negroes, such as Boilers, Drivers, Waggoners, and Tradesmen; and several of our Planters furnish Handkerchiefs, Knives, Scissars, Thread, Needles, and short Tobacco Pipes. The Jamaica Law enjoins sufficient Clothing to be given, and inflicts a Penalty on such Owners as disobey that Injunction. In general, the Negroes in Jamaica are well clothed; and there are very few Sugar Estates where the Negroes do not, from their own private Earnings, provide themselves with extra Clothes for Sundays and Holidays.

Mr. Fuller,
Agent for the
Island; Mr.
Long, and
Mr. Chif-
holme.

The Negro Slaves on the Plantations in Jamaica, in general (except in calamitous Years), raise more Provisions than they can consume. They carry the Overplus to Market, and commonly lay out the Money they receive for it in Fineries, or in Salt Beef, Pork, or Fish, and sometimes in Spirituous Liquors. Before a Planter makes a Purchase of imported Slaves,

Slaves, he prepares Houses for them, allots a Portion of Ground stocked with Provisions, and most Planters also give them a Breed of Hogs and Poultry.

The established Negro Slaves live in Houses perfectly convenient to themselves, and adapted to the Climate; the Size is proportioned to their Rank and Family. When they require to be rebuilt or enlarged, sufficient Time, Materials, and Assistance are allowed them for those Purposes. Upon the whole, we believe them to be far better clothed, lodged, and fed in Jamaica, than the Peasantry of Europe in general.

Are there many Instances in which the Masters or Overseers treat the Slaves, either with respect to their Food or Clothing, not in conformity to what you have above stated; or otherwise hardly?

As far as our Knowledge goes, there are few Instances (if any).

Committee
of the Coun-
cil of the
Island.

The Law upon this Head fully appears in the Consolidated Slave Act. With respect to the Practice: Slaves employed in Husbandry are usually allowed annually Two Osnaburgh Frocks, and Two Pair of Osnaburgh Trowsers, with an Hat or Woollen Bonnet to each Man; and to each Woman, Two Shifts and Two Petticoats of Osnaburgh, and a Hat; and to each, whether Man or Woman, a Piece of Woollen Cloth or Blanketing. Drivers, or principal Negroes, are usually allowed a double Proportion of each, with a Check Shirt to the Men of that Description. Domestics and Workmen in and about Towns are clothed as Domestics and Workmen are clothed as in England in the Summer Time.

Slaves employed in Husbandry are lodged on the Master's Land, in separate Houses, from about Twenty to Twenty-four Feet in Length, and from Ten to Twelve, or Fourteen broad, and which, if they are themselves unable to erect, their Masters build for them. These Houses are in general thatched, wattled, and plaistered, are found a very sufficient Protection against the most inclement Seasons, and are for the most Part full as commodious as the Cottages of the labouring Peasantry in Great Britain. Domestics are as well lodged as Domestics in England.

A. N^o 7.

What is the Annual Expence of the Maintenance of a Negro Man, Woman, and Child, at different Ages respectively?

Mr. Fuller,
Agent for
the Island;
Mr. Long,
and Mr.
Chisholme.

This Question is not properly applicable to Jamaica; for in this Island, as the Negroes in all the Country Parts have Lands assigned them, and are not restricted in Extent of Ground, the Produce of which, together with an Allowance of Herring or other Salt Fish, Sugar and Rum, form the principal Source of their Subsistence; we do not know of any Computation which has been, or can be well made of the Annual Expence.

Committee of
the Council
of the Island.

The Answer to this will be collected from the Answer already given to the 5th Query, which represents the Allowance as applied to Men and Women; a Deduction according to the Ages of Boys and Girls is usually made.

A. N^o 8.

Are many Negroes usually let out to hire, in what Numbers, and on what Conditions?

Mr. Fuller,
Agent for
the Island;
Mr. Long,
and Mr.
Chisholme.

Till within these Twelve or Fourteen Years, few Negroes in Jamaica were let out to hire, except Domestics and Tradesmen.—But in consequence of some Discouragements which the Article Coffee met with, most of the Coffee Planters began to let out their working Negroes upon Job Work, on the Sugar Estates.

This Business has ever since been followed pretty extensively in Jamaica, both by the inferior Settlers, and such Overseers of Sugar-works, who have from time to time become Owners of Negroes, but not yet possessed of Land of their own, or who have not applied themselves to the Culture of it.

The Planters have many of them adopted this Practice, both on account of the very advanced Price of imported Negroes, and from the Principle of easing and assisting their own People in the several Parts of their annual Labour.

5 l. Sterling
is 7 l. Jama-
ca Currency
Exchange
40 l. per
Cent.

The Expence of Job Labour is in general, for hoeing and planting Canes, per Acre, 6 l. to 7 l. Currency.

Other Operations have their respective usual Prices, as planting Guinea Grass, 5 l. per Acre, Currency, &c.

The felling and clearing of Woodland, in order to open a new Settlement, has usually been 6 l. per Acre, Currency.

We do not know that it is usual in Jamaica, with any Planters in tolerable Circumstances, to hire Negroes for any other Operation in the annual Cane Culture and Manufacture, except hoeing and planting, and sometimes taking off the Crop.

Committee
of the Coun-

Slaves are frequently hired out; those employed by Day Work in Husbandry, usually at 1 s. 10½ d. per Day; those by the Year at 12 l. or 15 l. per Annum, or at a Rate per Cent. on their

their Value; this is usually from 8l. to 10l. per Cent. the Hirer being responsible for any Loss. In the Two latter Instances, the Slaves so hired usually remain on the Land where they are hired to work, and are clothed, lodged, and supported in like Manner as the other Slaves on the Plantation.

A. N^o 9.

Are any Days, or Hours in Days, set apart in which the Slaves may labour for themselves? State the Law and the Practice.

The Practice is various. On many Estates, Half a Day in every Week. On others, an extra Half Hour at Dinner Time; and out of Crop Time, occasionally a whole Day, when they are attended to their Grounds by the Overseer, for the more orderly Distribution of their Labour.

Sundays throughout the Year are Days of Rest, which they have entirely to themselves. Holidays at Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas, settled by the Justice of each Parish or Precinct; and the Anniversaries of the great Earthquake and Hurricanes; their Working Hours are Eight, or not exceeding Nine in the Four-and-twenty.

This is answered by the Consolidated Act, to the Directions whereof the Practice usually conforms.

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Mr. Fuller,
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Long, and
Mr. Chif-
holme.

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A. N^o 10.

Have the Slaves any Portions of Land assigned them for the Purpose of cultivating them for their own Use? State the Law and the Practice.

This is answered in the Replies to the 5th and 6th Questions.

Agent for the Island; Mr. Long, and Mr.

The Consolidated Slave Act, and the former Part of the Answer already given to the 5th Quere, furnish the best Answer to this Head.

Mr. Fuller,
Chisholme.

Committee
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cil of the
Island.

A. N^o 11.

Are Negro Slaves subject to any peculiar Diseases, to which White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not subject; and if they are so subject, assign the Causes?

The Gentlemen of the Faculty, who have had Experience in the Island of Jamaica, are certainly best qualified to give a satisfactory Answer to this Inquiry; it may however be affirmed, upon the Credit of experienced Planters and others, who have resided there for many Years, that the Negro Slaves are subject to some Diseases, from which the White Inhabitants are in general exempt; the Seeds of such Diseases are brought with them from Africa, and entailed on their Posterity, viz.

The Coco-bays,
The Leprosy of the Greeks,
The Leprosy of the Arabians,
The Elephantiasis.

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and Mr. Chif-
holme.

The Yaws is an African Disease, though now common in Jamaica, and many Negroes afflicted with it, die notwithstanding the ablest medical Assistance.—As to other Distempers, it is not pretended that Negro Slaves are naturally more subject to them than the White Inhabitants or Free Negroes; what Difference is observable between them in this Respect, is chiefly to be attributed to *Manners*.—Numbers of the Negro Slaves in that Island either perish or are rendered Invalids by Fevers, Fluxes, and Pleurisies, occasioned by their Habit of rambling to what are called *Negro Plays* or nocturnal Assemblies, in distant Parts, where they dance immoderately, drink to Excess, sleep on the damp Ground in open Air, and commit such Acts of Sensuality and Intemperance, as bring on the most fatal Distempers. No Causes, perhaps, more impede the natural Increase of the Slaves than these; the Women catch Cold; their natural Periods are obstructed; they have Commerce too early in Life, even at the Age of Nine, and with a Multitude of Men; and both Sexes studiously conceal Infection with the venereal Taint, until it becomes almost irremediable. The Negroes, both Men and Women, most studiously endeavour to conceal their Infection with this Disorder, either considering it as reproachful to them, or the Necessity of abstaining from Pleasure during a medicinal Course as an intolerable Punishment.

Of the Disorders which are more peculiarly fatal to them, may be mentioned the Small Pox and epidemic Dysentery. From the former, scarcely any who are seized with it in the natural Way, escape with Life; the latter Distemper commonly happens during a long Drought, when their usual Stock of vegetable Provisions failing, or the Plantain Trees destroyed, they feed on unaccustomed Substances, such as Flour (half dressed) and Rice, and after Droughts (heavy Rains succeeding) crude Fruits and Roots, and parched Corn.

Other Causes there may be of this and other Maladies, which the Practitioners are best acquainted with.

We may add the Effects of Witchcraft or *Obeah*, which, whether they arise from a distempered Imagination and Credulity, or from Poison secretly administered, are very fatal to many of the Slaves. The Legislature of Jamaica, in order to check, as much as it lies in its Power, this destructive Practice, inflict Death upon Conviction of *Obeah-men* or pretended Wizards.

Of the Children born here, it has been remarked, that One-third die of the *Tetanus* or Locked Jaw, before the Ninth Day from their Birth, and of those who survive this Period, One-half too frequently perish by Worms, or the Yaws, before they attain the Age of Five Years. Whether these Disorders are equally destructive to the Children of Free Negroes, the medical Practitioners can best ascertain.

In regard to the Children of the White Inhabitants, they are in general not liable precisely to the same Distempers; such as the Yaws for Example, and venereal and other hereditary Taints, which unquestionably conduce so much to the Mortality observed among the Children of the Slaves; but we cannot admit the same Disparity between the Two Classes of Children, as is found to exist in Great Britain and other Northern Nations, between the Offspring of the labouring Poor, and the Children of Parents in more opulent Circumstances, because the Preservation of the Infant Brood in Jamaica is so very important an Object with the Planters in general of that Island, that no Care, Attention, and Endeavours, are wanting for that Purpose.

Committee
of the Coun-
cil of the
Island.

Vide 2d Re-
port in the
Appendix to
this Head.

Negroes are subject to certain Diseases to which White Inhabitants are not, such as the Yaws, Bone-Ach, Tetanus or Locked Jaw, Elephantiasis, and Coco-bea, or Arabian Leprosy; they are also subject to inveterate Ulcers, with which, as well as the Tetanus, the Whites are rarely afflicted; for the Causes of this, the Committee refer to the Examinations of the several medical Persons, before a Committee of the House of Assembly, given in a Report transmitted to the Secretary of State.

A. N^o 12.

What Care is taken of the Slaves in Sickness? Are there any Laws or Regulations for that Purpose? What Provision is made for them when old or disabled; and are their Masters obliged, in such Cases, to maintain them?

Mr. Fuller,
Agent for the
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holme.

On every Estate is an Hospital (commonly called there a Hot-house) where the sick Negroes are attended by a Doctor. In Jamaica, the Doctor's Pay is 5 s. per Head per Annum, which includes the Charge of Medicine and Attendance, for every Negro belonging to the Estate; and he is paid *extra* for surgical Operations, such as Fractures, Inoculation, and the like. The Owners of many Estates supply their Hospitals every Year with Assortments of Drugs and Medicines from Great Britain. Disabled and superannuated Slaves, in that Island, are clothed, subsisted, and in every respect treated with the same Care as the other Slaves; such is the Practice.

The Laws are silent upon this Subject. As to the Old and Disabled, the Jamaica Laws have no special Direction, but only enact, that every Person manumitting a Slave, shall give Security for paying such freed Slave an Annuity of 5 l. for Life. Act passed in 1774. But Quere if the Allowance be not, by *subsequent Act*, raised to 10 l. per Annum.

Committee
of the Coun-
cil of the
Island.

An Hospital is provided for the Sick, and a Doctor is appointed to attend it; which he does Two or Three Times a Week as of course, and oftner if Necessity requires. The Hospital is properly provided with Medicines, Wine, Sago, &c. When the Negroes become old or disabled, their Masters are obliged by Law to maintain them. For the Particulars in this Respect, the Committee refer to the Consolidated Slave Act.

A. N^o 13.

What is the general Period of the Lives of Negro Slaves? Is it of equal Duration with that of White Inhabitants, or Free Negroes?

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the island;
Mr. Long,
and Mr.
Chisholme.

The Duration of their Lives (meaning the Native Blacks) is in general equal to that of the Free Negroes, and longer than that of the Whites. But, in considering this Question, due Regard must be had to local Differences of Situation. The lowest Situations, such as Vallies, and the Banks of Rivers, and Lagoons, are the most unhealthy; and in such Situations in general, the Negroes will ever be found the most distempered, sickly, and short-lived. The Native Slaves, if industrious and sober, in general attain to the more common Periods of human Life: The Women in general outlive the Men. As great Part of the Sugar Estates are Lowlands, the Whites as well as the Blacks are subject to the same Inconveniencies in point of Health, if they live at their Works. There is no Doubt but the Negroes in Jamaica, whether

Free

Free or Slaves, would live healthier, and for a much longer Term than they do in general, if it were not for their vicious and irregular Practices.

Many Negroes live to be very old, some to the Age of One Hundred Years; the Period of their Lives is, in general, of longer Duration than that of the Lives of the White Inhabitants in this Climate. The Free Negroes (who, by the Labour of One or Two Days, may earn a Sufficiency to allow them to indulge in Irregularities, and remain idle the rest of the Week, which they are universally disposed to be, and who are not so well taken care of in Sicknefs as the Slaves are) seldom live so long as either the Whites or the Slaves.

Committee
of the Coun-
cil of the
Island.

A. N^o 14.

What is the Practice respecting the Marriage of Negro Slaves, and what are the Regulations concerning it?

If, by Marriage, is meant a regular Contract and Union of one Man with one Woman, enforced by positive Institutions; no such Practice exists among the Slaves, and they are left entirely free in this respect. But every prudent Planter encourages his Negroes to form their Connexions upon his own Estate, as a Means of preventing them from rambling every Night to other Estates in the Neighbourhood, and of reducing them to a temperate and orderly Habit of Life. The pregnant Woman has easy Work assigned her; at the Time of Parturition she is attended by a Midwife, and for a Month by a careful Nurse, and, if the Case should require it, by medical Assistance: She has also every Indulgence in Food proper for lying-in Women. Few of these Women die of child-bed Fevers, but Multitudes of Infants are carried off by the Tetanus, or locked Jaw. The suckling Women are put to some gentle Work at a proper Distance of Time after their Delivery. Their Infants are laid under Shelter, where they are taken care of by One or more Dry-nurses, and the Mother comes frequently to give them the Breast. Such as are Nurses have an extra Allowance out of the Stores. When the Children are able to run about, they are usually brought up every Day at Noon to the Overseer's House, to be served with Messes of Broth provided for them; and many are brought up in Families, during Infancy, in the same Manner as White Children.

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Chisholme.

They do not marry, they cohabit by mutual Consent; they separate occasionally without much Ceremony, but they much more frequently live and grow old together; when their Children and Relations, through a strong Family Attachment that generally prevails amongst them, furnish them with their Care and Assistance, in addition to that of their Masters.

Committee
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cil of the
Island.

A. N^o 15.

Can any Causes be assigned which impede the natural Increase of Negro Slaves?

The great Impediments to natural Increase in Jamaica, are—

1st. That universal Malady of Infants, the Tetanus (or Jaw-falling), which, on many Estates, destroys One Third or upwards of all that are born; and for which, notwithstanding every possible Care and Attention, no effectual Preventative is yet discovered. This Disease predominates in some Districts more than others. And,

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- 2d. The Yaws.
- 3d. The Venereal Disease, with which great Numbers are infected.
- 4th. Menstrual Obstructions.
- 5th. Promiscuous Venery.
- 6th. Bad and incurable Venereal Ulcers.
- 7th. The Guinea Worm.
- 8th. A Disproportion of Women to Men; the latter constituting, in general, Two Thirds of the Importations.

There may be other Diseases, for which it is recommended to consult the experienced West India Practitioners: Hooping Cough, Small Pox, Measles, Dropsy, Worms, Dysentery, and Dirt Eating; Infants are equally subject, as grown Negroes, to the Disorder last mentioned.

A great Dissoluteness and Inordinacy of Manners and Habits prevail amongst the Negroes, and are thought to tend to impede their natural Increase. For further Particulars, the Committee refer to the Examinations of the medical Persons before referred to.

Committee
of the Coun-
cil of the
Island.

A. N^o 16.

Are many Children born of Negro Slaves, and in what Proportion are they reared?

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Agent for
the Island;
Mr. Long,
and Mr.
Chisholme.

There are many Children of Negro Slaves born in Jamaica; we cannot say positively in what Proportion they are reared: But if they could get over the locked Jaw, Small Pox, Measles, Yaws, and Worm Diseases, a greater Proportion of Negro Children would be reared in Jamaica than is usual.

Committee of
the Council
of the Island.

Births are not so frequent amongst Negro Slaves in this Island, as amongst the Peasantry in Great Britain; and it is in great measure attributed to their Manners and Habits of Life, as noticed in the Answer to the foregoing Query.

A. N^o 17.

Are the Children of Negro Slaves subject to any Diseases, to which the Children of White Inhabitants, or Free Negroes, are not equally subject; and, if they are, to what Cause is it to be imputed?

Mr. Fuller,
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the Island;
Mr. Long,
and Mr.
Chisholme.

Negro Children are not (exclusive of their hereditary Taints) more liable to Diseases than the Children of White Persons, or of Free Blacks.

Committee
of the Coun-
cil of the
Island.

A great Proportion of Negro Children die within the first Nine Months, of the Tetanus; many from other Causes, for which the like Reference may be made to the Examinations annexed to the Report already mentioned.

A. N^o 18.

Are Negro Slaves or their Children in general baptized?

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Mr. Long,
and Mr.
Chisholme.

The Law of Jamaica is—"That all Masters or Mistresses, or, in their Absence, Overseers, shall, as much as in them lies, endeavour the Instruction of their Slaves in the Principles of the Christian Religion, to facilitate their Conversion, and shall do their utmost to fit them for Baptism; and, as soon as conveniently they can, shall cause to be baptized all such as they can make sensible of a Deity, and the Christian Faith."

Baptism is never refused to any Negro desirous of it; but we cannot say it is universally attended to in Jamaica; though we have Twenty Ministers of the Established Church, and the Clergy of the Island have been for many Years, so far as relates to spiritual Discipline, included within the Diocese of London.

Committee of
the Council of
the Island.

No—very rarely.

A. N^o 19.

What Religious Institutions are there for the Benefit of Negro Slaves, in each of the Islands in the West Indies?

Mr. Fuller,
Agent for
the Island;
Mr. Long,
and Mr.
Chisholme.

We know of none such in Jamaica.

Is the Island of Jamaica divided into Parishes?
Yes.

Is there a Church and a Minister assigned for each Parish?
There is not a Church belonging to every Parish; but in some there is a Chapel as well as a Church. There is a Clergyman to every Parish; their respective Stipends will be found in the Law passed in Jamaica in 1745.

Are these Churches sufficient to contain the Inhabitants of each Parish, including the Negroes?
In general they are not sufficient to contain the twentieth Part.

Are the Parishes of that Extent, that One Minister in each Parish is sufficient for the Discharge of his ministerial Duty;

For the Duty of the Church One Minister is sufficient; but, as the Parishes are very large, more Chapels of Ease would be convenient.

Are the Negroes at Liberty to go to the Place of Divine Worship, if they choose it?
They are never hindered; for though the general Rule of the Island is, to prevent them going beyond the Bounds of the Estate they belong to without a Ticket, such Ticket is never refused to any Negro that asks it for the Purpose of going to Church.

Is there any Impediment to their Attendance upon Divine Service, besides their own Disposition?
Yes—the Distance of the Church from the Place of their Residence, and the Heat of the Sun in that Climate.

What is the Religion of those Negroes who are not Christians? Are they Pagans, or Mahometans?

They are either Pagans or Mahometans, but principally Pagans. The Mahometans are those that come from the Mandingo Country chiefly.

Are there any Roman Catholics among the Negroes?

There are some who were brought from Guadaloupe in the War before the last, and some Runaways from the neighbouring Spanish and French Islands.

None in particular. The Consolidated Slave Law directs, that Endeavours shall be used to instruct Slaves in the Knowledge of Christianity.

Committee of the Council of the Island.

A. N^o 20.

Are any Missionaries sent from England for the Instruction of Negro Slaves, and what has been their Success? If unsuccessful, to what Causes is it to be attributed?

We believe that there have been none, under that Description, sent to Jamaica, of the Established Church; but some Missionaries of the Moravian Sect have attempted the religious Instruction of the Negroes, but we know not with what Success.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Island; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chisholme.

No Missionaries have been sent hither from England for the Instruction of Slaves, except a few Moravians; but it has not appeared that they have been of much, if any Use.

Committee of the Council of the Island.

A. N^o 21.

Are the Missionaries more successful in the Instruction and Conversion of Free Negroes, than in the Instruction and Conversion of Slaves; and to what Causes is any Difference in this Respect to be imputed?

We know not.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Island; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chisholme.

This Head can no otherwise be answered than as above.

Committee of the Council of the Island.

A. N^o 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

Whether Negroes called Obeah-Men, or under any other Denomination, practising Witchcraft, exist in the Island of Jamaica?

By what Arts or by what Means, do these Obeah-Men cause the Deaths, or otherwise injure, those who are supposed to be influenced thereby; and what are the Symptoms and Effects that have been observed to be produced in People who are supposed to be under the Influence of their Practices?

Are the Instances of Death or Diseases produced by these Arts or Means frequent?

Are these Arts or Means brought by the Obeah-Men from Africa, or are they Inventions which have been originated in the Island?

Whether any or what Laws exist in the Island of Jamaica for their Punishment, and what Evidence is generally required for their Conviction?

The Term *Obeah*, *Obiah*, or *Obia* (for it is variously written), we conceive to be the Adjective, and *Obe* or *Obi* the Noun Substantive; and that by the Words *Obiah-Men* or *Obiah-Women*, are meant those who practise *Obi*. The Origin of the Term we should consider as of no Importance in our Answer to the Questions proposed, if, in search of it, we were not led to Disquisitions that are highly gratifying to Curiosity. From the learned Mr. Bryant's (a) Commentary upon the Word *Oph*, we obtain a very probable Etymology of the Term—"A Serpent, in the Egyptian Language, was called *Ob* or *Aub*."—"Obion" is still the Egyptian Name for a Serpent."—"Moses, in the Name of God, forbids the

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Island; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chisholme.

(a) Mythology, Vol. I. P. 48. 475. and 478.

“Israelites ever to enquire of the Dæmon *Ob*, which is translated in our Bible, Charmer or Wizard, Divinator aut Sortilegus.”—“The Woman at Endor is called *Oub* or *Ob*, translated Pythonissa, and *Oubaios* (he cites from *Horus Apollo*) was the Name of the Basilisk or Royal Serpent, Emblem of the Sun, and an ancient oracular Deity of Africa.” This Derivation, which applies to one particular Sect, the Remnant probably of a very celebrated religious Order in remote Ages, is now become in Jamaica the general Term to denote those Africans who in that Island practise Witchcraft or Sorcery, comprehending also the Class of what are called Myal-Men, or those who by means of a narcotic Potion, made with the Juice of an Herb (said to be the branched *Calalue* or Species of *Solanum*) which occasions a Trance or profound Sleep of a certain Duration, endeavour to convince the deluded Spectators of their Power to reanimate dead Bodies.

As far as we are able to decide from our own Experience and Information when we lived in the Island, and from the concurrent Testimony of all the Negroes we have ever conversed with on the Subject, the Professors of *Obi* are, and always were, Natives of Africa, and none other, and they have brought the Science with them from thence to Jamaica, where it is so universally practised, that we believe there are few of the larger Estates possessing native Africans, which have not One or more of them. The oldest and most crafty are those who usually attract the greatest Devotion and Confidence, those whose hoary Heads, and a somewhat peculiarly harsh and diabolic in their Aspect, together with some Skill in Plants of the medicinal and poisonous Species, have qualified them for successful Imposition upon the weak and credulous. The Negroes in general, whether Africans or Creoles, revere, consult, and abhor them; to these Oracles they resort, and with the most implicit Faith, upon all Occasions, whether for the Cure of Disorders, the obtaining Revenge for Injuries or Insults, the conciliating of Favour, the Discovery and Punishment of the Thief or the Adulterer, and the Prediction of future Events. The Trade which these Wretches carry on is extremely lucrative; they manufacture and sell their *Obies* adapted to different Cases and at different Prices. A Veil of Mystery is studiously thrown over their Incantations, to which the Midnight Hours are allotted, and every Precaution is taken to conceal them from the Knowledge and Discovery of the White People. The deluded Negroes, who thoroughly believe in their supernatural Power, become the willing Accomplices in this Concealment, and the stoutest among them tremble at the very Sight of the ragged Bundle, the Bottle or the Egg-shells, which are stuck in the Thatch or hung over the Door of a Hut, or upon the Branch of a Plantain Tree, to deter Marauders. In Cases of Poison, the natural Effects of it are by the ignorant Negroes ascribed entirely to the potent Workings of *Obi*. The wiser Negroes hesitate to reveal their Suspicions, through a Dread of incurring the terrible Vengeance which is fulminated by the *Obiab-Men* against any who should betray them; it is very difficult therefore for the White Proprietor to distinguish the *Obia Professor* from any other Negro upon his Plantation; and so infatuated are the Blacks in general, that but few Instances occur of their having assumed Courage enough to impeach these Miscreants. With Minds so firmly prepossessed, they no sooner find *Obi set for them* near the Door of their House, or in the Path which leads to it, than they give themselves up for lost. When a Negro is robbed of a Fowl or a Hog, he applies directly to the *Obiab-Man* or Woman; it is then made known among his Fellow Blacks, that *Obi is set for the Thief*; and as soon as the latter hears the dreadful News, his terrified Imagination begins to work, no Resource is left but in the superior Skill of some more eminent *Obiab-Man* of the Neighbourhood, who may counteract the magical Operations of the other; but if no one can be found of higher Rank and Ability, or if after gaining such an Ally he should still fancy himself affected, he presently falls into a Decline, under the incessant Horror of impending Calamities. The slightest painful Sensation in the Head, the Bowels, or any other Part, any casual Loss or Hurt, confirms his Apprehensions, and he believes himself the devoted Victim of an invisible and irresistible Agency. Sleep, Appetite, and Cheerfulness, forsake him, his Strength decays, his disturbed Imagination is haunted without Respite, his Features wear the settled Gloom of Despondency; Dirt, or any other unwholesome Substance, becomes his only Food, he contracts a morbid Habit of Body, and gradually sinks into the Grave. A Negro, who is taken ill, enquires of the *Obiab-Man* the Cause of his Sickness, whether it will prove mortal or not, and within what Time he shall die or recover? The Oracle generally ascribes the Distemper to the Malice of some particular Person by Name, and advises to set *Obi* for that Person; but if no Hopes are given of Recovery, immediate Despair takes place, which no Medicine can remove, and Death is the certain Consequence. Those anomalous Symptoms, which originate from Causes deeply rooted in the Mind, such as the Terrours of *Obi*, or from Poisons, whose Operation is slow and intricate, will baffle the Skill of the ablest Physician.

Considering the Multitude of Occasions which may provoke the Negroes to exercise the Powers of *Obi* against each other, and the astonishing Influence of this Superstition upon their Minds, we cannot but attribute a very considerable Portion of the annual Mortality among the Negroes of Jamaica to this fascinating Mischief.

The *Obi* is usually composed of a Farrago of Materials, most of which are enumerated in the Jamaica Law (*a*), viz. "Blood, Feathers, Parrots Beaks, Dogs Teeth, Alligators Teeth, Broken Bottles, Grave Dirt, Rum, and Eggshells."

With a view to illustrate the Description we have given of this Practice, and its common Effects, we have subjoined a few Examples out of the very great Number which have occurred in Jamaica; not that they are peculiar to that Island only, for we believe similar Examples may be found in other West India Colonies. *Pere Labat*, in his History of Martinico, has mentioned some which are very remarkable (*b*).

It may seem extraordinary, that a Practice alleged to be so frequent in Jamaica should not have received an earlier Check from the Legislature. The Truth is, that the Skill of some Negroes in the Art of Poisoning has been noticed ever since the Colonists became much acquainted with them. Sloane and Barham, who practised Physic in Jamaica in the last Century, have mentioned particular Instances of it. The secret and insidious Manner in which this Crime is generally perpetrated, makes the legal Proof of it extremely difficult. Suspicions therefore have been frequent, but Detections rare: These Murderers have *sometimes* been brought to Justice, but it is reasonable to believe that a far greater Number have escaped with Impunity. In regard to the other and more common Tricks of *Obi*, such as hanging up Feathers, Bottles, Eggshells, &c. &c. in order to intimidate Negroes of a thievish Disposition from plundering Huts, Hog-styes, or Provision-grounds, these were laughed at by the White Inhabitants as harmless Stratagems, contrived by the more sagacious for deterring the more simple and superstitious Blacks, and serving for much the same Purpose as the Scarecrows which are in general used among our English Farmers and Gardeners. But in the Year 1760, when a very formidable Insurrection of the Cormantin or Gold Coast Negroes broke out in the Parish of St. Mary, and spread through almost every other District of the Island; an old Cormantin Negro, the chief Instigator and Oracle of the Insurgents in that Parish, who had administered the Fetish or solemn Oath to the Conspirators, and furnished them with a magical Preparation which was to render them invulnerable, was fortunately apprehended, convicted, and hung up with all his Feathers and Trumperies about him; and this Execution struck the Insurgents with a general Panic, from which they never afterwards recovered. The Examinations which were taken at that Period first opened the Eyes of the Public to the very dangerous Tendency of the *Obi* Practices, and gave birth to the Law which was then enacted for their Suppression and Punishment. But neither the Terror of this Law, the strict Investigation which has ever since been made after the Professors of *Obi*, nor the many Examples of those who from Time to Time have been hanged or transported, have hitherto produced the desired Effect. We conclude, therefore, that either this Sect, like others in the World, has flourished under Persecution; or that fresh Supplies are annually introduced from the African Seminaries.

A.

The Paper referred to in the preceding Account.

WE have the following Narratives from a Planter in Jamaica, a Gentleman of the strictest Veracity, who is now in London, and ready to attest the Truth of them.

Upon returning to Jamaica in the Year 1775, he found a great many of his Negroes had died during his Absence; and that of such as remained alive, at least One-half were debilitated, bloated, and in a very deplorable Condition. The Mortality continued after his Arrival, and Two or Three were frequently buried in One Day; others were taken ill, and began to decline under the same Symptoms. Every Means were tried by Medicines, and the most careful Nursing, to preserve the Lives of the feeblest; but in spite of all his Endeavours, this Depopulation went on for above a Twelvemonth longer, with more or less Intermission, and without his being able to ascertain the real Cause, though the *Obi* Practice was strongly suspected, as well by himself, as by the Doctor and other White Persons upon the Plantation, as it was known to have been very common in that Part of the Island, and particularly among the Negroes of the *Papaw* or *Popo* Country. Still he was unable to verify his Suspicions, because the Patients constantly denied their having any Thing to do with Persons of that Order, or any Knowledge of them. At length a Negress, who had been ill for some Time, came one Day and informed him, that feeling it was impossible for her to live much longer, she thought herself bound in Duty, before she died, to impart a very great Secret, and acquaint him with the true Cause of her Disorder, in hopes that the Disclosure might prove the Means of stopping that Mischief which had already swept away such a Number of her Fellow-slaves. She proceeded to say, That her Step-mother (a Woman of the *Popo* Country, above Eighty Years old, but still hale and active) had put *Obi* upon her, as she had also done upon those who had lately died; and that the old Woman had practised *Obi* for as many Years past as she could remember.

(*a*) Act 24. Sect. 10. passed 1760.

(*b*) Tome ii. p. 59. 447. 499. 506.

The other Negroes of the Plantation no sooner heard of this Impeachment, than they ran in a Body to their Master, and confirmed the Truth of it, adding, that she had carried on this Business ever since her Arrival from Africa, and was the Terror of the whole Neighbourhood.—Upon this he repaired directly with Six White Servants to the old Woman's House, and forcing open the Door, observed the whole Inside of the Roof (which was of Thatch), and every Crevice of the Walls, stuck with the Implements of her Trade, consisting of Rags, Feathers, Bones of Cats, and a thousand other Articles. Examining further, a large earthen Pot or Jar, close covered, was found concealed under her Bed.—It contained a prodigious Quantity of round Balls of Earth or Clay of various Dimensions, large and small, whitened on the Outside, and variously compounded, some with Hair and Rags or Feathers of all Sorts, and strongly bound with Twine; others blended with the upper Section of the Skulls of Cats, or stuck round with Cats Teeth and Claws, or with Human or Dogs Teeth, and some Glass Beads of different Colours; there were also a great many Eggshells filled with a viscous or gummy Substance, the Qualities of which he neglected to examine, and many little Bags stuffed with a variety of Articles, the Particulars of which cannot at this Distance of Time be recollected. The House was instantly pulled down, and with the whole of its Contents committed to the Flames, amidst the general Acclamations of all his other Negroes. In regard to the old Woman, he declined bringing her to Trial under the Law of the Island, which would have punished her with Death; but from a Principle of Humanity, delivered her into the Hands of a Party of Spaniards, who (as she was thought not incapable of doing some trifling Kind of Work) were very glad to accept and carry her with them to Cuba. From the Moment of her Departure, his Negroes seemed all to be animated with new Spirits, and the Malady spread no farther among them. The Total of his Losses in the course of about Fifteen Years preceding the Discovery, and imputable solely to the *Obiah Practice*, he estimates, at the least, at One Hundred Negroes.

B.

A Wainman (or Waggoner) belonging to the same Plantation happened to lose a Steer one very hot Day, on the Road leading to the Shipping Place. The poor Fellow, exceedingly vexed at this Accident, immediately went to a noted *Obiah-man*, who lived near the Spot, and after paying him the usual Fee of 2s. 6d. desired to know the Cause of his being so remarkably unfortunate, whilst the other Wainmen travelling the same Road, and on the same Day, had lost none of their Cattle? He concluded with petitioning for *Obi to be put*, that the other Wainmen might suffer equally with himself, or that *he* might not be so particularly distinguished for ill Luck.

C.

It may not be desirable that we should multiply Examples, to shew the Prevalence of this Superstition; we shall therefore only add one more, in order to display the Influence of it, over Negroes even of tender Years.—As a Gentleman was travelling not long since from Spanish Town to Kingston, in Jamaica, accompanied by his Servant (a Negro Boy of about the Age of 12 or 14 Years), who rode a little way before him, the Boy on a sudden stopped short, turned about in a very great Fright, and refused to proceed; his Master, surprised at all this, desired to know what was the matter with him? the Boy pointed with a Look of Anxiety to something on one Side the Road, which at last his Master discovered to be nothing more than a Glass Bottle hung by the Neck upon a Stick which was fixed in the Ground. It was quite in vain for him to argue the Case; for neither Threats nor Persuasion could prevail upon his Servant to pass it, nor would he proceed an Inch till his Master had dismounted, and by breaking the Bottle destroyed the *Obi*.

Mr. Fuller thinks that Obeah, or Oby, comes from $\phi\psi$, Serpens, and that it is a manifest Trace of the *Manichean* Heresy, which prevailed for many Years in Arabia, Egypt, and Africa, and might possibly take its rise from the Temptation of Eve in Paradise (a).

As for the Word Myal, it may possibly come from the Greek Word $\mu\upsilon\alpha$, docere ea quæ ad Res sacras seu divinas pertinent, instruere in Sacris initiare: or from $\mu\upsilon\omega$, claudio, premo, occulto; from whence $\mu\upsilon\omega$ might also possibly be derived, and its Derivatives $\mu\upsilon\sigma\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$, $\omega\upsilon$; $\mu\upsilon\sigma\eta\sigma\iota\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$, &c.

(a) The Worship of the Snake was so prevalent in the Year 1727, that the King of Whidaa lost his Country by trusting to the Snakes, his Gods; who he was certain would not permit the King of Dahomey to pass the River on the Frontier of his Territories. Vide Snelgrave, p. 13.

The following Paper relating to the Obeah-men in Jamaica, was delivered by Mr. Rheder.

OBEAH-men are the oldest and most artful Negroes; a Peculiarity marks them, and every Negro pays the greatest Respect to them, they are perfectly well acquainted with medicinal Herbs, and know the poisonous ones, which they often use. To prepossess the Stranger in favour of their Skill, he is told that they can restore the Dead to Life; for this Purpose he is shewn a Negro apparently dead, who, by Dint of their Art, soon recovers; this is produced by administering the narcotic Juice of Vegetables. On searching one of the Obeah-men's Houses, was found many Bags filled with Parts of Animals, Vegetables, and Earth, which the Negroes who attended at the Sight of, were struck with Terror, and begged that they might be christened, which was done, and the Impression was done away. In consequence of the Rebellion of the Negroes in the Year 1760, a Law was enacted that Year to render the Practice of Obiah, Death.

The Influence of the Professors of that Art was such as to induce many to enter into that Rebellion on the Assurance that they were to be invulnerable, and to render them so, the Obeah men gave them a Powder with which they were to rub themselves.

On the First Engagement with the Rebels Nine of them were killed, and many Prisoners taken: Among the Prisoners was a very sensible Fellow, who offered to discover many important Matters, on condition that his Life should be spared, which was promised. He then related the Part the Obeah-men had taken, One of whom was capitally convicted and sentenced to Death.

At the Place of Execution he bid defiance to the Executioner, telling him that it was not in the Power of White People to kill him; and the Negro Spectators were astonished when they saw him expire. On the other Obeah-men, various Experiments were made with Electrical Machines and Magic Lanthorns, which produced very little Effect; except on one who, after receiving many severe Shocks, acknowledged his Master's Obeah exceeded his own.

I remember sitting Twice on Trials of Obea-men, who were convicted on felling their Nostrums, which had produced Death. To prove the Fact, Two Witnesses are necessary, with corroborating Circumstances.

The following Paper was delivered by Mr. Fuller, respecting the Evidence generally required for the Conviction of Persons who have been tried on the Charge of practising *Obeah*.

THE Gentlemen to whom this Question was particularly referred, having never sat upon, nor attended any Trial of this Kind, cannot, from their own personal Knowledge, take upon them to explain the Nature of the Evidence, which has been generally required for constituting a legal Conviction in such Cases.

Of the Jamaica Planters now in London, they have, after the most diligent Inquiries, been able to meet with only *One* who has attended any such Trials; and they regret exceedingly, that the Intelligence which they obtained from him did not appear sufficiently (*a*) pertinent.

The Clerks of the Peace in the several Parishes or Precincts of Jamaica, whose Duty it is to attend these Trials to take Minutes of the Evidence, and to record the Proceedings in their official Rolls, might probably furnish very ample Information as to the Proofs which have generally operated to Conviction. But we do not know of any Person now in England who has acted in that Capacity, and therefore can offer nothing satisfactory on the Subject of the Question now proposed.

Obeah Practice.

Jamaica, ff. } AMONG the Domestics of a Planter in the Parish of Vere, were Two
Case I. } Negresses who had suckled Two of his Children, and a Negro who served him in the Capacity of Butler or Waiting-man. The Infant which was nursed by One of these Women happened to die. Her Misbehaviour after this was such as obliged her Master to turn her out of his House, and she was ordered to work among the Field Negroes. The Butler, who was her own Brother, highly incensed at this, shewed some Symptoms of Discontent, which were not much regarded; but, in the course of a few Days, the Water of a Well from which the Family had their daily Supply, was observed to be very much discoloured, and intolerably fetid. His Master, imagining these might be the natural Effects of Stagnation, ordered the Well to be drawn till it was supposed to be nearly drained. But notwithstanding this Operation, the Water still continued ill-coloured, nauseous to the Taste, and offensive to the Smell. A Man was then let down, who brought up a *white Fowl* in a

(a) Mr. Fuller has the Cases, which we collected, and they are annexed hereto.

very putrid State, without Beak or Claws, which had all been cut off. This Fowl was proved to have belonged to the Butler's Grandmother, residing upon or near the same Plantation. On further Examination, a large Quantity of *Indigo Seed* was fished up from the Bottom of the Well. These Circumstances occasioned Suspicions of some mischievous Design. The Houses of all the Negroes were searched, and at one of them, inhabited by a near Relation of the Butler, a *Calibash* or Bowl was found, out of which a *greenish Liquid* had been recently emptied. This Circumstance brought to mind, that a Phial containing a Liquid of similar Appearance, had been noticed in the Butler's Pantry, who, upon the first Rumour of a Search, had conveyed it away. Still it was undecided upon whom the Suspicion ought to fall, till the Cook came voluntarily to his Master (apprehensive for his own Safety, if Poison should be privately thrown into any of his Dishes), and gave positive Information of "his having overheard the Butler threatening *Revenge*, and vowing that he "would buy some *Obi* to put for his Master."

Upon the Evidence of this Menace, the consequent Impoisoning of the Water, and the other Circumstances, the Butler was brought to Trial, convicted, and sentenced to Transportation. The Rectitude of his Sentence was confirmed by the Man's free Confession immediately before he was put on board Ship.

Second. A valuable Negro had for his Wife a Negress who resided on a neighbouring Plantation. This Woman fell suddenly into a Decline, without any known Cause, and languishing for some Time, contracted at length a very morbid Habit of Body. The Doctor who attended her, and tried a Variety of Medicines without any good Effect, declared it beyond his Power to afford her any Relief, and pronounced her incurable. When her Death was every Day expected, and after much Importunity to discover the Cause of her Disorder, she was prevailed on to confess that her Husband, from a violent Suspicion of her Infidelity to him, and on her sturdy Denial of the Charge, had obliged her "to take Swear" (as she called it), by drinking a Mixture of *Grave Dirt* and *Water*, accompanied with the usual Imprecation (that her Belly might swell and burst, and her Bones rot, if she was guilty). She concluded with deploring the miserable End to which she had brought herself by denying the Fact, for that she really had been false to him. Intelligence of this Confession was given to her Husband's Master, who sent immediately for him, and representing the Peril in which he stood under the Law of the Land, which had declared the *Obiah Practice*, with *Grave Dirt*, a capital Offence, advised him to go directly to his Wife, and endeavour to cajole her into a Belief, that it was nothing more than a sly Contrivance of his own to get at the Truth: That the Mixture she had swallowed was not made with *Obiah Dirt*, but only with a little common Earth, which he had picked up on the Road, and therefore it was very harmless. The Fellow (who had owned the Fact to his Master) joyfully took his Advice, and acted his Part so well, that the poor Woman was completely duped a second Time, and recovering her Spirits, was soon restored to perfect Health.

If this Woman had died, the Evidence of her Declaration would not have been deemed sufficient for convicting her Husband of *Obiah Practice*; so that, in such Event, and without his own free Confession of the Fact, he would have escaped with Impunity. The singular Test of her Continence (it may be remarked by the way) so closely resembles the *Trial of Jealousy* by the *bitter Water* described in the Book of Numbers (Chap. 5.), as to point out something of a common Origin between them in the most ancient Laws and Customs of Africa.

Some other Cases are promised, but have not yet been received.

Obiah Trials.

HAVING received some further Information upon this Subject from another Jamaica Gentleman, who has sat upon *Two Trials*, we beg leave to deliver the same in his own Words, and as a Supplement to what we have already had the Honour of submitting.

In the Year 1760, the Influence of the Professors of the *Obiah Art* was such, as to induce a great many of the Negro Slaves in Jamaica to engage in the Rebellion which happened in that Year, and which gave rise to the Law which was then made against the Practice of *Obiah*.

Affurance was given to these deluded People, that they were to become invulnerable; and in order to render them so, the *Obiah-men* furnished them with a Powder with which they were to rub themselves.

In the First Engagement with the Rebels, Nine of them were killed, and many Prisoners taken; amongst the latter was One very intelligent Fellow, who offered to disclose many important Matters, on condition that his Life should be spared, which was promised. He then related the active Part which the Negroes, known among them by the Name of *Obiah-men*, had

had taken in promoting the Infurrection; One of whom was thereupon apprehended, tried (for rebellious Conspiracy), convicted, and sentenced to Death.

[N. B. This was the Cormantin Obiah-man alluded to in our First Paper presented on the Subject of Obiah.]

At the Place of Execution, he bid defiance to the Executioner, telling him, that "It was not in the Power of the White People to kill him." And the Negroes (Spectators) were greatly perplexed when they saw him expire. Upon other *Obiah-men*, who were apprehended at that Time, various Experiments were made with Electrical Machines and Magic Lanthorns, but with very little Effect, except on One, who, after receiving some very severe Shocks, acknowledged that "his Master's *Obiah* exceeded his own."

The Gentleman from whom we have this Account, remembers having sat *Twice* on Trials of *Obiah-men*, who were both convicted of selling their *Obiah Preparations*, which had occasioned the Death of the Parties to whom they had been administered; notwithstanding which the Lenity of their Judges prevailed so far, that they were only punished with Transportation. To prove the Fact, Two Witnesses were deemed necessary, with corroborating Circumstances.

Committee of the Council of the Island have returned no Answer to these Heads of Inquiry.

A. N° 27.

Whether many of the Negroes in the Island are Mahometans?

Vide Answers, A. No. 19.

No Answer.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Island;
Mr. Long, and Mr. Chisholme.

Committee of the Council
of the Island.

A. N° 28.

With respect to Negro Slaves and Free Negroes, what is the Proportion between Males and Females?

Must refer to Information to be collected in the Island by general Inquiry in every Parish, which is very practicable by a small Alteration in the quarterly Returns given in to the Vestry by each Proprietor: At present these Returns give the total Number of Negroes, without Specification of Ages or Sexes.

No Answer from Council.

Mr. Fuller,
Agent for
the Island;
Mr. Long,
and Mr.
Chisholme.

A. N° 29.

What is the average Value for a Country-born Negro Man and Woman? And what the average Value of an Imported Negro Man and Woman?

The Answer must consist of several Parts:—

1st. The Price per Head now paid to the African Merchant for—

Able Men	- -	£62 to £65	Jamaica Currency (140 per Cent.)
Ditto Women	- -	60 to 63	Ditto
Ditto Boys	- -	55 to 60	Ditto
Ditto Girls	- -	53 to 58	Ditto

These new Negroes must necessarily be of inferior Value, because they enter into a new Climate, and perhaps Change of Diet; are unfit for immediate Labour; unacquainted with Tools or Implements of Work, or the Manner of performing it; have every thing to learn, and earn nothing.

Mr. Fuller,
Agent for
the Island;
Mr. Long,
and Mr.
Chisholme.

2d. The Price per Head of Able Field Native

Negro Men	- - - -	£80 to £100	Currency
Ditto Women	- - - -	75 to 85	
Carpenters	- - - -	140 to 300	
Mill-wright	- - - -		
Copper-smith	- - - -	120 to 200	
Wheel-wright	- - - -		
Cooper	- - - -		
Sawyer	- - - -		
Distiller	- - - -		

Wainman	-	-	-	£120 to £140	Currency
Blacksmith	-	-	-	140 to	200
Bricklayer	-	-	-	140 to	200
Midwife	-	-	-	150 to	200
Head Drivers	-	-	-	120 to	150
Boilers	-	-	-	100 to	120
Mulemen	-	-	-	100	
Cattlemen	-	-	-	100	
Tradesmen. — Smiths, Coopers,					
Copper-smiths, Carpenters, Mill-					
wrights, Wheel-wrights, Joiners,				100 to	200
Brickmakers, Masons, Blacksmiths,					
Doctors	-	-	-		
Inferior Prices. { Superannuated Men and Women	-	-	-	5 to	40
{ Youths of both Sexes	-	-	-	60 to	80
{ Infants	-	-	-	5 to	20 to 30

Committee of
the Council
of the Island.

The Value of a Creole Negro Man is about 100l. Currency; a Woman about 90l.—The best Negro Man newly imported is worth about 70l.; a Woman 60l.

A. N^o 30.

Has the Produce of each of the Islands increased in proportion to the increased Number of Negro Slaves?—And, if it has not so increased, what Reason is to be assigned for it?

Mr. Fuller,
Agent for
the Island;
Mr. Long,
and Mr.
Chisholme.

We can furnish the Accounts of the total Sugar produced in Jamaica at a few Periods; from which there appears a very considerable Increase of that Article of Produce.

As to the other Articles, Coffee, Cotton, &c. we have not the same Data. The great Improvement made in Jamaica (next to the Article Sugar) has, for some Years past, consisted in the Culture of Guinea Grass; of which a great Number of very extensive and very flourishing Plantations have been formed, and are still forming, in the mountainous and interior or central Parts, where vast Numbers of Horned Cattle, Horses and Mules, are annually bred, pastured, or fattened.

11,000 Hogsheads of Sugar produced in the Year 1722

33,155 Ditto Ditto 1739

44,800 Ditto Ditto 1761

85,200 Ditto Ditto 1775

105,400 Ditto Ditto 1784

Coffee has been fluctuating on account of the Duties.—Cotton but lately relieved and increasing.—No Cocoa Walks to speak of in Jamaica; the Augmentation would no doubt have been much greater, if this Island had not lately (from the Year 1780) been visited by *Six Hurricanes*, whose Devastations not only brought total Ruin upon several flourishing Estates, but occasioned epidemic Diseases, and partial Famines, destructive to many Thousands of the Negro Slaves: We cannot but express a Wish, that Inquiries may be directed in such a Manner, as to procure full and authentic Information of the Mortality of Slaves, and the Loss of Property, which were caused by those successive Calamities, particularly affecting the Parishes of *St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland, Hanover, St. James, Trelawney, St. Thomas in the East*, and generally the rest of that Island.

N. B. The Number 105,400 Hogsheads stated in the Answer, as the Quantity of the Crop of the Year 1784, was not the Quantity exported, but the Quantity made, or what are usually called *Curing House* Hogsheads. So many having, according to the Accounts procured from the Spot, been actually filled in the several Curing Houses. But the Deductions by Waste, and for what were retained for the Island Consumption, are not ascertained. The general Opinion is, that about 91,000 Hogsheads of 15 Cwt. Average are the Number exported in seasonable Years from that Island.

Committee of
the Council
of the Island.

It is conceived, that the Produce of this Island has increased in proportion to the increased Number of Negroes, while the Island has been under no Visitation of extraordinary Calamity.

A. N^o 31.

What Number of Acres has been in Cultivation in each Year, distinguishing the Proportion of Acres that has been appropriated to the Culture of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Cocoa, Ground Provisions, &c.; and what has in each Year been the Produce thereof respectively?

Mr. Fuller,
Agent for
the Island;
Mr. Long,
and Mr. Chif-
holme.

Cannot be answered here.

Committee of
the Council
of the Island.

It is impossible to say what Number of Acres is in Cultivation in each Year in different Products.

A. N° 32.

What is the Mode of cultivating and preparing the Ground for Sugar, Cotton, &c. respectively?

Refer to the Island for Answer.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Island;
Mr. Long, and Mr. Chisholme.

The Mode of Culture must necessarily differ with the Difference of the Soil.

Committee of the Council
of the Island.

A. N° 33.

What Soil is most favourable for Sugar, Cotton, &c. and how far is the Soil capable of Improvement by Manure?

We observe in Jamaica a great Variety of Soils—The Cane thrives best in deep rich Mould, and on a Clay Bottom, and where Showers are frequent. In the old Estates, which have been under Culture for these 100 Years or upwards, Manure in great Abundance is absolutely necessary. Those Situations where Canes thrive best, are in general the very worst for Cotton and Coffee, which will not answer where Rains and Floods are frequent, or the Soil very wet. The far greater Part of the Land at present under Culture for Canes in Jamaica, is wholly unfit either for Cotton or Coffee. A more particular Reply can only be obtained from the Island itself.

Mr. Fuller,
Agent for the
Island; Mr.
Long, and
Mr. Chif-
holme.

Different Manures are made use of as the Soil may require, as in England; but no Lime is here used as Manure.

Committee of
the Council
of the Island.

A. N° 34.

What Difference is there in the Produce per Acre of different Plantations in the same Year, when not exposed to any extraordinary Accident?

In answering this Inquiry, several general Observations must be premised in reference to Jamaica.

Mr. Fuller,
Agent for the
Island; Mr.
Long, and
Mr. Chif-
holme.

1st. The Difference of Product so far as depends on unequal Supply of Rains. The Two grand Periods of the Year, when the rainy Seasons (or great Rains) are commonly expected, are May and October; and when those Supplies arrive with Regularity (but of late Years the May Season has too frequently failed) the Distribution of Rain, though not equal in all Parts of the Island, is yet universal; but between these Two Periods, a due Frequency of Showers is requisite for each Sugar Estate, in order to sustain Vegetation, and these are very unequally bestowed, depending not only on the Direction in which the Mountains and Hills are ranged, but on the Point from which the Wind may happen to blow; and on the Extent of the Clouds; for it very often happens that an Estate from its particular Situation, receives Showers for several Days, when the next adjoining Estate, from its Difference of Position in respect to the High-lands, Winds, &c. does not get a Drop. 2dly, is to be considered the essential Difference which arises from the Difference of Skill and Attention in manuring, planting, weeding, moulding, and the general Operations in this Respect, as well as in the other manufacturing Process, by which the greatest possible Quantity of Sugar is to be extracted.

These Considerations being premised, the rest must depend upon the Quality of Soils, which, in Jamaica, are various in each District at large, and almost equally so on the major Part of the Estates themselves. We believe that the Average Produce, One Year with another, of the whole Island does not amount to much more than Half an Hogshead of Sugar per Acre; particular Spots may yield much more.

The Inquiry perhaps ought, for greater Satisfaction, to be directed to such Gentlemen as are now residing in the Island.

The Difference of Produce per Acre on different Plantations is very great; much in this Respect depends on the Difference not only of Soil but Mode of Management.

Committee of
the Council
of the Island.

A. N° 35.

By what Causes are Crops on different Parts of the same Island partially affected?

In Jamaica, by partial Rains, partial Droughts, Floods, and Hurricanes, the Blast and Rats, not to mention the great Disparity occasioned by more or less Skill in Management, or by the healthy or unhealthy State of the Labourers, or their Adequacy or Inadequacy in point

Mr. Fuller,
Agent for the
Island; Mr.
Long, and Mr.
Chisholme.

point of Number to the present Crop, because seasonable or unseasonable Weather will increase or diminish the Crop, and the Labour necessary to take it off.

Committee
of the Council
of the
Island.

It frequently happens, that some Parts of this Island are materially injured by Droughts, strong Winds, and other Causes, while other Parts experience very seasonable Weather.

A. N° 36.

Does the Quantity of Labour, which it is necessary to require from the Negroes, vary materially in different Parts of the Year, as it does here in Harvest Time, &c. and is there any Period at which the increased Labour produces any particular Effect on the Health of the Negroes?

Mr. Fuller,
Agent for
the Island;
Mr. Long,
and Mr.
Chisholme.

The System of Sugar-making must be considered in its progressive State, as calling for successive Operations throughout the Year, as

- 1st. Ploughing.
- 2d. Holing, manuring, and trenching.
- 3d. Moulding, weeding, and trashing.
- 4th. Cutting, grinding, boiling, and curing.
- 5th. Carting to the Shipping-place.

Of these several Operations, that of holing and planting is by no means the most laborious; but as it is often unavoidably obliged to be performed in showery Weather, the Negroes, if too much exposed to it, may be liable to obstructed Perspiration and Fevers; but most of the Planters have moveable Tents or Sheds, which are set up in the Fields, for the Purpose of protecting them from the Effects of heavy Showers.

In point of Labour, the Fourth Operation is so far from being oppressive or injurious to the Negroes, that they enjoy better Health in general during the Crop Season (which lasts about Five Months) than at any other Time: This may in Part be ascribed to their free Use of the Cane Liquor (resembling Sweet Wort) and the more settled or drier Weather during that Season of the Year.

The Work of the Negro Slave in Jamaica is far less than that of a Labourer in Britain; they have in general 15 Hours in 24 to themselves, which is quite sufficient for Sleep, and for cooking and eating their Victuals, to say nothing of Recreations.

Committee
of the Council
of the
Island.

The Labour of Slaves varies much at different Seasons of the Year: Digging Cane Holes is considered as the hardest Labour; so long, however, as the Slaves continue at that Work, they are regularly served in the Field with Beverage of Sugar and Water in the Morning, and Rum and Water in the Afternoon. Crop-time (our Harvest) may be deemed hard Labour, as the Work in the Boiling-house is continued Day and Night; but the Slaves do not so consider it; and indeed, by the free Access they are allowed to the Liquor in the Boiling-house, in the course of its Manufacture into Sugar, the Slaves universally thrive.

A. N° 37.

Would it be possible to cultivate to Advantage the West India Islands, by the Labour of Europeans, or of Free Negroes?

Mr. Fuller,
Agent for
the Island;
Mr. Long,
and Mr.
Chisholme.

We think it impossible with Europeans: So far as Experience can determine, we find that the same Exposure to the Sun, which cheers the African, is mortal to the European; Nine in Ten of them would die in Three Years.

As to Free Negroes;—in Jamaica no Free Negro was ever yet known to hire himself, or be employed in Agriculture upon the Sugar Plantations: The Men are averse to labour the Ground even for themselves; and whenever they do it, it is only to supply their immediate Wants: They have all the Vices of Slaves, and no Planter could controul them.

Vide Appendix to this Head, Code Noir.

Committee of
the Council
of the Island.

No Answer.

A. N° 38.

What is the Disposition of the Free Negroes with respect to Labour, particularly continual or diurnal Labour?

Mr. Fuller,
Agent for
the Island;
Mr. Long,
and Mr. Chisholme.

We can only repeat what we have before said—that no Free Negro in Jamaica was ever yet known to hire himself, or be employed in Agriculture of any Kind.

Vide their Answer, N° 37.

Jamaica. A. N° 39, 40, 41, 42.

PART III.

The Negroes are universally disposed to be slothful and indolent; they are in general no longer disposed to work than while they find it necessary to do so for immediate Subsistence; there are however some Exceptions.

Committee of the Council of the Island.

A. N° 39.

Could an European Constitution subsist in a West India Climate, under the Labour necessary for cultivating a West India Plantation?

We have every Reason to believe it would not: The Nature and Constitution of an European are not so well adapted to retain even Life, much less to support Field Labour, either in the Climate of Guinea, or that of the West Indies, which is analogous to it.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Island; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chisholme.

It is not possible for an European Constitution to subsist in this Climate, under the Labour necessary for cultivating a West India Plantation.

Committee of the Council of the Island.

A. N° 40.

Is the Labour of Cattle, and of what Species and in what Proportion, used in the Cultivation of a West India Plantation?

In Jamaica, Oxen in general are used in ploughing, where ploughing is practicable; some (but they are few) make use of Horses for the same Purpose.

Mules are chiefly used for Carriage on steep Acclivities and bad Roads; in other Places the Carriages are drawn by Oxen.—The Mills are turned by Wind, Water, Mules, Oxen, or Horses.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Island; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chisholme.

Horned Cattle are used on many Sugar-works, in ploughing and harrowing the Land; and on all, Cattle and Mules are used in carrying the Canes to the Mill, Manure to the Ground, Copper-wood to the Works, and any other Draught-labour where they can possibly be applied: The Labour of Slaves is, however, absolutely necessary, after the Plough, to prepare the Land for the Plant.

Committee of the Council of the Island.

A. N° 41.

Could the Quantity of Cattle be increased, and could their Labour be substituted for that of Slaves in a greater Extent than it is at present?

In Jamaica the Quantity of Cattle is daily increasing, and may certainly be increased very considerably, by continuing to open and settle new Breeding Farms: How far the Assistance of Cattle, in the Cane and other Culture, can be extended beyond what it is at present, may depend on a Variety of Circumstances, best learnt by inquiring on the Spot; for it is presumed, that there are some Thousands of Acres now in Culture, which, from their rocky and inaccessible Nature, cannot be worked by the Plough; and many more Thousand Acres yet in Wilderness, on which, when cleared, the Plough may probably be usefully employed: Cattle, we believe, are already employed in all the Operations of the Jamaica Husbandry to which their Assistance is applicable.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Island; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chisholme.

There is a Sufficiency of Cattle in this Island for Work, and also for the Butcher, and considerably more than could be maintained but for the Introduction of Guinea Grass.

No Negro-labour is applied, when it is possible to substitute the Labour of Cattle or Mules.

Committee of the Council of the Island.

A. N° 42.

Have different European Instruments of Husbandry from Time to Time been introduced in the Cultivation of Plantations in the West Indies, and is it likely that the Use of them could be extended, or further Improvements in this respect be applied, to lighten and abridge the Labour of Slaves in cultivating West India Plantations?

No Improvements by Machinery, which have come within the Knowledge of the Planters, and are calculated to lessen or facilitate human Labour in Jamaica, have been left untried or unadopted, wherever practicable.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Island; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chisholme.

The Plough, Harrow, Hoe, Bill, Axe, Spade, Scythe, Hatchet, Waggon, Carts, and in general all Kinds of Implements of Husbandry used in Great Britain, are used in like manner

Committee of the Council of the Island.

manner in this Island: The Labour of Slaves is greatly reduced wherever the Plough is used; and as the Plough is coming daily into more general Use, the Labour of the Slave is likely to be considerably lightened thereby.

A. N° 43.

What is the whole Number of Acres in the Island of Jamaica, and how much of that Part thereof, which is at present not cultivated, is capable of being brought into Culture?

Mr. Fuller,
Agent for
the Island;
Mr. Long,
and Mr.
Chisholme.

During the Government of Sir Thomas Lynch, above 100 Years ago, Colonel Taffel and Mr. Rogers were sent to Jamaica, by Order of his Majesty King Charles the Second, for the Purpose of making an actual Survey and Measurement of that Island.

These Gentlemen reported, that its Length was	—	Miles.
and Breadth from 22½ to	—	180
		60

Of which they supposed, that

One-half is good plantable Land,
One-eighth Savannah,
Three-eighths inaccessible Mountains, barren, rocky, and unplatable.

No later Survey of the whole Island has been made that we know of; the Surveyors above mentioned were employed at a Period when the interior Country was one vast Wilderness, without Roads, and unexplored; Error was probably unavoidable, and there is not a Doubt at present, but that their Computation was greatly exaggerated; nor can we say more in favour of subsequent Accounts, than that they are to be considered as mere Opinions of Individuals, unfounded upon geometrical Procefs; the Island therefore has been lengthened or contracted in its Dimensions, at various Times, by the Caprice of different Authors, as a few out of a great many Examples will shew, viz.

In the various Accounts we have of the Dimensions of this Island, there appears a Difference of no less than 40 Miles in the Length and 20 in the Breadth; nor have the astronomical Observations, taken at different Periods, been more fortunate in adjusting the Longitude of the Eastern and Western Extremities, for they make a Difference amounting to One Degree in the former and 57 Minutes in the latter.

In regard to the Latitude of Port Royal, there are no less than Seven different Fixings, making a Variance of 20 Minutes in the Position of that Town; so that until some Principle for accurate Computation can be obtained, no positive Exactness is to be hoped for.

Dr. Browne assigns to the Island	—	Acres.
The late John Ellis, Esq; on his Examination at the Bar of the House	—	4,500,000
of Commons (1775) allowed	—	4,000,000
Of which be supposed		

Acres.

160,000 Planted with Canes.

340,000 { Pasturage, Provision Grounds, and other necessary Appendages to the
Sugar Estates.

500,000

500,000 Other Settlements, such as Coffee, Cotton, Ginger, Pimento, Indigo, &c. &c.

3,000,000 { Part Wilderness, Part mountainous, and Part unplatable, but how much
respectively we know not.

4,000,000

Mr. Ellis, in this Statement, computed the annual Crop at 80,000 Hogsheads, and the yielding of the Cane Land, at a general Average, Half a Hogshead per Acre, which allows 160,000 Acres for the Cane Land; but it is certain that from this Mode of Statement, he overlooked and omitted the Land in young or Plant Canes. At present we think that there may be about 200,000 Acres for an annual Crop of 100,000 Hogsheads, at Half a Hogshead per Acre, which we take to be a just Average, and allow 100,000 for young Plants, Nursery Canes, and old Stocks.

Making in all	—	Acres.
The Penns, grazing Farms, and other smaller Settlements, may occupy of	—	300,000
Open Land about as much more	—	300,000
		600,000

Or perhaps a Million of Acres.

Of

Of the rest we can say nothing authentic. Since the Time when Mr. Ellis gave his public Statement, Cultivation has been considerably extended, Settlements multiplied, and Products increased; but as this Question, and the Two succeeding ones, lead into a very minute Investigation and Detail; we are sensible, were we to offer vague Conjecture, instead of substantial Information, it would be very unsatisfactory; and we have only to lament our Want of sufficient Lights to guide us in such multifarious Inquiries, which we think may be made in the Island itself with better Success.

The additional Heads of Inquiry, it is presumed, were intended more immediately to be answered from the Leeward Islands; the Magnitude and Extent of this Island make it difficult to answer them with Accuracy. It is supposed the whole Number of Acres in this Island is about 3,500,000, of which One-fifth may be in Cultivation; and Three-fifths of the Remainder capable of being so.

Committee of the Council of the Island.

A. N° 44.

How much Land is there in the Island of Jamaica, which is not private Property?

We beg to refer to what we have said upon the Subject, A. N° 43.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Island;
Mr. Long, and Mr. Chisholme.

The greatest Part of the Land which is capable of Cultivation is already private Property.

Committee of the Council of the Island.

A. N° 45.

What Proportion of the Land which is private Property in the Island of Jamaica is now in Cultivation?

We beg to refer to what we have said on the Subject, A. N° 43.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Island;
Mr. Long, and Mr. Chisholme.

It is supposed One-fourth.

Committee of the Council of the Island.

A. N° 46 and 47.

What Proportion of the Land now in Cultivation in the Island of Jamaica would, from Situation or Soil, admit of the Use of the Plough?

In how many Plantations in the said Island has the Plough been known to be introduced for the Purpose of preparing the Land for Cultivation?

A considerable Part of the Land now in Cultivation, we believe, is prepared with the Plough; but in regard to the Number of Acres or Proportion which is laboured in that Manner, we must beg to refer to the Planters resident in the Island, as we possess no certain Knowledge of these Particulars.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Island;
Mr. Long, and Mr. Chisholme.

We cannot speak as to the exact Number, but can only say, that the Plough is very commonly, though not universally, in use in Jamaica.—A more precise Answer can only, we think, be obtained by Inquiry among the Planters resident there.

The Plough has been used upon a great many Plantations, for the Purpose of preparing the Land; but it is not possible to say on how many, with Precision, as the Use of the Plough has been, and now is, increasing daily, as has been already said in Answer to the 42d Quære of the Heads of Inquiry.

Committee of the Council of the Island.

A. N° 48.

How many Slaves in the whole are employed in the Island of Jamaica, in the Cultivation of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Indigo, &c. &c. and how many in menial Services, in making Roads, fishing, or any other Employment?

As we are not possessed of any such Specification, we must beg to refer to the Island, where alone a satisfactory Answer to such Inquiries can probably be collected.

Mr. Fuller, Agent for the Island; Mr. Long, and Mr. Chisholme.

N. B. The annual Returns made to the Receiver General's Office in this Island, for the Poll-tax Levy, state only the Numbers which have been given in at the quarterly Meetings of Justices and Vestries in each Parish, but not the whole Amount actually existing in the Island; the Proprietors of any Number not exceeding Five (sometimes more) are seldom noticed. In the Parish of St. Mary, a few Years since, 500 Negroes were found, upon Inquiry, for whom the Poll-tax had neither been demanded

manded nor paid. The Number upon which the Tax is uncollected, and consequently not included in the official Returns, may be supposed from 7 to 8000.

Committee
of the Coun-
cil of the
Island.

In the Year 1768, from the most accurate Account that could be had, it is supposed there were 166,914 Negroes, in the whole of which, about 67,852 Negroes were employed in the Cultivation and Manufacture of Cotton, Coffee, Ginger, Pimento, Grass, &c. and about 99,002 Negroes in that of Sugar: The whole Number of Estates at that Time was 648, and the Quantity of Sugar made 68,160 Hogsheads, or thereabouts. It is supposed there are at this Time nearly 250,000 Negroes in this Island, which are employed in the various Articles above mentioned, nearly in the same Proportion as in the Year 1768. There are now about 1060 Sugar Estates, and the Quantity of Sugars now made is supposed to be 100,000 Hogsheads; other Products are supposed to have increased in Proportion.

A. N^o 49.

What Proportion does the Number of Slaves bear to the Number of Acres employed in each Species of Cultivation; and what is the average Proportion of the Produce in each Species, to the Number of Acres or of Slaves?

Mr. Fuller,
Agent for
the Island;
Mr. Long,
and Mr.
Chisholme.

We are uninformed of the Number of Acres respectively employed in each Species of Cultivation.—We cannot say what Proportion the labouring Slaves bear thereto, nor what the relative average Proportion of the Produce to the Number of Acres, or of Slaves; but must beg to refer to the Island for Satisfaction in these Particulars.

Committee of
the Council
of the Island.

The Committee are unable to furnish any satisfactory Answer to this Head.

A. N^o 50.

Is the Corn, Grass, or Ground Provisions, raised in the Island of Jamaica, produced from separate Farms, or from Lands annexed to the Plantations respectively, and worked by the Negroes belonging to the said Plantations?

Mr. Fuller,
Agent for
the Island;
Mr. Long,
and Mr.
Chisholme.

Almost every Sugar Plantation in Jamaica (or with very few Exceptions) has Plantains, Ground Provisions of various Species, and Guinea Grass, cultivated on its contiguous Lands; and no Opportunity of seasonable Weather is neglected, of sowing Indian and Guinea Corn, and some or other of the various Species of Pulse, as well on the contiguous Lands, as in the Intervals between the Rows of young Cane Plants. Those Estates which are situated in Parts of the Island too dry for these Purposes, have usually a Provision Settlement in the adjacent hilly or mountainous Parts, where Showers are more frequent.

There are in every Parish Polinckes, or little Settlements appropriated to the Cultivation of different Kinds of vegetable Provision, and where Hogs and Poultry are bred for Sale either in the Towns or the Sugar Estates.

In the Parishes of Vere, St. Elizabeth, and St. Dorothy, the Indian and Guinea Corn are cultivated chiefly by the Cotton-growers, on a more extensive Scale, those Districts being remarkably favourable to them. The principal grazing and breeding Farms are chiefly situated among the midland Mountains, where the Soil and Weather are most suitable to that Branch of Business; there are also many large breeding and grazing Farms, or Penns, in the Lowland Savannahs, neither those nor the former being adapted to Canes.

Committee
of the Coun-
cil of the
Island.

Corn and Ground Provisions are produced from separate Farms, by Farmers who raise such for Sale; Grass also is grown upon separate Grounds, called Penns, where great Quantities of Cattle, Horses, and Mules, are raised, and from whence the Planters provide themselves with Working Stock; Corn, Grass, and Ground Provisions, are also raised on Land annexed to, and worked with the Negroes belonging to Plantations.

A. N^o 51.

What is the Kind of Manure made use of in the Island of Jamaica?

Mr. Fuller,
Agent for
the Island;
Mr. Long,
and Mr.
Chisholme.

The Manure generally used on the Sugar Estates in Jamaica, is a Compost formed

1. Of the Wood Ashes drawn from the Furnaces of the boiling and distilling Houses.
2. *Dunder*, i. e. Feculencies discharged from the Distilling House.
3. Refuse Cane Trash, i. e. the decayed Leaves and Stems of the Canes.
4. Dung obtained from the Horse and Mule Stables, and from moveable Penns, or small

Inclosures occasionally railed in, and shifted upon the Lands intended to be planted, and into which the Cattle are turned at Night.

5. Good Mould collected from *Gullies*, and other waste Places, and thrown into the Cattle Penns.

The making of sufficient Manure every Year is a very important Article of Husbandry in Jamaica, and upon which the Crops of all the old Estates depend.

The same Sort of Manure is made use of here as in England, except Lime; but the most general Way of manuring is, to pen or fold the Cattle upon such Lands as are meant to be replanted.

A. N° 52.

If in general the Planters were to employ Mules and Cattle in carrying out the Manure, would it not be for the Advantage both of the Negroes and the Owners?

On the the Sugar Estates in Jamaica, we believe that the Manure is invariably carted out to all the accessible Lands, and the Steeps are usually dressed by means of the moveable Cattle-penns described in the preceding Answer. We do not know of any Sugar Estate in Jamaica, where the Practice exists of carrying or laying on Manure in any other Manner.

Manure was never carried in this Island in any other Way than by Cattle and Mules,

Mr. Fuller,
Agent for
the Island;
Mr. Long,
and Mr.
Chisholme.
Committee of
the Council
of the Island.

A. N° 53.

Upon any Plantation with a given Stock of Negroes, and yielding on an Average a certain annual Quantity of Sugar, what may be supposed to be the net Income to the Owner, if living on the Island, after deducting the Charge of maintaining and clothing his Negroes, the Wear and Tear, and other necessary Expences? And what the net Income to the Owner living in Great Britain?

In Jamaica, the Expences and Profits of a Sugar Plantation depend on the local Situation, the Distance of Carriage to and from the Market or Shipping-place, the Goodness or Badness of the Roads; the comparative Advantages of a Windmill, Watermill, or Cattlemill; the Facility of procuring Wood, or the heavy Charges of importing Coals for Fuel; the Labour required upon the Estate, the knowing how to direct and apply that Labour to the best Effect, and to preserve the Labourers and their Offspring, and the Cattle, in the fullest Health and Vigour; the Fecundity of the Soil; the Skill of the Planter; in the best-adapted Husbandry; in preparing the raw Material, and in working it up; the Credit and Independence of the Planter, whereby he is enabled to purchase, with more or less Advantage, the requisite Supplies for the carrying on and Support of his Plantation; the Sagacity and Judgment of the Planter in choosing the most eligible Factor for the Sale of his Produce. Such a Diversity in Talents, Circumstances, and Management of each Estate, make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to answer the first Part of this Question. As to the rest, the Planter who does not reside in the Island, differs from the resident Planter only by having more Deficiency Tax to pay, which is proportioned to the Size of his Family, and a Commission to the Person who has care of the Property during such Absence, both of which operate upon the non-resident Planter as an Absentee Tax.

Mr. Fuller,
Agent for
the Island;
Mr. Long,
and Mr.
Chisholme.

It is apprehended, that upon an Average throughout the Island, the Planter does not make more than Four per Cent. upon his Capital.

Committee
of the Coun-
cil of the
Island.

The meeting of the Board of Directors was held on the 12th of the month of January, 1882, at the office of the President, Mr. J. H. Smith, in the City of New York. The meeting was called to order by the President, who read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved. The following resolutions were adopted:

A. N. 12. 13

It is resolved that the Board of Directors shall have the honor to receive the following resolutions, which were adopted by the Board of Directors on the 12th of the month of January, 1882:

The Board of Directors of the American Society for the Advancement of Science, in its meeting held on the 12th of the month of January, 1882, at the office of the President, Mr. J. H. Smith, in the City of New York, has adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, that the Board of Directors shall have the honor to receive the following resolutions, which were adopted by the Board of Directors on the 12th of the month of January, 1882:

A. N. 12. 14

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The Board of Directors of the American Society for the Advancement of Science, in its meeting held on the 12th of the month of January, 1882, at the office of the President, Mr. J. H. Smith, in the City of New York, has adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, that the Board of Directors shall have the honor to receive the following resolutions, which were adopted by the Board of Directors on the 12th of the month of January, 1882:

Jamaica. Appendix.

THE First Part of the Appendix is an Abstract of the Jamaica Laws for the Government of the Negro Slaves, beginning with the Act of 1696. The First Column is the Law as it then stood: The Second, Third, and Fourth Columns, are the Alterations that have been made since that Time. I have added at the End the Act of 1681; but as it does not distinctly appear in that Act, whether the Servants mentioned therein are Negroes, or indented Whites, I have placed it at the End of the Abstract, and have marked it at Bottom with the Letters A and B.

Mr. Fuller,
Agent for the
Island.

I have also added some of the Clauses of the French Code Noir, to save their Lordships Trouble; as by this Means they may immediately compare their Code with our Jamaica Code, and may be acquainted with the Reasoning of the French upon the Necessity of the Employment of Negro Slaves in the Sugar Colonies, which will be found in Page (29), Column 2, of the Abstract of the French Code Noir, at the End of the Appendix.

I have also added an Account of the Slaves imported into Jamaica from 1772 to 1775 inclusive.

And also an Account of the Maroon Negroes in the Year 1770; since which, and before which Time, I have seen no other Return of them.

And also an Account of the Number of Negroes and White People in Jamaica in 1787.

And also a Paragraph taken out of the Jamaica Paper for the County of Cornwall in that Island, relative to the New Regulations in respect to the Negro Slaves. Resolution dated 29th November. The Paper the 8th December 1787.

I N D E X.

B.

Baptism, (7).
 Badge to be worn by Free Negroes,
 (11).
 Barracks, (14), (15).
 Beggars, &c. (24).

C.

Clothes, (1).
 Compassing Death of Master, (3).
 Cudjoe Articles, (14), (15), (17),
 (18).
 Clergy, (16).—Jurisdiction, (17).
 Cattle, killing, (16).
 Coroners and their Duty, (6).

D.

Dismembering, (2). (9).
 Drumming, (5). (19).
 Dice, Cards, (9).
 Deserting to French or Spaniards,
 (11). (23).

F.

Food, (1).
 Fire Arms, (16).
 Freeing Slaves, (20). (22), (23).

G.

Gunpowder, (15).
 Grants and Devises, (14). (20).

H.

Hiring, (6).
 Holidays, (7). (19).
 Horses, keeping, (10), (23), (24).
 Huts and Hovels, (11).

I.

Inveigling, (12).
 Jurors, (22).
 Ina, Laws of, (9).

L.

Living, Value of, (28).

M.

Murdering a Slave, (6).
 Masters and Servants, (13).
 Maroon, (14), (15). (17), (18).

O.

One only punished, except for
 Murder, (3).
 Obeah, (18).

P.

Poisoning, (4).

R.

Rebellious and Runaways, (8).
 Receiving stolen Goods, (23).

S.

Striking Master, (1).
 Stealing, (4).
 Slaves, Personalities, (7).
 Slaves sold in Families, (13).
 Slaves confined in Gaol, their Main-
 tenance, (25).
 Squibs, (12).

T.

Tickets, (3). (18).
 Trial, (5). (21).
 Trying Slaves, Mode of Proceed-
 ing, (25).

W.

White People, for introducing,
 (11), (12). (15). (26).

1696.
Jamaica. Acts relative
to Slaves.

Act 38.

I. Owners not to give
Slaves leave to go out
without a Ticket.

II. Slaves for striking a
White Person punished
at the Discretion of
Two Justices and Three
Freeholders, with
Death, or other Punish-
ment, according to
their Discretion.

III. Men Slaves to have
Jackets and Drawers;
and Women Jackets
and Petticoats, or
Frocks, once every
Year.

IV. Slaves Complaint of
Clothes as above not
being given to them to
be dismissed upon the
Owners coming before
the Justice and mak-
ing Oath that the
Complaint is unjust.

V. Constables sworn not
to neglect their Duty.

VI. Owners of Planta-
tions shall have One
Acre of Ground, well
planted, with Provi-
sions, for every Five
Slaves.

VII. Penalty of 40l. on
the Provost Marshal
for employing Run-
away Slaves; or suffer-
ing them to want Pro-
visions, dry and con-
venient Lodging, so
that they die in his
Custody, 50l.

VIII. Or disposing of
them before they have
been Twelve Months
in Custody, or other-
wise than by Auction,
200l. Currency.

IX. Penalty of 20l. on
Persons who take up
Runaways and bring
them not to their
proper Owners.

X. Marshal to detain
Runaways till the
Owner reimburses him.

XI. Penalty of 50l. on
Marshal suffering Es-
capes.

PART III.

1781. V. 3. Act 91.

XVI. Slave offering vio-
lence, by striking, or
otherwise, any White
Person, convicted by
Two Justices and
Three Freeholders,
punished at their Dis-
cretion, not extending
to Life or Limb; pro-
vided such striking be
not by Command of
his Owner, Overseer,
&c. or in lawful De-
fence of his Owner, &c.

Vide Code Noir.

1724. XXVII. et
XXVIII.

1774. V. 3. Act 33.

No Slave to be manu-
mitted (except by the
Legislative Body) either
by Deed, Will, or
otherwise, until the
Master shall have given
Security to the Church-
wardens to allow him
an annual Sum of 5l.
during his natural Life.

1781. V. 3. Act 91.

I. Repeating Clause.

II. All Possessors of

Plantations to allot a
sufficient Quantity of
Land for every Slave
he shall have in Pos-
session, as and for the
proper Ground of every
such Negro or other
Slave, and allow him
or them sufficient Time
to work the same. And
also all Masters and
Owners shall plant in
Plantain Walk and
Ground Provisions, at
least One Acre of
Ground for every Four
Negroes; which Lands
shall be kept in Planter-
like Condition, for the
Maintenance of their
Slaves, under the Pe-
nalty of 50l.

III. In case they have not
Lands proper, they are
to make good and
ample Provisions for
all their Slaves, under
Penalty of 50l.

IV. Possessors of Slaves
to clothe them once
a-Year, with proper
and sufficient Cloth-
ing, to be approved by
the Justices and Vestry,
under Penalty of 50l.

V. Slaves taking up
Runaways, or inform-
ing against
Slaves, or thieving,
&c. intitled to a Re-
ward, such as the
Justices shall think
reasonable.

1736. Act III.

VII. Two Justices may
inflict Punishment on
indentured * and hired
Servants misbehaving
themselves such as to
them shall seem con-
venient, according to
the Nature of the Case,
not extending to Life
or Member.

* N. B. Indented Ser-
vants are generally
White Servants indent-
ed in England.

1781.

XXII.

H

1696.

XII. Slave taking up a Runaway shall have the whole Benefit thereof; and if any Person shall deprive him of it he shall forfeit treble the Value.

XIII. Slaves Houses to be searched for mischievous Weapons; if any found, may be burnt; and if any stolen Goods shall be found in the Custody of a Slave he shall suffer Death, Transportation, *Dismembering*, or other Punishment, at the Discretion of Two Justices and Three Freeholders, or the major Part; One to be a Justice. Vide N. B. 1717.

XIV. Penalty of 20l. on a Master refusing the Search of his Slave's House.

XV. Proviso the Search demanded be authorised by a Justice.

XVI. Penalty of 100l. on Persons stealing, hiding, or employing another Person's Slave.

XVII. Slave hiding Runaways, shall be severely whipped, by Order of a Justice of the Peace.

XVIII. £5 Reward to any Freeman or Servant that shall kill or take any rebellious Slave; 40s. to a Slave for the same, and a Serge Coat, with a red Cross on the right Shoulder.

XIX. Slave continuing away Twelve Months, deemed rebellious, if he has been Three Years in the Island; and shall be transported by Two Justices and Three Freeholders.

XX. Transported Slave returning to be taken up and executed.

XXI. Plantation deserted for Six Months to be ruined and destroyed, lest it become a Receptacle for Fugitives.

XXII. Com.

1717. Act 64.

IV. No Slave to be dismembered at the Will and Pleasure of his Master, Owner, or Employer, under Penalty of 100l. to be recovered in any Court of Record, against the Person who shall dismember or order the dismembering of such Slave or Slaves.

1766.

Repealed.

1781. V. 3. Act 81.

VI. No Master to mutilate or dismember a Slave or Slaves of his own, under Penalty of 100l.

VII. Nor the Slave of another, under Penalty of 100l. and such other Punishment as the Court trying and convicting shall think proper to inflict, and liable to an Action of Damages.

VIII. Any Person wantonly beating a Slave, not his own Property, shall be subject to an Indictment in the Supreme Court, Court of Assize, or Quarter Sessions, Fine and Imprisonment, at the Discretion of the Judges or Justices in the said Courts.

1696.
XXII. Commission Officers to pursue Runaways; to have 40s. per Head for Slaves taken, brought in alive, and 20s. per Head for Slaves killed, or driven home. Neglecting Duty to forfeit 20l.
XXIII. Justice to issue Warrants for apprehending and trying of Felonies, Burglary, Robbery, burning Houses or Canes, rebellious Conspiracies, or any other capital Offence, to associate another Justice. The associated Justices to summon Three Freeholders; proceed to Trial; shall give Sentence of Death, Transportation, Dismembering, or any other Punishment they shall think fit to inflict, and cause immediate Execution to be done (Women with Child only excepted), &c. &c.
XXIV. Slave compassing or imagining the Death of any White attainted, by open Deed, before Two Justices, or Three Freeholders, to suffer Death: And petty Crimes, Trespasses, and Injuries shall be heard and determined by any of his Majesty's Justices.
XXV. Justice, Freeholder, or Marshal, neglecting his Duty, forfeits 20l. Currency.
XXVI. Provided that when any of the above Crimes shall be committed by more than One Slave that shall deserve Death (Murder only excepted), only One of the Criminals shall suffer Death, as exemplary to the rest, who are to be returned to the Owners, after having received such Punishment as the Justices and Freeholders shall think fit to inflict. The Owner or Owners of the Slave or Slaves delivered back to bear propor-

1781. V. 3. Act 91.
XVII. A Slave who shall be found at the Distance of Eight Miles from the House or Plantation to which he belongs, without a Ticket or other Permit, deemed a Runaway.
XVIII. Persons taking them, intitled to Reward, if Six Days absent, though not Eight Miles from their Habitation. Other Regulations relating to Runaways.

1774.
XXIV. Explained in Act 141. S. i. Compassing and imagining the Death of any White Person, should be deemed and adjudged a Crime of as high a Nature as Murder, and should be punished as such with Death, S. ii. though the bloody Purpose was prevented before any Murder was committed.

XXVI. This Clause explained in Act 141. S. iii. in case of a real Conspiracy: Justices and Freeholders indemnified for having given Sentence of Death on more Slaves than One. And S. iv. Justices and Freeholders empowered after Trial so many Negro or other Slaves, convicted of any capital Crimes, as they shall think convenient for the public Safety; or to transport such Slaves, or to inflict such other Punishment as they shall think fit.

1696.

proportionably the Loss of the Slave put to death, and the Damage done to the Parties injured, as shall be allotted by the Justices and Freeholders.

XXVII. Justices may detain any Person's Goods who refuses to pay.

XXVIII. £100 Penalty on Persons concealing Slaves guilty of any capital Offences.

XXIX. Any White Servant taken stealing Wood, or Timber, or Bark, convicted before Two Justices, his Owner or Master shall forfeit 3l. Currency. If a Slave shall be so convicted, the Justices shall condemn him to serve the Owner or Proprietor of the Land Six Months, without any Satisfaction given to his Master.

XXX. If any Person shall kill a Slave, stealing or running away, that shall by Night be found out of his Owner's Ground, Road, or Path, and refuseth to submit; such Person shall not be liable to any Damage or Action for the same.

XXXI. Justices and Vestry, &c. shall appoint a certain Place in each Parish for the Trial of all capital Offences committed by Slaves, and a Record kept by the Clerk of the Peace, or Clerk of the Vestry, who is obliged to give his Attendance. Fees to be paid by the Parish, if the Slave shall suffer Death, but by the Owner, if transported.

XXXII. Slaves attempting to poison any Person whatsoever, White or Black, Free or Slave, although the Poison were never taken, or if taken, Death did not ensue, the said Slave or Slaves, together with Accessaries, convicted before Two Justices and

1696.

and Three Freeholders, shall be adjudged guilty of Murder, and shall suffer Death by Hanging, Burning, or other Way or Means, as to the Justices and Freeholders shall seem most convenient.

XXXIII. Such as have been Slaves and made free, and such as are now Slaves, and shall hereafter be made free, for capital Offences to be tried and adjudged by this Act; and the Evidence of a Slave against them to be good and valid to all Intents and Purposes.

This Clause repealed in 1748, Act 153, Clause iii. as far as relates to Negro born Slaves, and afterwards manumitted, to be tried by Two Justices and Three Freeholders. And for the future, all such Negroes, Indians, and Mulattoes, manumitted, or otherwise free, shall be tried in the same Manner as if they were born free. Evidence of Free Negroes, Indians, or Mulattoes, good against each other, but not against any Negroes, Indians, or Mulattoes, that have the Liberties of White Persons by any Law of the Island; nor until they have been free Six Months. — Guilty of Perjury, to suffer Pains and Penalties of wilful and corrupt Perjury.

1781. V. 3. Act 91.

XXXIV. Penalty of 40 Shillings on Owner, Overseer, or Commission Officer, suffering Drumming, or Meeting of any Slaves not belonging to their own Plantation, to rendezvous, revel, beat drum, or cause any other Disturbance on Sundays or Holidays, whereby they have taken Liberty to contrive and bring to pass many of their bloody and inhuman Transactions; — but forthwith endeavour to disperse by himself, Overseer, or Servants; and not being able to do it, to give Notice to next Commission-officer to raise a Number of Men sufficient to do it.

1696.

XXXV. Penalty of 40 Shillings on Persons permitting Slaves to hire out themselves, or hiring Slaves, except of their Masters, or permitting Slaves to travel, or Owners contracting with Slaves, for Liberty to employ themselves as they shall think fit.

XXXVI. Slaves buying or selling any Goods, but for their Owner's Use, or belonging to the Owner, expressed in a Ticket; on Complaint to a Justice, to be whipped by Order and at the Discretion of the Justice; and the Buyer or Seller shall forfeit 10l.

XXXVII. Any Person willingly, wantonly, or bloody-mindedly killing a Negro Slave, convicted by Verdict or Confession, in the Supreme Court of Judicature, shall be adjudged guilty of Felony for the First Offence, and have the Benefit of the Clergy; but the Second shall be deemed Murder, and the Offender suffer according to Laws of England, Forfeiture of Lands, Tenements, Goods and Chattels only excepted.

XXXVIII. Masters of Boats, Wherries and Canoes at Port Royal, to give Bonds of 50l. Sterling, not to carry a Negro without a Ticket.

XXXIX. Justices and Freeholders to do their Duty in the several Clauses in this Act when Martial Law shall happen to be in force, as they might have done in Time of Common Law.

XL. No Slave shall be free by becoming a Christian.

For

1751. Act 183.

I. Whereas the said Law of 1696 is of doubtful Construction: For explaining the said Law, and for inflicting some further Punishment on the Offenders; If any Person whatsoever shall willingly, wantonly, or bloody-mindedly kill any Negro or Slave, such Person or Persons so offending, shall, for the First Offence, be guilty of Felony, and have the Benefit of Clergy, and shall suffer as a further Punishment, an Imprisonment for such a Time as the Court before whom such Offender shall be tried, shall adjudge, not exceeding Twelve Months.

II. Shall pay 60l. to the Owner.

III. Any Person convicted of the First Offence, wantonly, wilfully, or bloody-mindedly shall kill any Negro or Slave, such Person so offending, after the Conviction, shall suffer Death for the said Offence, and not otherwise.

IV. Conviction not to extend to corrupting the Blood, or the Forfeiture of Lands, Tenements, Goods, or Chattels.

1770. V. 3. Act 5.

I. Coroners, upon Notice or Information of any Body being found dead, to cause the same to be viewed, and an Inquisition taken thereon, agreeable to the Laws of England. Fees to be paid him on the View of a White Person, or a Person of a free Condition, out of the Goods and Chattels of the Person found dead; and if such Person shall be a Slave, by the Churchwardens of the Parish where the Inquisition shall be taken.

If in Gaols, by the Receiver General.

Act to be printed.

1781. V. 3. Act 91.

XXXVII. 1696 and 1751 fully confirmed and enforced.

1696.

For Payment of Debts and Legacies, Slaves deemed and taken as all other Goods and Chattels are, in the Hands of the Executors or Administrators; as many as are necessary to pay Debts and Legacies to be sold; and the remaining Slaves deemed as Inheritance, and shall accordingly descend. Children of Slaves shall remain or revert as their Parents do.

XLI. Slaves assigned for Dower, liable to pay Debts, but not Legacies.

XLII. Proviso, That nothing in this Act shall hinder any Person, possessed in his own Right of any Slave or Slaves, to sell, or by Gift or otherwise dispose of them during his Life-time; which Sale, &c. shall be a Bar to Claim of Dower.

XLIII. Legal Purchases of Slaves for good and valuable Considerations, good, as if they had been by Deed in Writing.

XLIV. Books to be kept, wherein Entries shall be made by the Clerk of the Peace, or Vestry, of Slaves bought and sold.

XLV. All Masters and Mistresses, Owners, or in their Absence Overseers, shall, as much as in them lies, endeavour the Instruction of their Slaves in the Principles of the Christian Religion, to facilitate their Conversion, and shall do their utmost to fit them for Baptism; and as soon as conveniently they can, shall cause to be baptised all such as they can make sensible of a Deity, and the Christian Faith.

XLVI. Justices, at the First Session in every Year, shall limit and appoint the Number of Holidays at Christmas, Easter,

1696.

Easter, and Whitsun-
tide.

XLVII. The Justices shall
publish this Act every
First Sessions in the
Year, under the Penalty
of 10l.

XLVIII. Penalties how
to be recovered; under
40 Shillings, by War-
rant of Justice; above,
by Action of Debt, Bill,
Plaint, or Information,
in any Court of Re-
cord.

XLIX. Repeal of Two
former Acts, One 25th
Charles II. the other
the 4th of James II.

1699.

Act 40. An Act for
raising Parties to sup-
press rebellious and
runaway Negroes.

I. Preamble. — Whereas
the rebellious and run-
away Negroes have of
late murdered several of
the Inhabitants thereof,
as well White Persons
as Negroes, plundered
and destroyed many of
the small and Out-set-
tlements, Officers em-
powered to pursue and
reduce them.

II. Officers and Soldiers
Pay.

III. Satisfaction to Ja^s
Hammond.

IV. Payment for Slaves
freed for Services done
against the French.

1717.

Act 64. repealed 1781.

An Act for the more
effectual punishing of
Crimes committed
by Slaves.

I. For the encouraging
of the Discovery of
Crimes committed by
Slaves, Owner prose-
cuting his Slave shall,
if convicted capitally,
receive the Value of
him.

II. Proviso, That no One
Slave shall be appraised
above the Sum of 40l.
Currency.

III. Penalty on Commis-
sioner not paying the
Value to Owners of
Slaves.

Repealed by Act 124.
1740, as too expensive
to the Public; laid up-
on the Parish where the
Offence was tried, and
the Slave valued and
executed.

Repealed by the above
Act.

Act 124. repealed again
by Act 163. 1749,
whereby the Expence
is to fall on the Parish
where the Offence was
committed.

1717. Act 64.

IV. No Slave shall be dismembered at the Will and Pleasure of his Master, Owner, or Employer, under Penalty of 100l. to be recovered in any Court of Record, against the Person who shall dismember, or order the dismembering of such Slave or Slaves; One Half to his Majesty, the other Half to the Informer.

V. If a Slave having been One whole Year in the Island, shall absent himself from his Master for the Space of Thirty Days, convicted by Two Justices of the Peace, and Three Freeholders, it shall and may be lawful for such Justices and Freeholders to order such Slave to be punished by cutting off One of the Feet of such Slave, or inflicting such other corporal Punishment as they shall think fit.

Vide Code Noir, 1724. xxxii.

N. B. In the Year 1717, when this Law was passed, the wild Negroes or Maroons were in Possession of Three Towns in the mountainous Parts of the Island. The Treaty with Cudjoe was not made till 1738, nor completed with Quaquo till 1740.

The Laws of Ina are more severe; such as putting out Eyes, gelding, cutting off Hands or Foot. Vide Dugdale, Origines Judiciales, London, 1680. p. 88. See also the 33 Henry 8. c. 12. S. 27. the cutting off the Right Hand for striking in the King's Palace, and all the Formalities for carrying it into Execution.

VI. Slaves playing with Dice, Cards, or any other Game whereby any Profit or Gain can arise, on Complaint to a Jus-

1749. Act 159.

Slave run away Six Months, convicted, to suffer Death, or such other Punishment as shall be inflicted by the Justices and Freeholders.

II. The Owner not to be paid his Value.

IV. Slaves harbouring Slaves, &c. Runaways, Death, or such other Punishment as above.

V. Prosecution to be commenced within One Month.

VI. Or Three Months for a Slave.

1749. Act 165.

Slaves not to carry Fire Arms without a Ticket, under Pain of corporal Punishment, not extending to Life or Member.

1781. V. 3. Act 91. Repealing the Act of 1717. see Page (2) in the 4th Volume.

1717. Act 64.

a Justice, shall be whipped through the Town, or the most public Place in any Parish.

VII. Retailers of Rum and Punch not to suffer Slaves to game, or meet to drink therein, under Penalty of 40 Shillings.

VIII. Penalty of 10 l. Currency, on Overseers, Proprietors or Attornies, suffering Negroes to meet together by beat of Drum, blowing Horns, beating Barrels, Boards, Gourds, or other Instruments of Noise; or suffering above Five Negroes to assemble in his Plantation or Settlement.

IX. The above Penalty to be levied by Warrant of a Justice of the Peace.

X. Officers may enter all Places to prevent Drumming, &c. and Concourse of Negroes.

XI. Justices neglecting their Duty, forfeit 10 l. Currency.

XII. No Mulatto or Negro (Free Mulattoes, Negroes, and Indians having Settlements and Ten Slaves thereon, always excepted) shall keep any Horses, Mares, Mules, Asses, or neat Cattle whatsoever on Commons, on Penalty of forfeiting the same: Half to the Informer, the other Half to the Poor. Vide Proviso.

XIII. Provided nevertheless, That any Two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in every Precinct may license any Mulatto or Negro (not being a Slave) to keep any such Stock during good Behaviour.

XIV. To the Intent it may be known who are Free, every Free Mulatto, Negro, or Indian, not having a Settlement of Ten Negroes, shall furnish himself with a Certificate from

1717. Act 64.

from the Justice, under his Hand and Seal, and wear a public Badge of a blue Cross upon his right Shoulder, otherwise to be used as a Slave passing without a Ticket.

XV. To be publicly read every Six Months.

XVI. Copy to be delivered to every Parish in the Island.

1718. Act 66.

An Act for the Encouragement of voluntary Parties to suppress rebellious and runaway Negroes.

I. Governor may commission Persons to command Parties to pursue runaway Slaves.

II. Clause of Encouragement.

III. Ditto to Hunters, &c.

IV. Negroes going off the Island to the French or Spanish Colonies, to be tried by Two Justices and Three Freeholders, and suffer such Pains and Punishments (according to the Nature of their Crime) as they shall think fit.

V. Proviso not to repeal or disannul former Acts.

1719. Act 67.

VI. Penalty of 50l. on letting Houses to Slaves, and suffering them to work for Hire, or to build Cottages and Huts in the Savannahs and Waste Grounds, which have often occasioned Thefts and Robberies.

VII. Justice, upon Complaint of Huts, &c. being erected, shall order them to be pulled down and destroyed, under Penalty of 50l.

1721. Act 68.

An Act to encourage the settling the North East Part of this Island.

This Act is worthy the Observation of the Lords Commissioners; and

1732. Act 97.

VI. Negro Huts and Hovels in the Front of the Town of Kingston towards the Sea, which render it very liable to be set on fire, to be razed and pulled down.

VII. Penalty of 10l. for erecting Huts hereafter in the Front of the said Town.

1736.

Act 107. for introducing White People, for subfisting them for a certain Time, and providing them with Land that they may become Settlers.

1770. V. 3. Act 1.
Further Regulations in regard to building Huts near Kingston.

1721. Act 68.
and also Act 75. for
the same Purpose in
1722, and also Act 78.
in 1723, for encour-
aging White People to
come over and become
Settlers in this Island.

1719. Act 67.
To prevent the enti-
cing or inveigling of
Slaves from the Pos-
sessors, and for pre-
venting the Trans-
portation of Slaves,
by Mortgagers, &c.
and for regulating
Abuses committed
by Slaves.

I. Penalty of 40s. for
every Day's illegal De-
tainer of another's
Slave.

Repealed 1766.

II. Chief Justice, or any
Two Justices, may
order the Slave to be
restored: Persons dis-
obeying an Order of
the Grand Court for-
feit 50l.

Repealed 1766.

III. Penalty of 50l. on
Chief Justice, not do-
ing his Duty, as above.

IV. Penalty of 100l. on
certain Descriptions of
Persons sending Ne-
groes off the Island.

V. Slaves hiring them-
selves out to work,
without Consent of
their Owners, &c. in
Writing, and testified
by One or more of the
Justices of Peace, shall
be whipt at the Dis-
cretion of the Ma-
gistrate, not exceeding
One-and-thirty Lashes.

1733. Act 101.
For dividing the Island,
&c. &c. and for the
more speedy and ef-
fectual suppressing
the rebellious and
runaway Negroes.
Worthy Observation.

Also Act 103.
To prevent the mak-
ing, throwing, or
firing of Squibs, Ser-
pents, Rockets, or
other Fireworks.

I.

1725. Act 83.
To inflict further and
other Punishments
on the Transgressors
of Two several Acts,
the one intituled,
"An Act for the
better ordering and
governing of Slaves;
and the other in-
tituled, "An Act to
prevent the inticing
or inveigling of
Slaves."

I. The same Penalties as
the former Act 67.
and One Year's Im-
prisonment, without
Bail or Mainprize, upon
any Person, proved to
the Satisfaction of Two
Judges of the Grand
Court, or Three Jus-
tices of the Peace, to
to have enticed, in-
veigled, hid, conceal-
ed, or employed, the
Slave or Slaves of any
other Person.

Repealed 1766.

II. Slaves convicted of
hiding or entertaining
a Slave to be punish-
ed, according to the
Discretion of Two of
the Judges of the Su-
preme Court of Judi-
cature, or Three Jus-
tices of the Peace.

III. For the more easy
Recovery of the 100l.
Penalty.

Repealed 1766.

IV. Free Negroe, con-
victed as above, for-
feits his Freedom, and
is to be transported.

1753.

1764. V. 2. Act 37.
Extended to Soldiers.

1780. V. 3. Act 74.
Any Person clandestinely
sending off this Island,
or marking or defacing
the Mark of any other
Person's Slave, Death,
without Benefit of
Clergy.

1780. Act 74. V. 3.
Forfeit 100l. Six Months
Imprisonment.

In this Act are many
other Regulations in
regard to inveigling
Slaves, detaining, hir-
ing, sending off the
Island, &c.

1753. Act 198.
Penalty of 10l. on Per-
sons hiring out Slaves
to themselves.

1733. Act 103.

- I. White Persons offend-
ing to forfeit 10l. or
be whipped.
- II. Negroes, Mulattoes,
Indians offending, to be
whipped; not exceed-
ing Thirty-nine Lashes.

1735. Act 105.

For the more effectual
directing the Mar-
shal's Proceedings,
and regulating there-
of.

- X. Slaves shall be sold
singly, unless in cases
of Families, when a
Man and his Wife,
his, her, or their Chil-
dren, are not to be
sold singly, and work-
ing Cattle to be sold
by the Yoke; all
others singly.

1735. Act 106.

To prevent Hawking
and Peddling, and
disposing of Goods
clandestinely.

- I. Negroes, Mulattoes,
Indians, hawking, for-
feit the Goods.
- II. Provided sold with-
out a Ticket.
- III. Not to engross Plant-
ation Provisions under
pain of Thirty-one
Lashes.
- IV. Not to sell Sugar
Canes without a Ticket
from the Owner.
- V. Persons buying Sugar,
Rum, Cotton, Ginger,
Coffee, Cocoa, Cho-
colate, forfeit 10l.

1736. Act 111.

To prevent Abuses
committed by en-
tertaining, conceal-
ing, or carrying off
any of his Majesty's
Soldiers, White Men
or Women, Ser-
vants or Slaves, &c.
and deciding Dif-
ferences between
Master and Ser-
vant.

- IV. Commanders of Ships
not to work any Slave
without hiring him
from his Owner.
- VI. Carrying off Negroes,
Felony without Benefit
of Clergy.

1736. Act 111.

VII. Justices to inflict Punishment on indent-ed or hired Servants, as to them shall seem convenient, not ex-tending to Life or Member.

VIII. Differences be-tween Masters and Servants to be decided by Two Justices.

1738. Act 120.

For confirming, exe-cuted by Colonel Guthrie, Sir F. Sadler, and Cudjoe, the Commander of the Rebels: For paying Rewards for taking up and re-storing Runaways, and making Provi-sion for Four White Persons to reside at Trelawney Town, and for granting Freedom to Five Negroes who were Guides to Parties.

Articles of Pacification signed at the Camp near Trelawney Town, March 1, 1738-9, in-cluding Captains Cud-joe Accompong, John-ny, Cuffee, and Quaw, and several other Ne-groes.

Vide Act 126.

1740.

Articles with Quao for Crauford's Town and New Nanny Town.

1739. Act 123.

For vesting a Number of Negroes in the Crown for the Use of the Barracks, and cutting and clearing of Roads, &c. &c.

I. Twenty able Negroes allotted to each of the Twelve Barracks.

II. To be paid for by a Tax.

III. To be employed in building Barracks, &c.

IV. Receiver General to purchase Negroes, in- stead of those that die.

VIII. Penalties on em- ploying Negroes allot- ted to their Service.

1739. Act 123.
XI. Negroes raised for
the Barracks vested in
the Justices and Vestry,
for the Use of the
Parishes from whence
they were taken.

1740. Act 124.
Taken notice of in Act
64, 1717.

1740. Act 126.
Articles of Pacification
between Colonel Ben-
net and Quao, the
Commander of the Re-
bels, for paying Re-
wards for taking up
and restoring runaway
Slaves, and making
Provision for Four
White Persons, to re-
side at Crawford's
Town, and New Nanny
Town, and for grant-
ing Freedom to Two
Negroes who were
Guides to Colonel
Bennet.

1741. Act 133.
Further Encouragement
to Colonel Cudjoe and
Captain Quaw.

1744. Act 141.
Taken notice of before,
Page 3. S. xxiv. and
xxvi.

1744. Act 142.
Regulations in regard
to selling Gunpow-
der, and prevent
selling Fire Arms to
Slaves.

1747. Act 149.
For explaining, &c.
an Act for intro-
ducing White Peo-
ple into this Island,
subsisting them for a
certain Time, and
providing them with
Land, that they may
become Settlers, &c.
&c.

1748. Act 152.
An Act for regulating
and selling the Liv-
ings of the Clergy,
and ascertaining the
same; and giving the

1749. Act 155.
Another Act to encou-
rage White People to
come and settle.

1749. Act 157.
Another Act to the same
Purpose, and giving a
Bounty to Artificers.

1750. Act 167.
To encourage New
Comers to take up
and settle Lands in
the Parish of Port-
land.

1733. Act 197.
For encouraging New
Comers.

I. Governor empowered
to make new Grants
near Manchioneel Har-
bour.

III. Not exceeding
Twenty Acres to any
One Person.

1758. V. 2. Act 10.
Debts incurred by White
Settlers remitted.

Act 11.
Another Act for the En-
couragement of White
Settlers.

Act 13.
Another Act to the same
Purpose.

1748. Act 152.
the Bishop of London Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction over them.

1752. Act 188.
An Act for making Provision for such Persons as may arrive from any of his Majesty's Sugar Colonies.

- I. Commissioners to examine New Comers, that have come with an Intention to reside here, and to order the Receiver General to pay to every such Person the Sum of 20l. to reimburse the Expences of Passage and Support after Arrival.

Act 153.
For making Free Negroes, Indians, and Mulattoes, Evidence in all Causes against one another in all the Courts of this Island.

III. Manumitted Slaves to be tried as if born free.

IV. Must be manumitted Six Months before he gives his Testimony.

1750. Act 174.
Slaves Evidence against Slaves for Crimes committed on the High Seas, without Oath.

- II. Not to extend to Crimes committed in their Passage as Merchandise, or from this Island to the French or Spanish Coasts.

III. Continue in force Twenty Years.

1749. Act 165.
To prevent the clandestine killing and marking of Cattle, and for the better regulating of Hunting.

VI. Felony for Slaves hunting without their Masters, Overseers, or some other White Person, by him or them deputed.

VII. Slaves not to carry Fire Arms without a Ticket, under pain of corporal Punishment, not extending to Life or Member.

Act 24. V. 2.

VI. Slaves having Fire Arms in their Possession, or Bayonet, Sword, Cutlass, Lance, or other Military Weapon, Death; or such other Punishment as the Justices and Freeholders shall think proper to inflict.

VII. Having Tickets excepted.

IX. Owners suffering it, forfeit 100l.

1751. Act 178.
For the better Order and Government of the Negroes belonging

1766. Act 43.
Another Act to the same Purport, adding in the Title, " And for en-

1769. V. 2. Act 68.
Further empowered by additional Regulations.

1766. Act 43.
 couraging the said Ne-
 groes to go in pursuit
 of runaway Slaves."

1780. V. 3. Act 75.
Many Regulations in regard to the Maroon Negroes and their Superintendants, and Establishments of Pay to their Officers and Men, of Parties belonging to the several Negro Towns sent out to scour the Woods, and take up runaway Slaves.

- | | |
|--|--|
| I. Wild Negroes to be tried by the White Men residing in the Town to which the Offender belongs, and Four of the Negroes of the said Town. | I. Negroes tried by the Commanding Officer. |
| II. Government may grant Commissions as above for trying them. | II. Governor to grant Commissions for Trial. |
| III. Two Justices and Three Freeholders may try them as Free Negroes were usually tried, and punished before the passing this Act. | III. To be tried as Free Negroes were before passing a former Act of 1748. |
| IV. Trial and Acquittal to be a Bar to any Proceedings for the same Offence. | IV. Trials a Bar to further Proceedings. |
| V. Negroes absenting from the Negro Towns without Leave, upon Conviction to be transported. | V. Free Negroes absenting themselves from their respective Negro Towns, to be deprived of their Freedom. |
| VI. As likewise for enticing Slaves to run away. | VI. Enticing Slaves to run away, forfeit their Freedom. |
| VII. Wild Negroes purchasing Slaves, forfeit the same. Penalty of 100l. on the Seller. | VII. 100l. Penalty on their purchasing Slaves. |
| | VIII. Encouragement for taking Runaways. |

1756. V. 2. Act 6.
For vesting runaway
Slaves, not claimed
by their Proprietors
within a certain
Time, in his Ma-
jesty, to be employed
in the Service of the
Public.

1778. V. 3. Act 62.

1756. Act 6. Repealed.

- I. The Time Twelve Months.
Right of Infants, Feme Coverts, and Absentees, protected.
- III. Provost Marshal's Fees to be paid by the Receiver General.
- III. The Money to arise from such Sale shall be to his Majesty for the Support of Government.

1757. 2d V. Act 7.
For dividing the Island
into Three Coun-
ties, and for appoint-
ing Justices of As-
size,

1757. 2d V. Act 7.
size, and Oyer and
Terminer, in Two
of the said Coun-
ties.

1758. V. 2. Act 9.
To ascertain the Boun-
daries of the Negro
Towns, &c.

I. One Thousand Five
Hundred Acres in
Trelawney.

II. One Thousand Acres
in St. Elizabeth.

III. Vested in the Maroon
Negroes and their
Heirs. Penalty of 500l.
for intruding upon
them, or disturbing
their Possessions.

1760. V. 2. Act 24.

To remedy the Evils
arising from irre-
gular Assemblies of
Slaves, prevent pos-
sessing Arms and
Ammunition, going
from Place to Place
without Tickets, and
for preventing the
Practice of *Obeah*;
and to restrain
Overseers from leav-
ing Estates under
their Care on certain
Days, and to oblige
all Free Negroes,
Mulattoes, or In-
dians, to register
their Names in the
Vestry Books, and
to carry about them
the Certificates, and
to wear the Badge
of their Freedom,
and to prevent any
Captain, Master, or
Supercargo of any
Vessel bringing back
Slaves transported
off the Island.

I. Neglect of Justices 5l.
Penalty.

II. Constables to attend
Negro Markets, by
Order of Justices;
neglecting, forfeit 40s.

1781. V. 3. Act 91.

IX. No Slave to be per-
mitted to go off the
Plantation, or to travel
from one Town to ano-
ther, without a Ticket,
expressing Time and
Place, under Penalty
of 40s. to be recovered
from the Master or
Owner, who is ex-
empted from the Pe-
nalty upon proving he
gave such a Ticket,
or that the Slave went
without his Consent;
in which Case the Slave
to be committed to
Gaol and whipped, not
exceeding Thirty-nine
Lashes. Justice fail-
ing to do his Duty
forfeits 5l.

X. Constables to attend
the Negro Markets
on Sundays, and take
up Slaves without
Tickets, under Penalty
of 40s.

XXII. Free Negroes
granting Tickets deem-
ed guilty of Forgery.

XXIII. White Persons
granting such Tickets
guilty of Forgery.

XXIV. Keepers of Work-
houses and Gaol Keep-
ers to advertise Names,
Marks, and Sex, of
every runaway Slave in
their Custody.

XXV. Workhouse Keep-
ers may publicly sell
Slaves, who have been
in Custody Twelve
Months,

1781. V. 3. Act 91.

Obeah-men and Women
convicted by Two
Justices and Three
Freeholders, Death, or
Transportation.

1781. V. 3. Act 91.
Months, giving Thirty
Days Notice to pay
Mile Money, &c. and
the Overplus to the
Receiver General for
the Public.

XXVI. To be paid by
the Public for such
Slaves as die in their
Custody within Twelve
Months, provided the
Owners are not known.

XXVII. Gaol Keepers,
&c. not to work Slaves
sent into their Custody,
under the Penalty of
100l.

1760.
III. Negroes to have dis-
cretionary Holidays,
not Two following one
another, on Penalty of
50l.

IV. Penalty on suffering
Drumming, &c. 100l.

V. Overseers suffering the
same, Six Months Im-
prisonment.

VI. Fire-arms and Wea-
pons, Death.

VII. Having Tickets,
excepted.

VIII. Tickets in force
for One Month.

IX. Slaves to have no
military Weapons, on
Penalty of 100l.

X. Slaves pretending to
supernatural Power;
Death or Transporta-
tion.

XI. Owners not to be
absent on Sundays (ex-
cept in Time of Di-
vine Service or mili-
tary Duty); forfeit 5l.

XII. Free Negroes to
have their Certificates
attested, and wear their
Badge.

XIII. Penalties on Jus-
tices, Vestrymen, and
Constables, 50l.

XV. Charge of search-
ing for Negro's Title
to Freedom to be made
good to him by the
Parish.

XVI. Masters of Ships
forfeit 100l. bringing
Negroes

1781. V. 3. Act 91.
XI. The same, under Pe-
nalty of 50l.
1781.

XII. Masters suffering
Drumming, &c. Pe-
nalty 100l.

XIII. Officers, Civil and
Military, empowered
to enter Plantations to
prevent it.

XIV. Owners and Book-
keepers suffering it,
Six Months Imprison-
ment; but not to for-
bid the Slaves meeting
together, and playing
and diverting them-
selves in any innocent
Amusement.

XV. Slaves to have no
military Weapons.

1761. Act 29.
To renew their Certifi-
cates only once in
Seven Years.

1760.

Negroes back from
Transportation, or Six
Months Imprisonment.

XVIII. Penalty of 5l. on
Justices on not reading
this Act at the Quarter
Sessions.

V. 2. Act 25.

An Act to make free
several Negro and
Mulatto Slaves as a
Reward for their faith-
ful Services in the late
Rebellions.

1761. V. 2. Act 28.

To prevent the Incon-
veniences arising
from exorbitant
Grants and Devises
made by White Per-
sons to Negroes, and
the Issue of Negroes,
and restrain and limit
such Grants and De-
vises.

I. Preamble.

II. The Evil.

III. Policy.

IV. Real Estates, though
bequeathed to Ne-
groes, &c. to go to the
Heirs at Law.

Personal Estates, though
bequeathed, to go under
the Statute of Distri-
bution.

V. Intentions to evade
this Act provided
against.

VI. Trustees not allowed
to demur to Bills in
Equity.

VII. Negroes, Mula-
toes, or other Persons
not born in Wedlock,
and being a Mulatto,
incapacitated to pur-
chase more than 2000l.
in Reality.

VIII. Persons resident in
Great Britain excepted
for a Time.

IX. Persons may devise
2000l. only, and no
more, to any Person,
as before.

X. Excepting Absentees,
for a Time.

XI. Deeds already re-
corded ratified.

XII. Persons of the
Fourth Degree may
claim.

XIII.

1761.

XIII. Persons may sue in the Supreme Court, or in any Court of Equity.

1766. V. 2. Act 40.

VI. Stealing or carrying off Slaves, or defacing Marks; Death. Not allowed the Benefit of Clergy.

VIII. Penalty of 200l. and Twelve Months Imprisonment, for inveigling, hiding, enticing, harbouring, or employing Slaves, contrary to this Act.

IX. Proviso; to indemnify Executors, Administrators, &c. &c.

X. Taking Slaves from Persons who have had Possession Six Months, forfeit 200l.

XI. Persons holding Slaves under Lease, to deliver them up at the Expiration of the Lease, under Pains of this Act, with Exception and Proviso.

XII. Justice to issue his Warrant to apprehend Inveiglers.

XIII. Provost Marshal to summon Twenty-four Freeholders to form a Jury of Twelve of the said Freeholders.

XIV. Inveigled Slaves to be produced at the Place of Trial.

XV. Judge or Justice to summon Witnesses, and to impose a Fine on Witnesses not appearing.

XVI. Persons in Durefs, being legal Witnesses, to be produced on such Trial.

XVII. Provost Marshal to return Warrants to Judge, under Penalty of 50l. Currency.

XVII. Proviso.

XVIII. One Judge, or Two Justices, authorised to proceed to Trial; Form of associating; Penalty of 50l. on Justice refusing to associate.

XX. Complaint to be made within Twelve Months.

1766. V. 2. Act 40.

XXI. Jurors not attending forfeit 50l.

XXII. Clerk of the Peace to draw the Charge: Form of the Charge.

XXIII. And enter upon Record all Affidavits, Warrants, &c. &c.

XXV. Jurors Oath. Evidences Oath.

XXVI. Jurors not to depart till Inquest returned.

Form of Inquisition.

XXVII. After Inquest returned, the Slave to be delivered to the Claimant.

XXVIII. No Certiorari till after Judgment.

XXIX. Clerk of the Peace paid 20s. each Day; neglecting Duty, forfeits 100l.

XXX. In case of Acquittal, Complainant to pay Costs; on Refusal, committed to Gaol.

XXXI. Penalties recovered by Warrant of Distress.

XXXIII. Jury drawn in Nature of a Ballot.

Proviso.

Ditto.

XXXVI. To proceed to Trial, in Martial Law.

XXXVII. Witnesses protected.

XXXVIII. Persons aggrieved to have Remedy in the Supreme Court.

XXXIX. Deputy Marshals to give Notice when Replevins are lodged.

XL. Passed for Seven Years.

1761. V. 2. Act 30.

To make free a Negro for discovering a rebellious Conspiracy.

1763. Act 34.

To make free another Negro for the same.

1760. Act 25.

To make free a great Number of Negroes for the same.

1764. V. 2. Act 36.
To make free another
Negro for the same.

1767. V. 2. Act 48.
To make free Two
Slaves for the same.

1768. V. 2. Act 60.
For the more effectual
preventing Negroes
and other Slaves from
deserting from their
Owners, and depart-
ing from this Island in
a clandestine Manner.

I. Preamble.

Slave attempting to go
off the Island, and other
Slave or Slaves assist-
ing,—Death, or other
Punishment, at the
Discretion of the Jus-
tices or Freeholders.

II. If Two are tried, the
Ringleader to suffer
Death.

III. Free Negroes assist-
ing to forfeit their
Freedom.

IV. Penalty of 200l. on
Provost Marshal not
transporting them with-
in Six Months.

V. Found at large after-
wards, Death.

VI. Penalty of 100l. on
White Persons assisting
them.

VII. Persons assisting
may be proceeded
against, whether the
Principal is convicted
or not.

1768. V. 2. Act 62.
To inflict further Pu-
nishment on Per-
sons receiving stolen
Goods, knowing
them to be stolen.

II. Persons receiving
stolen Goods to suffer
Death, upon Convic-
tion in his Majesty's
Courts of Judicature.

1778. V. 3. Act 64.
An Act to prevent
Negro or other
Slaves, from keep-
ing Horses, Mares,
Mules,

1771. V. 3. Act 10.
The Act of 1768, No. 6.
repealed.

II. Proviso, if Two or
more Slaves belong to
more than One Planta-
tion, Death to be in-
flicted on the Principal
or Ringleader.

III. The same, nearly.

IV. Nearly the same, ex-
cept causing them to
be sold, and the Money
to be paid to the Re-
ceiver General, for the
Support of Govern-
ment.

And Twelve Months Im-
prisonment.

The same.

To be printed.

1776. V. 3. Act 54.
Act 10. repealed, viz. the
Act establishing a Pa-
trolling Party in each
Parish.

1777. V. 3. Act 57.
Act to prevent Masters
of Ships, and other
Vessels, from clan-
destinely carrying off
this Island Negro or
other Slaves.

I. Taking, without a Cer-
tificate, 500l. Penalty.

II. To be returned safe,
or forfeit 500l.

III. Knowingly taking
off, without Consent of
the Owner, Death;
without Benefit of
Clergy.

1781. V. 3. Act 91.
Enforced.

1781. Clause VII. 1768.
Enforced by Clause
XLVII. and Clause
XLVIII.

1778. V. 3. Act 64.

Mules, Geldings, or
Asses.

I. Possessors of Plantations and Penns, having Horses, and the reputed Property of Slaves, to produce the same, to be sold under Penalty of 50l.

II. Suffering such Horses, &c. to be kept on such Plantations, forfeit 20l.

III. To make Oath that no Horses, &c. on their Property, belong to Slaves.

IV. No Slaves, nor any Person in Trust for them, to purchase any Horse, &c. under Forfeiture of 20l.

V. To prevent stealing of horned Cattle, Sheep, and Goats: Any Slave, having a Quantity of Beef, Veal, Mutton, or Goat, exceeding Ten Pounds, and convicted thereof, shall be whipped in such Manner as the Magistrate shall direct; and if a larger or greater Quantity, exceeding Ten Pounds, convicted before Two Justices and Three Freeholders, shall suffer such Punishment as they shall think proper to inflict.

1780. V. 3. Act 82.

An Act for establishing public Workhouses in the several Parishes in this Island.

I. White Persons, Free Negroes, Mulattoes, loitering and refusing to work for the usual and common Wages, wandering abroad, begging, deemed Rogues and Vagabonds.

IV. Constables to apprehend.

V. Justices to commit.

VI. White Persons to be kept separate from People of Colour.

1781. V. 3. Act 85.

An Act for giving an additional Allowance for the Support of Negroes confined in

1781. V. 3. Act 91.

XL. Possessors of Plantations not to suffer Slaves to keep Horses, Mares, Mules, Asses, or Gelding, 20l. Penalty.

XLI. To make Oath that none of the Horses, &c. belong to Slaves, 20l. Penalty.

XLII. No Slave to purchase any Horse, &c. no Person to sell or give a Horse to a Slave, under Penalty of 20l.

1781. V. 3. Act 85.
in Gaol for a certain
Time.

I. Marshals, and Gaol
Keepers of the Coun-
ties of Surry and Mid-
dlesex, empowered to
charge all Owners and
Proprietors of Slaves in
Gaol, after the Rate of
15d. per Day, instead
of 9d. heretofore al-
lowed to be charged.

1781. V. 3. Act 91.
XXVIII. Mode of Pro-
ceeding with respect to
Slaves upon Complaint
of their having com-
mitted Felony, Bur-
glary, Robbery, burn-
ing of Houses, Cane
Pieces, rebellious Con-
spiracies, compassing or
imagining the Death of
a White Person, or
any other capital Of-
fence, that shall subject
such Slave to suffer
Death, Transportation,
or any other severe
Punishment. Justice
shall issue his Warrant
to take the Offender,
and for all Persons to
come before him that
can give Evidence;
and if it appears that
the Person is guilty, he
shall commit him to
Prison, and certify to
the next Justice the
Cause, and require him
to associate.

The Justices so associated
shall issue their War-
rant to summon a suf-
ficient Number of Free-
holders, not less than
Five, so that Three of
such Freeholders may
be chosen by Ballot,
setting forth the Matter,
the Day, Hour, and
Place, personally to ap-
pear before the said
Parties. The Free-
holders shall be sworn
to judge uprightly and
according to Evidence.
The major Part, One
of them being a
Justice, to determine,
and shall give Sentence
of Death, Transporta-
tion, or such other

PART III.

1781. V. 3. Act 91.
Punishment, as they
shall think proper to
inflict, and cause the
same to be carried into
Execution (Women
with Child excepted,
whose Execution shall
be respited till after
Delivery). The Justices
may respite, the Term
not exceeding Thirty
Days, or until the
Pleasure of the Com-
mander in Chief shall
be known.

XXIX. In all Trials of
Slaves, Two Days
Notice to be given to
the Owners.

XXX. In all Cases where
Slaves are put upon
Trial by the Owner,
&c. and are sentenced
to die, the Justices
shall inquire into the
Value of the Slave,
what the Owner ought
to receive, and certify
the same, not exceed-
ing 40l.

XXXI. The Parish in
which the Crime was
committed to pay the
Value of the Slave
executed.

XXXV. Two Justices to
hear and determine
Misdemeanors, and
Crimes of an inferior
Nature, and to order
and direct such Punish-
ment as in their Judg-
ment they shall think
fit.

XXXVI. Governors of
Workhouses may re-
ceive Runaways from
the Marshal's Posses-
sion, upon paying the
Fees.

XXXVIII. Retailers of
Rum and Rum Punch,
not to suffer Slaves to
game in or about their
Houses, under Penalty
of 10l. or being sent
to Gaol till they pay it.

XLIII. In case Slaves
cannot be immediately
taken by a Warrant,
the Owner to be served
with a Copy of it; if
he wilfully detains, or
conceals such Slave,
forfeits 100l.

1781. V. 3. A. 91.
XLIV. Slaves having
more than Ten Pounds
of Beef, or other Meat,
in their Possession, to
be whipped, upon
Conviction before Two
Magistrates and Three
Freeholders.

LIV. Captains bringing
back transported Slaves
forfeit 100l. and Im-
prisonment not exceed-
ing Six Months.

1681. Act 2.

An Act for regulating
Servants.

- I. Masters to keep One White Man Servant to the First Five Slaves; One to the Second Five, and for every Ten, after the First Ten, One.
- II. Masters to inform Constables of the Number of hired Men and working Slaves.
- III. Constables to demand an Account every Six Months, under Penalty of 20l.
- IV. Time of Service for indented Servants.
- V. 10l. for employing any Free Person without a Certificate from the last Employer.
- VI. 10l. Penalty on trading with Servants, or Slaves, without Consent of the Owner.
- VII. Punishment of Violence of Servants to Masters, &c.
- VIII. Overseers waiving Goods.
- IX. Fathers of Bastard Children shall indemnify the Parish.
- X. Free Man marrying a Servant, Penalty 20l. to be paid to the Master, and the Servant to be free.

1783. V. 3. Act 107.

An Act to exempt from Taxes such of his Majesty's Subjects of North America, Bay of Honduras, and Mosquito Shore, as, from Motives of Loyalty, have been, or shall be, obliged to relinquish and abandon their Possessions in that Country, and take refuge in this Island with Intent to settle here.

Preamble.

To increase the Number of Inhabitants, as tending to the Security, Wealth, and

1783. V. 3. Act 107.
and Prosperity of the
Island, exempt from
Duties upon their
Slaves brought with
them from Para-
chial Taxes for Se-
ven Years, from
Charges of patenting
Lands.

Persons from Hon-
duras or the Mos-
quito Shore entitled
to the same Bene-
fits.

1681. Act 2.

XI. Suits between Mas-
ters and Servants to be
determined by Two
Justices.

XII. Penalty of 20l. on
Masters turning away
sick or infirm Servant,
under pretence of Free-
dom, or otherwise.

XIII. That no Servant
be whipped naked,
without Order of a
Justice of the Peace,
upon Penalty 5l.

XIV. Four Pounds of
good Flesh, or Four
Pounds of good Fish,
together with such
Plantation - provision,
as may be sufficient.

XV. Clothing for in-
dented Servants.

XVI. A Christian Ser-
vant not to be buried
till viewed by the
Justice, Constable, &c.

XVII. Entertaining an-
other's Servant.

XVIII. Hiding ditto,
'Thirty-nine Lashes on
the naked Back.

XIX. Riding, or carry-
ing Goods, on ano-
ther's Horse, &c.

XX. XXI. XXII. Relate
to Runaways.

N. B. In this whole Act
it is difficult to distin-
guish between the in-
dented White Servant,
or Black Servant, and
the Negro Slave. In
the Margin, they are
called Slaves (B) pro-
miscuously.

Jamaica Acts.	Stipends per Annum.
152. 1748.	
An Act for regulating and settling the Livings of the Clergy, and ascertaining the same, and giving the Bishop of London Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction over them.	St. Catherine - - £. 300
I. Settles annual Stipends.	St. Thomas in the Vale - - 200
II. Bishop of London's Jurisdiction.	St. Dorothy - - 200
III. How far to extend.	Kingston - - 250
IV. Beneficed Ministers, adjudged Freeholders, vote at Elections without taking the Oath of Qualification.	Vere - - 200
	Clarendon - - 250
	Port Royal - - 200
	St. Andrew - - 200
	St. John - - 200
	St. Thomas in the East - - 250
	St. David - - 100
	St. George - - 100
	St. Mary - - 200
	St. Anne - - 200
	St. Elizabeth - - 200
	Westmoreland - - 250
	Hanover - - 200
	Portland - - 100
	Trelawney (q).

Le Code Noir

Dans les Colonies Françaises, 1724.

Art. XXVII. L'esclave qui aura frappé son maître, sa maîtresse, le mari de sa maîtresse, ou leurs enfans, avec contusion ou effusion de sang ou au visage, sera puni *de mort*.

Art. XXVIII. Et quant aux excès & voies de fait qui seront commis par les esclaves contre les personnes libres, voulons qu'ils soient sévèrement punis, même *de mort*, s'il y échoit.

Art. XXXII. L'esclave fugitive qui aura été en fuite, pendant un mois; à compter du jour que son maître l'aura dénoncé à justice, aura *les oreilles coupées & sera marqué d'une fleur-de-lys sur une épaule*, et s'ils récidive pendant un autre mois à compter pareillement du jour de la dénonciation, il aura *le jarret coupé*, et il sera marqué d'une fleur-de-lys sur l'autre épaule; et la troisième fois il sera puni *de mort*.

Art. XXXVIII. Défendons aussi à tous nos sujets

Le Code Noir.

fujets des-dits pays, de quelque qualité et condition qu'ils soient, de donner ou faire donner de leur autorité privée la question ou torture, sous quelque prétexte que ce soit, ni de leur faire, ou faire faire aucune mutilation de membre, à peine de confiscation des esclaves, et d'être procédé contre eux extraordinairement; *leur permettons seulement, lors-qu'ils croiront que leurs esclaves l'auront mérité, de les faire enchaîner, et battre de verge ou de cordes.*

Art. XXXIX. Enjoignons aux officiers de justice établis dans le dit pays, de procéder criminellement, contre les maîtres, et les commandeurs qui auront *tué leurs esclaves*, ou leur auront mutilé les membres étant sous leur puissance ou sous leur direction, et de punir le meurtre selon l'atrocité des circonstances; et en cas qu'il ait lieu à l'absolution, leur permettons de renvoyer, tant les maîtres que les commandeurs, sans qu'ils aient besoin d'obtenir de nous des lettres de grace.

De par le Roi.

Ordonnances de Monseig. le Duc de Penthièvre, Amiral de France.

Code Noir, p. 434.

La chaleur de ces Climats, la temperature du nôtre ne permettoit pas aux François un travail aussi pénible que le défrichement des terres incult de ces pays brûlans; il falloit y suppléer par des hommes accoutumés à l'ardeur du soleil, et à la faigue la plus extraordinaire. De là, l'importation des nègres de l'Afrique dans nos colonies. De là, la *nécessité de l'esclavage* pour soumettre une multitude d'hommes robustes à une petite quantité de François transplantés dans ces îles. Et on ne peut disconvenir que l'esclavage, dans ce cas, n'ait été dicté par la *prudence*, et par la *politique la plus sage*.

Uniquement destinés à la culture ne nos colonies la nécessité les y à introduits cette meme nécessité les y conserve, et on n'avoit jamais pensé qu'ils vinssent trainer leurs chaines jusqu'au, sein du royaume.

31 Mars, 5 April 1762.

Page 438, Negres detenus en France.

D'ailleurs, les negres en général sont des hommes dangereux; *presque pas un de ceux auxquels vous avez rendu la liberté, qui n'en ait abusé et qui ne se soit porté à des excès dangereux pour la société.*

Code Noir, p. 66, 67. Lettres Patentes du Roi.

Mars 1696.

Louis, par la grace de Dieu, au milieu des soins que nous donnons à la défense de nos états contre toutes les puissances de l'Europe, nous ne laissons pas d'avoir l'attention nécessaire sur tout ce qui peut contribuer au bien de nos peuples; et particulièrement sur le commerce, dont la continuation peut entretenir l'abondance dans le royaume, et y apporter les richesses étrangères; et comme celui qui se fait au *Sénégal* et sur la *cote d'Afrique*, est un de *plus considérables*, tant par le trafic de cuirs, gommes, cires, morphil, poudre, et matiere d'or, et autre marchandises fines, que par *les negres*, qu'on porte aux îles de l'*Amerique*, *si nécessaires pour la culture des sucres, tabac, cotons, indigos,*

Le Code Noir.

et autres denrées qui sont apportées de ces pays en France, et dont *nos sujets tirent de si grands avantages*. Nous avons résolu de maintenir ce commerce important, &c. &c.

Code Noir, p. 131. 1726.

Et comme nous voulons assurer la liberté à ce commerce, et *traiter favorablement les negocians, et marchands*, qui l'entreprendront pour leur donner moyen de le rendre plus considérable qu'il n'a été par le passé et procurer par là à nos sujets des *îles Françaises de l'Amerique*, le nombre nécessaires pour *entretenir et augmenter la culture de leurs terres à ces causes et autres*, à ce nous mouvans, &c.

Code Noir, p. 290.

Mars 1724.

XIII. Défendons aux esclaves appartenans à différens maîtres de s'attrouper le jour, ou la nuit, &c. à peine de punition corporelle, qui ne pourra être moins que du fouet, et de la fleur-de-lys; et en cas de fréquentes récidives, et autre circonstances aggravantes, pourront être, *punis de mort*; ce que nous laissons à l'arbitrage des juges.

NEGROES imported from AFRICA into the Island of JAMAICA, and Duty on them, and exported from the said Island, and Drawback on them, Yearly, from 22d September 1702 to 1775.

Time.	No. of Ships.	No. of Negroes imported.	Duty.	No. of Negroes exported.	Drawback.	Duty on Export or Purchase.
1702	5	843	None	327	None	None
1703	14	2,740	Ditto	481	Ditto	Ditto
1704	16	4,120	Ditto	221	Ditto	Ditto
1705	16	3,503	Ditto	1,669	Ditto	Ditto
1706	14	3,804	Ditto	1,086	Ditto	Ditto
1707	15	3,338	Ditto	897	Ditto	per Head 1l.
1708	23	6,627	Ditto	1,379	Ditto	Ditto
1709	10	2,234	Ditto	1,275	Ditto	Ditto
1710	15	3,662	Ditto	1,191	Ditto	Ditto
1711	26	6,724	Ditto	1,532	Ditto	Ditto
1712	15	4,128	Ditto	1,903	Ditto	Ditto
1713	19	4,378	Ditto	2,712	Ditto	Ditto
1714	24	5,789	Ditto	3,507	Ditto	Ditto
1715	10	2,372	Ditto	1,089	Ditto	Ditto
1716	24	6,361	Ditto	2,872	Ditto	None
1717	29	7,551	Ditto	3,153	Ditto	Ditto
1718	25	6,253	Ditto	2,247	Ditto	Ditto
1719	27	5,120	per Head 5s.	3,161	Ditto	Ditto
1720	23	5,064	per Head 10s.	2,815	Ditto	per Head 1l.
1721	17	3,715	Ditto	1,637	Ditto	Ditto
1722	41	8,469	Ditto	3,263	Ditto	Ditto
1723	30	6,824	Ditto	4,674	Ditto	Ditto
1724	25	6,852	Ditto	3,569	Ditto	Ditto
1725	41	10,297	Ditto	3,388	Ditto	Ditto
1726	50	11,703	Ditto	4,112	Ditto	Ditto
1727	17	3,876	Ditto	1,555	Ditto	Ditto
1728	20	5,350	Ditto	986	Ditto	Ditto
1729	40	10,499	Ditto	4,820	Ditto	Ditto
1730	43	10,104	Ditto	5,222	Ditto	Ditto
1731	45	10,079	per Head 15s.	5,708	Ditto	Ditto
1732	57	13,552	per Head 10s.	5,288	Ditto	Ditto
1733	37	7,413	Ditto	5,176	Ditto	per Head 1l. 10.
1734	20	4,570	Ditto	1,666	Ditto	per Head 1l. disallowed,
1735	20	4,851	Ditto	2,260	Ditto	as per Council Minutes,
1736	15	3,913	Ditto	1,647	Ditto	2d January 1732
1737	35	8,995	Ditto	2,240	Ditto	Ditto
1738	32	7,695	Ditto	2,070	Ditto	per Head, 1l. on Purchase
1739	29	6,787	Ditto	598	Ditto	Ditto, to September 30th
1740	27	5,362	Ditto	495	Ditto	Ditto, 1750 to 1775, inclusive
1741	19	4,255	Ditto	562	Ditto	Ditto
1742	22	5,067	Ditto	792	Ditto	Ditto
1743	38	8,926	Ditto	1,368	Ditto	Ditto
1744	38	8,755	Ditto	1,331	Ditto	Ditto
1745	18	3,843	Ditto	1,344	Ditto	Ditto
1746	16	4,703	Ditto	1,502	Ditto	Ditto
1747	33	10,898	Ditto	3,378	Ditto	Ditto
1748	39	10,430	Ditto	2,426	Ditto	Ditto
1749	25	6,858	Ditto	2,128	Ditto	Ditto
1750	16	3,587	Ditto	721	Ditto	Ditto
1751	21	4,840	Ditto	713	Ditto	Ditto
1752	27	6,117	Ditto	1,038	Ditto	Ditto
1753	39	7,661	Ditto	902	Ditto	Ditto
1754	47	9,551	Ditto	1,592	Ditto	Ditto
1755	64	12,723	Ditto	598	Ditto	Ditto
	453	343,751		114,286		Ditto, 1741 to 1749, ditto
						Ditto, 1702 to 1740, ditto

Time.	No of Ships.	No. of Negroes imported.	Duty.	No. of Negroes exported.	Drawback.	Duty on Export or Purchase.
1756	46	11,166	per Head 10s.	1,902	None	per Head 1l.
1757	32	7,935	Ditto	943	Ditto	Ditto
1758	11	3,405	Ditto	411	Ditto	Ditto
1759	18	5,212	Ditto	681	Ditto	Ditto
1760	23	7,573	Ditto	2,368	Ditto	Ditto
1761	29	6,480	Ditto	642	Ditto	Ditto
1762	24	6,279	Ditto	232	Ditto	Ditto
1763	33	10,079	Ditto	1,582	Ditto	Ditto
1764	41	10,213	Ditto	2,639	Ditto	Ditto
1765	41	8,951	Ditto	2,006	Ditto	Ditto
1766	43	10,208	Ditto	672	Ditto	Ditto
1767	19	3,248	Ditto	375	Ditto	Ditto
1768	27	5,950	Ditto	485	Ditto	Ditto
1769	19	3,575	Ditto	420	Ditto	Ditto
1770	25	6,824	Ditto	836	Ditto	Ditto
1771	17	4,183	Ditto	671	Ditto	Ditto
1772	22	5,278	Ditto	923	Ditto	Ditto
1773	49	9,676	Ditto	800	Ditto	Ditto
1774	79	18,448	per Hd 2l. 10s.	2,511	per Head 2l.	Ditto disallowed
1775	39	9,292	Ditto	1,629	Ditto	Ditto
	637	153,975		22,728		
	1,453	343,751		114,286		
	2,090	497,736		137,014		

RETURN of MAROONS, 20th October 1770.

Towns.	Men fit for Duty.	Ditto, unfit for Duty.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total of Negroes in each Town.		
Trelawney	85	18	121	68	70	362	Fort Frederick	House bad Repair.
Charles	53	8	75	44	46	226	Town Superintend'	Ditto.
Nanny or Moore Town	42	8	40	20	26	136	Ditto	No House.
Accompong	22	7	29	15	23	119	Ditto	House bad Repair.
Scots Hall	14	4	19	1	4	42	Ditto	No House.
Total	216	45	284	148	169	885		

REVIEW of the State of the Island of JAMAICA.

Counties.	Negroes.	Sugar Estates.	Produce. Hhds. Sugar.	Other Settle- ments.	Cattle.
Middlesex —	87,100	323	31,500	917	75,000
Surrey —	75,600	350	34,900	540	80,000
Cornwall —	93,000	388	39,000	561	69,500
Total —	255,700	1,061	105,400	2,018	224,500

Twenty Parishes, in which are Thirty-six Towns and Villages, Eighteen Churches and Chapels, and about Twenty-three thousand white Inhabitants.

EXTRACT from the CORNWALL CHRONICLE, 8th December 1787.

J A M A I C A.

Thursday, November 29th.

THE House went into a Committee on the Consolidated Slave Bill, and continued to sit upwards of Three Hours. We understand, that by this Bill, the whole System of the Law respecting Negroes is intirely changed. A Council of Protection is established in each Parish; and many humane Provisions are introduced, for rendering their Condition as easy and happy as possible. It is also made Felony, without Benefit of Clergy, to murder a Slave: A Clause which, to the great Honour of the House, passed without a single dissenting Voice.

60

253

Jamaica, Appendix.

PART III.

It has been asserted with Confidence, that Barbadoes was cultivated by White People.
I have my Doubts about it.

An English Ship was drove into that Island by Accident.

The Earl of Carlisle's Patent passed.

Twenty Years afterwards Richard Ligon arrived there. He found that Sugar-making was then but newly practised; and that whilst he lived in the Island there were reckoned in it about 50,000 Souls, not including the Negroes, who were thought to amount to more than double the Numbers of the Christians. He arrived in September 1647; the Inhabitants were at this Time so grievously afflicted with a pestilential Disorder, viz. the Yellow Fever, that before a Month was expired after his Arrival, the living were hardly able to bury the dead. He spent about Three Years in the Island. He was advised, upon Enquiry, to purchase a Plantation ready stocked with Servants, Slaves, Horses, Cattle, &c. Colonel Modiford, who was a Passenger in Ligon's Ship, immediately treated with Major William Hilliard for Purchase of his Plantation, viz.

500 Acres of Land, with Dwelling House, Mill, Boiling House, Gardening House, Stables, Smith's Forge, Warehouses for Provisions, Houses for Negroes, and Indian Slaves.

- 96 Negroes
- 3 Indian Women, with their Children
- 28 Christian White Servants (a)
- 45 Working Cattle
- 8 Milch Cows
- 12 Horses and Mares
- 16 Asses

For a Moiety of all which he was to pay 7000l. Sterling.

Acres

- 200 employed in Canes
- 80 and upwards Pasture
- 120 Wood
- 30 Tobacco
- 5 Ginger
- 5 Cotton
- 70 Provisions

510

From the above Account I am unavoidably led to conclude, that 200 Acres in Canes could not be cultivated by 28 White Servants; and finding that there were 96 Negro Slaves upon it at the same Time, and that this was only at 23 Years at most after our first setting foot upon that Island, it seems perfectly clear to me that the Island of Barbadoes was cultivated by Negro Slaves, and not by White People, as has been asserted (I think) without Foundation.

(a) Consisting of

- 6 Overseers
- 14 Common Servants, or Artificers
- 8 or 10 Women Servants

28

Mr. Fuller,
Agent for the
Island.
1624 or 1625.

1627.

1647.

1650.

First Report of the Committee of the House of Assembly of the Island of Jamaica.

Presented the 16th Day of October 1788.

MR. SPEAKER,

YOUR Committee appointed to examine into, and report to the House, the various Allegations and Charges, which, by the Letters of our Agent, and the Minutes of the House of Commons of Great Britain, appear to be contained in a great Number of Petitions presented to that Honourable House on the Subject of the Slave Trade, and the Treatment of the Negroes in this, and the rest of his Majesty's Sugar Colonies; to report the Proceedings and Resolutions of the British Parliament thereon; and further, to consider whether it may be proper for the House to adopt any, and what Measures on this important Occasion, and to report their Opinion thereon to the House; do report,

That it appears to your Committee, from the Minutes of the British House of Commons, that Petitions have been presented from different Corporations, and respectable Bodies of Men in Great Britain, praying the Interposition of Parliament in abolishing the Slave Trade; wherein many of the said Petitioners, not content with stating various Abuses in the Transportation of Negroes from Africa, have ventured to bring forward many general unqualified Allegations, in respect of the Condition and Treatment of the Slaves employed in the Cultivation of this, and others of his Majesty's Colonies in the West Indies; charging, that the People so employed are either exposed to the arbitrary Will of avaricious and unfeeling Task-masters, without any Protection or Means of Redress, even in Cases of the most atrocious Injury, or placed under the Dominion of a most merciless and tyrannical System of Laws; that these Laws are executed with Rigour and Brutality; that our Slaves are destroyed in a few Years by long and painful Labour, and a Want of the common Necessaries of Life; and that the Result of such Treatment is, that our Slaves decrease, instead of increasing, in a Climate perfectly congenial to their own.

And it further appears to your Committee, That, in consequence of such Petitions, the House of Commons did, on the Ninth of May last, come to the following Resolution: "That this House will, early in the next Session of Parliament, proceed to take into Consideration the Circumstances of the Slave Trade complained of in the Petitions now lying upon the Table, and what may be fit to be done thereon;" and that a Bill was brought in, for providing certain temporary Regulations respecting the Transportation of Slaves in British Bottoms from the Coast of Africa; which Bill has since passed into a Law.

Your Committee are of opinion, That the Principle of the said Act of the British Parliament is founded in Justice, Humanity and Necessity; and that the Provisions adopted therein, when further matured by the Wisdom of Parliament, must ultimately prove highly beneficial to the Sugar Colonies, inasmuch as it is notorious, that Vessels have been frequently crowded with a greater Number of Negroes than they ought in Prudence to have contained. And it is the Opinion of the Committee, that the Wisdom and Authority of Parliament might be beneficially exerted, in further Regulations of the African Commerce; particularly in preventing the Detention of Ships on the Coast; in prohibiting the Purchase of Slaves who shall appear to have been kidnapped, or deprived of Liberty contrary to the Usage and Custom of Africa; and in compelling the said Ships to transport an equal Number of both Sexes, and to provide Ventilators, and a sufficient Quantity of Provisions, especially Water. It seems not to be understood in Great Britain, that the Inhabitants of the West India Islands have no Concern in the Ships trading to Africa. The African Trade is purely a British Trade, carried on by British Subjects residing in Great Britain on Capitals of their own. The Connection and Intercourse between the Planters of this Island, and the Merchants of Great Britain trading to Africa, extend no further than the mere Purchase of what British Acts of Parliament have declared to be legal Objects of Purchase.

Your Committee are further of opinion, That as to the Charges and Allegations brought against us, with regard to the Treatment and Situation of Slaves in this Island, it is necessary and easy to disprove the same, by demonstrating, 1st, That Negroes in this Island are under the Protection of lenient and salutary Laws, suited to their Situation and Circumstances: 2d, That the Slave Laws are executed with Humanity, Mildness and Mercy: 3d, That the Laws have made Provision to grant Slaves Days of Rest, and to prevent their being in want of the Necessaries of Life: And, 4th, That the Decrease of our Slaves does not arise from the Causes alleged in the Petitions presented to the British House of Commons, but from various other Causes not imputable to us, and which the People in Great Britain do not seem to comprehend.

And your Committee are of opinion, That to disprove the said Charges and Allegations, it is proper to recommend to the House, to grant to the Committee Power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records, and to examine all Persons that shall come before them in the most solemn Manner.

Ordered, That the said Committee have Power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records, and to examine all Persons that shall come before them, in the most solemn Manner.

Second Report of the Committee of the House of Assembly of the Island of Jamaica.

Presented the 12th Day of November 1788.

Mr. SPEAKER,

YOUR Committee appointed to examine into, and report to the House, the various Allegations and Charges which, by the Letters of our Agent, and the Minutes of the House of Commons of Great Britain, appear to be contained in a great Number of Petitions presented to that Honourable House on the Subject of the Slave Trade, and the Treatment of the Negroes in this and the rest of his Majesty's Sugar Colonies, and for other Purposes, have, in pursuance of the Powers granted them by the House on their First Report, proceeded to collect Evidence to disprove the said Charges and Allegations, by demonstrating, 1st, "That Negroes in this Island are under the Protection of lenient and salutary Laws, suited to their Situation and Circumstances."

On this Subject we have to observe, That it appears by the Letters of our Agent, that certain Head of Inquiry were transmitted to him a few Months ago from a Committee of the Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, many of which related to the Condition and Government of our Slaves, and in Answer thereto an Abstract of most of our ancient Slave Laws was laid before their Lordships; to which, if necessary, Reference may be had; but it seems not to have been understood by our Agent, that in 1781 many of those Laws were repealed, and all the subsisting Laws, and Clauses of Laws, respecting the Order and Government of Slaves, were consolidated and brought into One Act. This Act is known by the Name of the Consolidated Slave Act, and having expired on the 31st Day of December 1784, has since been renewed with Amendments. By the said Act of 1781, Clauses 2d and 3d, all Possessors of Plantations are obliged, under the Penalty of 50l. to allot Provision Grounds for each of their Slaves, to allow them sufficient Time to work the same, and also to keep in proper Cultivation One Acre of Land at least for every Four Negroes, in Plantain Walk and Ground Provisions, exclusive of the Negroes Grounds, and in case the Owners or Possessors have not Hands proper for that Purpose, they are required to make some other ample Provision for the Support of their Slaves.

By Clause 4th it is enacted, That every Master, Owner, or Possessor of Slaves, shall, under the same Penalty, provide and give to each Slave proper and sufficient Clothing to be approved of by the Justices and Vestry of the Parish.

By Clause 5th, Slaves giving Information of Thefts, or other Crimes and Misdemeanors, are entitled to pecuniary Rewards; which is One Proof, among others, that our Laws consider Slaves as capable of holding Property, and will protect them therein.

By Clause 6th, the Penalty of 100l. is laid on any Master or Owner who shall mutilate or dismember any Slave or Slaves.

By Clause 7th it is enacted, That in case any Person shall mutilate any Slave the Property of another, such further Punishment should be inflicted, exclusive of the aforesaid Fine, as the Court should think proper, and at the same Time the Owner of the injured Slave is allowed to pursue his Remedy for Damages at common Law.

By Clause 8th, any Person wantonly beating a Slave, not his own Property, is liable to be indicted for the same, and punished by Fine and Imprisonment.

By Clause 28th, further Security was given to Slaves, by altering the Mode of Trial of such as stood charged with capital Offences; for by former Laws such Trials were directed to be held before Two Justices and Three Freeholders indiscriminately chosen; whereas by the said Act of 1781 it was enacted that the Freeholders on such Trial should be chosen by Ballot, and out of a Number not less than Five.

When we reflect that many of these Clauses were Provisions of our ancient Laws, and in particular that the Penalty on the Master who should mutilate or dismember his Slave was enacted so long ago as the Year 1717; and when we consider further that the said Act of 1781 was in full force until 31st December 1784, we cannot sufficiently express our Astonishment and Concern that respectable Bodies of Men should have subscribed their Names to Allegations, which a little Inquiry must have convinced them were totally groundless.

On the 31st December 1784, the Consolidated Slave Law of 1781 (as hath been already observed) expired, and it appears by the Minutes of the House that on the 20th Day of October 1784, a Committee was appointed to bring in a Bill to revive and continue the same; but so many Improvements and Amendments were proposed for giving further Protection and Security to Slaves, particularly in the Mode of Trial for capital Offences, that it was thought advisable to disperse throughout the Island printed Copies of the new Bill, with the intended Alterations, in order that the full Sense of the Country thereon might be collected against the next Session of Assembly: Much pressing Business prevented it passing into a Law in 1785 and 1786, and in 1787 the Assembly was dissolved; but the new Assembly, which met in October 1787, among the

the first Objects of their Attention, took the Subject into their Consideration, and passed the Consolidated Slave Bill which is now in force, wherein, among other Improvements and Amendments to the Act of 1781, it may be sufficient to enumerate the following:

By Clause 4th, Regulations are made to prevent Slaves being deserted in future by their Owners, on account of Age and Infirmary; and by a subsequent Clause the Justices and Vestry of each Town and Parish empowered to lay a Tax upon the Inhabitants for providing Food, medical Care and Attendance on Slaves already deserted by their Owners, and who are disabled from Labour, by Sickness, old Age, or otherwise. And in order more effectually to enforce the Regulations of former Laws respecting the Subsistence and Clothing of Slaves, it is enacted by Clause 6th, That every Master, Owner, or Attorney, shall under a Penalty of 50l. give in to the Vestry, on Oath, an Account of the Quantity of Land in Ground Provisions (over and above the Negro Grounds) for the Use of their Slaves; or in case there are not Lands proper for the Purpose, an Account on Oath of the Means adopted for the Maintenance and Support of their Slaves, and also under the like Penalty give in an Account of the Clothing actually served to each Slave.

By Clause 9th, The Penalty on Persons mutilating or dismembering their Slaves is increased, by adding to the Fine of 100 l. inflicted by former Laws, the Punishment of Imprisonment, not exceeding Twelve Months, and in certain Cases mutilated Slaves are to be declared Free; and in all such Cases the Court is authorised to direct that the Fine of 100l. be paid over to the Justices and Vestry of the Parish, who in consideration thereof are to allow to such Slave declared free 10l. per Annum for Maintenance and Support during Life. By the same Clause the Justices and Vestry are appointed a Council of Protection, for the Purposes of making full Inquiry into the Mutilation of Slaves, and for prosecuting to Effect such Owner or Owners as may have been guilty thereof. And by Clause 10th it is enacted, That in case any Information is made before any Justice of the Peace, that any Slave or Slaves is or are mutilated and confined, it shall and may be lawful for such Justice of the Peace, and he is required to issue his Warrant to the Marshal or Constable, to bring the Slave or Slaves before him for Inspection.

By this Regulation the Power of Concealment is endeavoured to be taken from the Owner; for as it is not required that the Information should be on Oath, the Magistrate is enabled to obtain a View of the Fact on Evidence, which in other Cases is and ought to be inadmissible.

By Clause 11th it is enacted, That if any Person shall murder any Slave, whether his own Property or not, he shall suffer Death for such Offence.

And in order more effectually to prevent the Destruction of Negroes by excessive Labour and unreasonable Punishments, the Surgeon of every Plantation, by a subsequent Clause, is required to give in on Oath to the Justices and Vestry, an annual Account of the Decrease and Increase of the Slaves of such Plantation, with the Causes of such Decrease, to the best of his Knowledge, Judgment, and Belief.

On this Head the Committee cannot but remark how tender and cautious every rational Manager must necessarily be, in the Punishments which he administers, who considers that he has a resident Inspector into his Conduct, and that the Punishment of Death may follow an Abuse of his Authority.

Neither does the Law extend its Protection to the industrious and faithful Negro only; Provision is made for the Support of such Fugitives and Criminals as are apprehended and lodged in the Gaols and Workhouses of this Island; the daily Allowance of good and wholesome Food required, by Clause 31st, to be given to every Slave in Confinement, being abundantly liberal, and as we conceive unexampled in most other Countries to unhappy Persons in similar Circumstances.

Having thus briefly stated the Protection which the Laws of this Island have provided for our Slaves in the grand Circumstance of personal Safety; we now proceed to the Second Head, namely, to prove "That the Slave Laws in this Island are executed with Humanity, Mildness, and Mercy."

By the Slave Laws here alluded to, we understand the Laws and Clauses of Laws which assign Penalties and Punishments on such Offences and Transgressions of our Slaves as affect the Public; and in order to obtain the fullest Information on this Head, we have called on the several Clerks of the Peace of the different Precincts and Parishes for Returns of all Trials of Slaves, with the Charges, Conviction, and Punishment, severally had thereon, for several Years last past, viz. from the 1st of January 1784, to the 30th of September 1788. From these Returns we are enabled to state the following Circumstances:

In the Parishes and Precinct of St. Catherine, St. John, St. Dorothy, and St. Thomas in the Vale, containing 21,772 Slaves, the Number of capital Convictions and Executions were Four only in the said Interval.

In the Parish of St. Andrew, containing 9,613 Slaves, we find only One Execution in the said Interval.

In the Parishes and Precinct of St. Thomas in the East, and St. David, containing 23,373 Slaves, the Number of capital Convictions and Executions were Ten in the said Interval.

In the Parishes and Precinct of St. Mary, and St. George, containing 22,194 Slaves, the Number of capital Convictions and Executions were Four in the said Interval.

In the Parish of St. Ann, containing 13,324 Slaves, the Number of capital Convictions and Executions were Two in the said Interval.

In the Parish of Trelawny, containing 19,318 Slaves, the Number of capital Convictions and Executions were Seven in the said Interval.

In the Parish of St. James, containing 18,546 Slaves, the Number of capital Convictions and Executions were Three in the said Interval.

In the Parish of Hanover containing 17,612 Slaves, the Number of capital Convictions and Executions were Two in the said Interval.

In the Parish of Westmoreland, containing 16,700 Slaves, the Number of capital Convictions and Executions were Four in the said Interval.

In the Parish of St. Elizabeth, containing 13,280 Slaves, the Number of capital Convictions and Executions were Eight in the said Interval.

In the Parishes and Precinct of Clarendon, and Vere, containing 22,234 Slaves, the Number of capital Convictions and Executions were Seven in the said Interval.

In the several Towns and Parishes of Kingston, Port Royal, and Portland, containing 12,928 Slaves, there do not appear to be any capital Convictions within the said Period, but the Records of Trials in the Town of Kingston previous to 1787, are not to be found.

The Total appears to be 52 Executions in Four Years and Nine Months, which is not more than Eleven per Annum, for the last Five Years, out of 210,894 Slaves.—A Proof of Lenity in the Execution of our Criminal Laws, not to be surpassed, as we conceive, by any Nation in Europe. Nothing further, therefore, seems necessary to be added on this Head, except the 40th Clause of the present Consolidated Slave Bill, which directs, That in all Cases where the Punishment of Death is inflicted, the Execution shall be performed in a public Part of the Parish, and with due Solemnity; and Care shall be taken by the Gaoler, or Deputy-Marshal, that the Criminal is free from Intoxication at the Time of his Trial, and from thence, to and at the Time of his Execution, under the Penalty of 5l.: And the Mode of such Execution is directed to be, hanging by the Neck, and no other. It is likewise provided, That where several Slaves are capitally convicted for the same Offence, One only shall suffer Death, except in Cases of Murder or Rebellion.

But the Committee cannot quit this Subject without observing, That the Number of Negroes at this Time actually living within this Island, is much greater than appears on the Tax Rolls from whence the preceding Statement is taken; for in most Parishes of the Island it is customary to exempt Persons who have not more than Six Negroes from the Payment of Taxes on Slaves, whereby many of the Negroes (especially in the Towns) are not given in to the different Vestries, and the Returns of a great many other are fraudulently concealed. We judge, after diligent Investigation, that the whole Number of Negro Slaves now actually in the Island, are 240,000 at the least.

On the Third Ground of Inquiry we are to demonstrate, That the Laws have made Provision to grant Slaves Days of Rest, and to prevent their being in want of the Necessaries of Life.

Although we conceive that this Assertion has been sufficiently established by the Recital already given of such Clauses of our Laws as relate to the Subsistence of our Slaves, yet as the Words "sufficient Time" in one of the Clauses referred to, left a discretionary Power in the Master, we shall take occasion, in a subsequent Part of our Report, to show that the Legislature has provided a Remedy against any possible Abuse of such discretionary Authority.—But the further Discussion of this Subject is deferred until we treat of the new Slave Bill passed the present Session.

On the Fourth and last Ground of our Researches, namely, to demonstrate, "That the Decrease of our Slaves does not arise from the Causes assigned in the Petitions presented to the British House of Commons, but from other Causes not imputable to us, and which the People of Great Britain do not seem to comprehend;" the Committee, after diligent Inquiry and Investigation, are of opinion, that the following are the principal Causes to which the alleged Decrease of our Slaves ought justly to be imputed:—First, The Disproportion between the Sexes in the annual Importations from Africa. Second, The Loss of new Negroes on, or soon after their Arrival, from epidemic Diseases brought from Africa, or contracted in the Voyage.

Respecting the First of these Causes, the Committee have examined the most considerable African Factors residing in this Island as to the relative Numbers of Males and Females imported and sold annually for several Years past; and it appears from the Examination of Robert Hibbert, Esquire, a Member of this House, that of 16,254 Negroes imported and sold by Messrs. Hibberts and Jackson between the Years 1764 and 1774, 10,149 were Males, and 6,145 Females. It likewise appears from the Examinations of Messrs. Coppells, Messrs. Rainfords, Messrs. Mures and Dunlop, and Alexander Lindo, Merchant, that out of 32,881 Slaves sold by them collectively within these Seven Years last past, the Number of Males was 20,487, and of Females 12,394. The relative Proportion of the whole is Five Males to Three Females.

We have annexed to this Report, Extracts from the Books of the aforesaid Factors, as produced by them to this Committee, and from which the above Statement is formed. They are marked N^o 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

With respect to the Second Cause of such Decrease, our Inquiries for the present have been confined to the Number of new Negroes that have perished in the Harbours of this Island, between the Time of their having been reported at the Custom-house and the Day of Sale; all which are included in official Books and Returns as Negroes actually imported. From the Examination of Mr. Lindo it appears, that out of 7,873 Negroes consigned to him as Factor in the Years 1786, 1787, and 1788, and reported at the Custom-house, no less than 363 perished in the Harbour of Kingston before the Day of Sale; and if the same Proportion of Deaths be allowed to

the whole of the Africans imported since the Conquest of the Island to the present Time (an Allowance which, on many Accounts, we conceive to be moderate), the Numbers that have thus perished are very considerable. We have thought it necessary to investigate this Circumstance with as much Precision as the Subject will admit; and having, from the Books of the Receiver-General, and other sufficient Authorities, procured the most exact Account that can be formed of the Imports and Exports of Negroes into and from this Island from the Year 1655 (the Time of its Conquest) to December 1787, we find the Imports to amount to 676,276 Negroes; of which, according to the Proportion above stated, no less than 31,181 will appear to have died on Ship-board after Entry, although they stand in the Books of Office as constituting Part of the actual Numbers supposed to have been distributed among the Planters, and destroyed by Neglect, excessive Labour, or other Mal-treatment.

The Committee are of opinion, that these Data lead to important Conclusions; for if the Negroes that have perished as above, and the further Number of 160,446 (being the Total of the Exports), making together 191,627, be subtracted from the Total of the Imports, it will appear, that the full Number of Slaves which have been introduced and left in the Country from the Conquest of the Island to December 1787, is reduced to 484,649. Of this Number, if a further Reduction of Two-fifths be made (which must have happened in any Country, and under any System of Government) to bring the Sexes to an Equality, the Balance is 290,791. A further Reduction must likewise be made for Negroes that have deserted from their Owners, and left the Island; many Hundreds within these few Years having been inveigled over to Cuba, and great Numbers have been stolen by Privateers in Times of War; others are annually carried to Europe, and shipped off the Island by their Owners, of which no Account is preserved; exclusive of such as were executed and transported in the several great Rebellions, and such as have been transported for other Offences by the Sentence of the Law. It is impossible to ascertain with Precision the Result of these several combined Causes; but we conceive that a Loss of 13,000 Negroes at the least may be justly assigned to them since the first Settlement of the Island, which is not quite an Average of a Hundred per Annum, and which brings the Remainder to 277,791. On the other Hand, to the Number of 240,000 Negroes actually living in the Island on the 31st of December 1787, as before stated, must be added the People called the Maroons, amounting, by the last Returns, to about 1300; and also all the Free Negroes, and People of Colour; the latter as being Descendants from the Black Females of the original Stock.

It is not easy to ascertain either of these Classes, with any Degree of Precision, from the Tax-rolls, or from the Law, which requires Free Negroes to take out Certificates, and wear the Badge of their Freedom, as the Law is very seldom complied with; many of the Free Negroes considering the Badge rather as a Token of Disgrace than a Mark of Distinction. We judge, on a loose Computation, that the Free Negroes and People of Colour, of all Ages and both Sexes, cannot amount together to less than 500 in each Parish on an Average of the whole, which gives 10,000. The Total is 251,300, which, being subtracted from 277,791, leaves 26,491 as the Number which would have decreased since the Year 1655, under all Circumstances, and supposing even that the Sexes had been equally distributed.

We shall now point out the principal Causes to which this Mortality is justly chargeable. It is but too well known to the House, that in the several Years 1780, 1781, 1784, 1785, and 1786, it pleased Divine Providence to visit this Island with repeated Hurricanes, which spread Desolation throughout most Parts of the Island; but the Parishes which suffered more remarkably than the rest were those of Westmoreland, Hanover, St. James, Trelawny, Portland, and St. Thomas in the East. By these destructive Visitations, the Plantain Walks, which furnish the chief Article of Support to the Negroes, were generally rooted up; and the intense Droughts which followed destroyed those different Species of Ground Provisions which the Hurricanes had not reached. The Storms of 1780 and 1781 happening during the Time of War, no foreign Supplies, except a trifling Assistance from Prize Vessels, could be obtained on any Terms; and a Famine ensued in the leeward Parts of the Island, which destroyed many thousand Negroes. After the Storm of the 30th July 1784, the Lieutenant Governor, by the Advice of his Council, published a Proclamation, dated the 7th of August, permitting the free Importation of Provisions and Lumber in Foreign Bottoms for Four Months from that Period. As this was much too short a Time to give sufficient Notice, and obtain all the Supplies that were necessary, the small Quantities of Flour, Rice, and other Provisions, which were imported in consequence of the Proclamation, soon rose to so exorbitant a Price as to induce the Assembly, on the 9th of November following, to present an Address to the Lieutenant Governor, requesting him to prolong the Term until the latter End of March 1785; observing, that it was impossible for the natural Productions of the Country to come to such Maturity as to be wholesome Food before that Time. The Term of Four Months not being expired when this Address was presented, the Lieutenant Governor declined to comply therewith; but, on the 1st of December following, the House represented, that a Prolongation of the Term was then absolutely necessary. They observe, That, persuaded of the Reluctance with which his Honour would be brought to deviate from Regulations which he felt himself bound to observe, it would give them much Concern to address him on the same Occasion a second Time, were they not convinced that it was in a Case of such extreme Necessity, as to justify such a Deviation. Accordingly the Lieutenant Governor, by the Advice of his Majesty's Council, directed, that the Time formerly limited should

should be extended to the 31st of January then next ensuing (1785); but at the same Time he informed the House, that he was not at liberty to deviate any longer from the Regulations which had been established in Great Britain.

From the 31st of January 1785, therefore, the Ports continued shut, and the Sufferings of the poor Negroes in consequence thereof, for some Months afterwards, were extreme; providentially the Season became more favourable about May, and considerable Quantities of Corn and Ground Provisions were gathered in by the Month of August, when the Fourth Storm happened, and the Lieutenant Governor immediately shut the Ports against the Exportation of any of our Provisions to the French and Spanish Islands, which were supposed to have suffered more than ourselves; but not thinking himself at liberty to permit the Importation of Provisions in American Vessels, the Productions of the Country were soon exhausted, and the usual Attendants of scanty and unwholesome Diet, Dropsies and epidemic Dysenteries, were again dreadfully prevalent in the Spring and Summer of 1786, and proved fatal to great Numbers of the Negroes in all Parts of the Country.

On the 20th of October in that Year happened the Fifth dreadful Hurricane, which again laid waste the leeward Parishes and completed the Tragedy. We decline to enlarge on the Consequences which followed, lest we may appear to exaggerate; but having endeavoured to compute, with as much Accuracy as the Subject will admit, the Number of our Slaves, whose Destruction may be fairly attributed to these repeated Calamities, and the unfortunate Measure of interdicting foreign Supplies, and for this Purpose compared the Imports and Returns of Negroes for the last Seven Years, with those of Seven Years preceding, we hesitate not, after every Allowance for adventitious Causes, to fix the whole at 15,000. This Number we firmly believe to have perished of Famine, or of Diseases contracted by scanty and unwholesome Diet, between the latter End of 1780, and the Beginning of 1787.

But the most general and prevailing Causes of the Decrease of our Slaves, and which are abundantly sufficient to account for the Loss which is not already accounted for, are palpable to every Observer; they are undoubtedly, First, the great Proportion of Deaths that happen among Negroes newly imported (exclusively of the Mortality which has been stated to occur before landing); and secondly, the Loss which prevails among the Negro Infants that are born in the Country. Of the latter it is believed, that One-fourth Part perish within Fourteen Days of the Birth; but we can form no precise Estimate of the proportionate Loss of new Negroes, inasmuch as the Diseases with which many of them are afflicted put on various Appearances, and are of a tedious and lingering Nature, and may therefore be such as are common both to the new Negroes and the old. Nevertheless, in order to collect the best Information in our Power on Subjects so interesting to the Community, we have thought it necessary to take the Examination thereon of some Gentlemen who are eminent in the Knowledge and Practice of Physic and Surgery. To these Examinations, which are marked N^o 6, 7, and 8, the Committee refer, and are happy to observe, that it is extremely probable the Regulating Act lately passed by the British Parliament, when further matured, will greatly contribute to lessen in future that dreadful Mortality which there has been too much Cause to lament, as well in the Voyages from Africa, as among the Negroes after their Arrival in the West Indies. With such happy Consequences resulting from the beneficial Provisions of the said Act of the British Parliament, and the Encouragement which has been given, by a Bill passed in this Island this present Session, to the Overseers of our Plantations, to induce them to take all possible Care of the new-born Infants, as will hereafter be more particularly mentioned; the Committee have no Reason to suppose that the Increase of our Negroes by Generation (from the Time that the Sexes shall become nearly equal in point of Number) will fall short of the natural Increase which occurs among the labouring Poor of Great Britain.

The Committee might here conclude their Report; but having referred to a new Bill, which has passed the House this present Session, for giving further Protection and Security to our Slaves, and for altering the Mode of Trial of such as shall be charged with capital Offences; we think ourselves called upon, in Justice to the House, to subjoin an Abridgment of the principal Clauses and Provisions contained therein.

The distinguishing Feature of this Bill, as the Title imports, is the Alteration in the Modes of Trials of our Slaves, by referring all capital Offences to the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Quarter Session which are held every Three Months in the several Precincts and Parishes of the Island. By this Regulation the Offender will have the Security both of grand and petit Jury, and even the Suspicion of Partiality or undue Influence will be obviated. It is further enacted, That no less than Three Justices, One of whom to be of the Quorum, shall constitute a Court at the Trial of Slaves at the Quarter Sessions; and that if the Jury apply to the Court to suspend the Execution of the Sentence until the Pleasure of the Commander in Chief is known, the Court shall be obliged to suspend the same for Thirty Days.

Petty Offences, for which no Punishment exceeding Fifty Lashes, and Six Months Confinement to hard Labour, is assigned, are cognizable before Two Justices of the Peace; and it is expressly declared, That neither the Courts of Quarter Session, nor the Justices, shall have Power to order any Slave to be mutilated or maimed for any Offence whatsoever.

By another Clause Encouragement is given to all Masters and Mistresses, Owners, or in their Absence, Overseers of Slaves, as much as in them lies, to endeavour the Instruction of their

Slaves in the Principles of the Christian Religion, thereby to facilitate their Conversion, and fit them for Baptism; and as soon as conveniently they can, they shall cause to be baptized all such as they can make sensible of a Deity and the Christian Faith.

Another very important Object of this Bill is, the Correction of Two material Errors which had been accidentally made in the Consolidated Slave Bill of last Year; the Words "without Benefit of Clergy," in the Clause which assigns the Punishment of Death to Persons wantonly killing a Negro, or other Slave, having been undesignedly omitted, these are now restored. And another Clause in the said Consolidated Slave Bill, which inflicted Punishments on Persons wantonly and cruelly beating Slaves, and imprisoning them without sufficient Support, having been interpreted not to extend to such Slaves as were the Property of the Offender, has been amended, and the Protection which it affords is now extended to all Slaves without Distinction.

Further, in the View of restraining arbitrary Punishments, it is by the said Bill enacted, That no Slave, on any Plantation or Settlement, or in any of the Workhouses or Jails in this Island, shall receive more than Ten Lashes at One Time, and for One Offence, unless the Owner, Attorney, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, or Overseer of such Plantation or Settlement, or Supervisor of such Workhouse, or Keeper of such Jail, shall be present; and no such Owner, Attorney, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, or Overseer, Supervisor or Jail-keeper, shall on any Account punish a Slave with more than Thirty-nine Lashes at One Time and for One Offence, under the Penalty of 5 l. for every Offence, to be recovered against the Person directing or permitting such Punishment.

Another Object of this Bill, as hath been already observed, is, to secure to our Slaves Days of Rest, and sufficient Time to cultivate their Grounds, in order to prevent their being in want of the Necessaries of Life; for which Purpose, after reciting, that although it hath been customary with the Planters in this Island to allow their Slaves One Day in every Fortnight (exclusive of Sundays), yet this Indulgence not being compulsory, it is enacted by the said Bill, That the Slaves belonging to, or employed on every Plantation or Settlement, shall, over and above the usual Holidays allowed them at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, be allowed One Day in every Fortnight, to cultivate their own Provision Grounds (exclusive of Sundays), except during the Time of Crop, under the Penalty of 10 l. to be recovered against the Overseer, or other Person having the Care of such Slaves. And,

Lastly, with Intention to prevent, as far as possible, the great Mortality which has been stated to prevail among the new-born Negro Infants, it is also enacted, That in case it shall appear to the Satisfaction of the Justices and Vestry of each Parish, from the Returns required to be made annually, that there has been a natural Increase in the Number of Slaves on any such Plantation, Penn, or other Settlement, the Overseer shall be entitled to receive from the Owner or Proprietor of such Plantation, Penn, or other Settlement, the Sum of Twenty Shillings for every Slave born on such Plantation, Penn, or other Settlement, and which shall be then living at the Time of giving in such annual Returns; and the Owner or Proprietor of such Plantation, Penn, or other Settlement, shall have a Deduction from the first of his or her public Taxes that shall become due, of the Sum so paid to the Overseer, on producing a Certificate of the Justices and Vestry of such Increase, and a Receipt of the Overseer for the Sum so paid.

Your Committee cannot conclude without observing, that if, notwithstanding all that we have urged in our own Vindication from the groundless Charges that have been made on our Humanity in the Treatment of Slaves, it shall be determined by the British Parliament to abolish the African Trade altogether (a Measure which must in the Result ruin the Sugar Islands), we trust in the Justice of the British Nation, that we shall not be made the Sacrifice on this Occasion, but that the Legislature will give us such a Compensation as the consequent Diminution in the Value of our Properties, and their ultimate Destruction, shall entitle us to expect. We have the greater Reason to indulge this Expectation from the Justice that has been done to the late Proprietors of Florida, and also to such of the African Merchants as would be Sufferers by the late Regulations.

N^o I:

ACCOUNT of Negroes imported from Africa, sold by Hibberts and Jackson, from the Year 1764 to 1774.

	Imported from	Males.	Females.	Total.
1764 Per Snow Oswego	Anamaboe	173	100	273
Snow Ford	Bonny	127	130	257
Ship Captain	Anamaboe	189	93	282
Ship Black Prince	Ditto	96	50	146
Ship Tryall	Old Calabar	295	141	436
Ship Jupiter	Ditto	146	81	227
Ship Anamaboe	Anamaboe	263	111	374
Ship Cato	Calabar	294	104	458
Ship Ingram	Anamaboe	205	90	295
Ship Society	Whydah	168	140	308
Ship Dolphin	Anamaboe	250	106	356
Ship Amelia	Calabar	224	120	344
1765 Per Ship Quebec	Anamaboe	206	105	311
Ship Sandwich	Old Calabar	197	118	315
Brigantine Sam	Angola	149	92	241
Snow Plumper	Anamaboe	187	97	284
Ship Marlborough	Ditto	184	83	267
Ship Cornwall	Angola	232	76	308
Ship Rumbold	Bonny	271	137	408
Ship King David	Calabar	188	130	318
1766 Per Ship India Queen	Ditto	208	175	383
Ship Esther	Anamaboe	212	129	341
Ship Ingram	Ditto	195	86	281
Brigantine Thomas	Angola	183	90	273
Ship Captain	Windward Coast	153	75	228
Ship Knight	Whydah	130	158	288
Ship Jenny	Ditto	89	107	196
1767 Per Ship Society	Ditto	173	113	286
Snow Peggy	Benin	113	101	214
1768 Per Ship Society	Windward Coast	236	115	351
1769 Per Ship Blossom	Ditto	131	62	193
Snow Peggy	Benin	113	101	214
Ship Ann	Ditto	134	142	276
Snow Hannah	Windward Coast	184	78	262
Ship King David	Calabar	98	59	157
Ship Lancashire Witch	Windward Coast	155	60	215
Brig William	Ditto	96	64	160
Ship Nancy	Anamaboe	153	87	240
1770 Per Corfican Hero	Windward Coast	205	89	294
Ingram	Ditto	184	95	279
Ship Benin	Benin	146	189	335
Ship Unity	Anamaboe	186	221	407
Ship Society	Ditto	150	128	278
Ship Indian Queen	Calabar	81	97	178
Snow Hannah	Anamaboe	201	94	295
1771 Per Ship Jamaica	Windward Coast	108	43	151
1772 Per Snow Africa	Anamaboe	164	81	245
Ship Ingram	Ditto	178	96	274
Snow Hannah	Ditto	160	72	232
1773 Per Brig Will	Papaw	69	62	131
Brig Bee	Anamaboe	59	33	92
1774 Per Brig Lively	Gambia	74	21	95
Ship Jenny	Calabar	99	84	183
Carried over		8864	5371	14,235

			Imported from	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brought over			—	8864	5371	14,235
1774 Per	Snow Robert	—	Windward Coast	56	73	129
	Snow Woortman	—	Anamaboe	128	75	203
	Snow Marcia	—	Calabar	83	83	166
	Ship Marquis Rockingham	—	Anamaboe	210	62	272
	Snow Grace	—	Bonny	151	84	235
	Ship Corfican Hero	—	Anamaboe	222	100	322
	Ship Ruffell	—	Ditto	182	93	275
	Ship Hawke	—	Windward Coast	253	164	417
				10,149	6105	16,254

A true Extract from the Books of Hibberts and Jackson.

ROBT HIBBERT.

N^o 2.

ACCOUNT of Negroes imported from Africa, and sold by Messrs. Coppells.

			Imported from	Males.	Females.
1782 November	Per Ship Molly	—	Gold Coast	450	161
	William	—	Calabar	179	102
1783 May	Eagle	—	Gold Coast	301	156
July	Tartar	—	Angola	362	166
August	George	—	Gold Coast	437	170
December	St. Leger	—	Angola	365	179
1784 March	Liverpool	—	Bonny	219	152
April	Tom	—	Gold Coast	330	150
	William	—	Old Calabar	187	100
June	Molly	—	Gold Coast	334	188
	Brookes	—	Gold Coast	364	216
	Garnett	—	Gold Coast	197	122
August	Rose	—	Bonny	226	143
September	Mungo	—	Gold Coast	231	130
November	Tartar	—	Bonny	230	191
	George	—	Ditto	302	198
December	Highfield	—	Gold Coast	205	146
	Viper	—	Gold Coast	342	177
1785 February	Benedict	—	Calabar	95	125
	Liverpool	—	Bonny	277	214
March	Elizabeth	—	Gold Coast	375	198
1787 July	Elizabeth	—	Gold Coast	374	165
1788 February	Betty	—	Whydaw	259	185
				6641	3739

True Extract from the Books of the different Firms.

THO. ASPINALL.

N^o 3.

ACCOUNT of Negroes imported from Africa, sold by Messrs. Rainfords.

				Imported from	Males.	Females.
1779	Per Ship	Rumbold	—	Anamaboe	179	79
		Rumbold's Prize	—		180	111
1780	—	Rumbold	—	Ditto	358	127
1783	—	Vulture	—	Bonny	304	221
		Bellona	—	Whydaw	243	168
		Gregfon	—	Bonny	392	261
		Edwards	—	Old Calabar	267	135
		Jane	—	Bonny	247	201
		Stag	—	Ditto	168	136
		Nancy	—	Ditto	292	172
		Golden Age	—	Whydaw	249	254
		Vulture	—	Bonny	352	325
		Jane	—	Ditto	285	248
		Clementina	—	Ditto	204	187
		Molly	—	Anamaboe	346	177
		Gregfon	—	Bonny	175	141
	Per Brig	Iris	—	Anamaboe	219	76
	Per Ship	Vale	—	Ditto	231	122
		Gregfon	—	Bonny	194	158
		Tom	—	Benin	153	127
		King Pepple	—	Bonny	216	272
					5254	3698

The above is a List of fundry Cargoes of Negroes sold by Rainford, Blundel, and Rainford.

SAMUEL RAINFORD.

N^o 4.

ACCOUNT of Negroes imported from Africa, and sold from 1781 to 1786 by Mures and Dunlop.

		Names.		Commanders.		Sex.	
						Males	Females.
Date	1781	Atlanta	—	James Charles	—	279	129
		Camden	—	Thomas King	—	345	184
	1782	Rumbold	—	Tho' Molineux	—	311	185
		Mars	—	Rob' Patterfon	—	207	68
	1783	Neptune	—	Thomas Jolly	—	243	178
		Trelawny	—	Will ^m Thoburn	—	312	134
	1784	Africa	—	James Charles	—	342	193
		Bellona	—	Fra ^s Holland	—	243	200
		Elliot	—	Ja ^s Clemenfon	—	444	280
		Mermaid	—	John Renolds	—	243	215
	1785	Albion	—	John Muir	—	254	117
		Old England	—	John Gellin	—	111	54
	1786	Fenton	—	John Harrison	—	110	64
		Trelawny	—	Will ^m Thoburn	—	249	100
		Mungo	—	Silas Jenkins	—	35	22
		Molly	—	Jofias Hort	—	121	67
						3849	2190

MURES and DUNLOP.

N^o 5.

Memorandum of Slaves configned to, and sold by, Alexander Lindo, from 9th Jan. 1788, to 19th Aug. 1788.

Dates.	Vessels Names.	Owners.	Registers. Tonnage.	When sold.	Slaves imported.	Ditto sold.	Sold for Island Use.	Sold for Ex- portation.	Males.	Females.	Above 4 Foot 4.	Under 4 Foot 4.	From whence.
1786.													
Feb. 12	Ship Brooks,	Jos. Brooks junior, and Co.	300	9 Jan. 1786	620	608	183	425	431	177	525	83	Anamaboe.
April 14	Snow John,	Camden and Calvert,	120	22 Feb.	155	154	13	141	106	48	93	61	Gabon.
	Ship President,	Gill Sleater and Co.	300	2 March	370	328	105	223	175	153	230	92	Calabar.
28	Ship Lady Penrhyn,	Ellis and Robert Bents,	200	16	275	236	89	147	120	116	187	49	New Calabar.
	Ditto African,	Parke and Heywood,	350	28	582	582	247	235	388	194	456	126	Anamaboe.
May 30	Elliott,	F. Ingram and Co.	241	21 April	891	891	229	662	575	316	813	78	Whydow.
Dec. 22	Fly,	Camden and Calvert,	150	18 Dec.	315	314	162	152	224	90	274	40	Anamaboe.
1787.													
Feb. 16	Mentor,	C. and R. Pullis,	150	1 Jan. 1787	204	197	51	146	126	71	169	28	Gambia.
April 2	Vulture,	William Boats and Co.	300	12 Feb.	646	589	306	283	382	207	474	45	New Calabar.
	Venus,	Camden and Calvert,	140	26 Ditto	296	296	106	190	195	101	238	58	Anamaboe.
9	Snow John,	Ditto,	120	14 March	180	180	—	180	131	49	110	70	Ditto.
14	Ship Antonetta,	Ditto,	300	14 June	290	287	241	46	201	86	265	22	Ditto.
	Ingram,	Francis Ingram and Co.	240	20 Ditto	512	512	220	292	271	241	453	59	Whydow.
1788.													
Jan. 15	Preston,	Tho' and W ^m Earle and Co.	100	13 Nov.	195	186	100	86	112	74	131	55	Calabar.
April 17	Elliott,	Francis Ingram and Co.	260	4 Feb. 1788	520	373	185	188	227	146	331	42	Whydow.
March 7	African Queen	James Margeton,	402	20 Ditto	466	451	212	239	194	257	277	174	New Calabar.
May 10	Blayds,	Francis Ingram and Co.	300	2 April	492	470	141	329	330	140	425	45	Whydow.
July 29	Galcoyne,	J. and J. Gregson and Co.	350	10 July	490	489	36	453	280	209	304	185	Calabar.
August 2	Commerce,	Camden and Calvert,	120	21 Ditto	161	159	25	134	108	51	108	51	Gambia.
19	Mentor,	William Lyttleton,	150	7 Aug.	213	208	79	129	167	41	183	25	Ditto.
			4592		7873	7510	2730	4780	4743	2767	6052	1458	

ALEX. LINDO.

N^o 6.

The Examination of James Chisholme, of the Parish of Clarendon, formerly a Member of this House.

SAITH, That he studied Physic at Edinburgh, hath practised in this Island upwards of Twenty Years, and that during Fourteen Years of the Time, he hath had the Care of 4000 Negroes and upwards.

Saith, That a great Proportion of Negro Infants perish between the Fifth and Fourteenth Days after their Births, he believes nearly One-fourth Part of all that are born. The Species of Tetanus by which so many Negro Children are destroyed, is described by medical Writers under the Name of Opisthotonus, or that Kind of Spasm in which the Muscles that bend the Spine backwards, with those of the lower Jaw, only are affected. It is commonly ascribed to One of the Three following Causes: 1st, An Affection of the Bowels arising from the Meconium or Fæces (lodged there before Birth) not being sufficiently purged off. 2^{dly}, From obstructed Perspiration. 3^{dly}, From the Irritation occasioned by the improper Treatment of the Sore remaining after the umbilical Chord has dropped off. He is of opinion, it seldom or never proceeds from the first Cause; for it is a very common Custom with the Midwives to give the Children a good deal of Oil and Sugar soon after they are born, by which they are much purged: Notwithstanding Children so treated are frequently attacked with this Complaint, besides Bowel Complaints, whether in Children or Adults, though they frequently occasion Convulsions, and sometimes Palsy, yet he believes they never occasion fixed Spasm. In regard to the second Cause, although he makes no doubt it may occasion this Complaint in Children, as he has certainly seen it do in Adults, yet he is inclined to think it seldom does. His Reasons are, that when this Complaint takes place in Adults from obstructed Perspiration, it generally runs out to a great Length, and is not generally fatal; whereas the Complaint in the Infant we are now treating of, always terminates in a few Days, and is almost universally fatal. Further, this Complaint in Infants constantly makes its Appearance between the Fifth and Fourteenth Day after Birth; but Children are not more subject to Colds at that than at any other Period. The Third Cause appears generally, if not in every Instance, to occasion this Disorder; it is universally known, that whatever villicates or irritates the minute Branches of Nerves, whether by Puncture, Laceration, Burning, or Friction on a raw Place, will, in tropical Climates, occasion this Complaint even in Adults, but much more readily in the tender Bodies of Infants. We also know, that in Negro Children, after the umbilical Chord has fallen off, the raw Part, after being slightly covered with Lint or Rag, is bound round with a coarse Cloth, and that in a few Hours is soaked in the Child's Urine, in which State it is suffered to remain, producing a Degree of Irritation much more than sufficient to produce this Spasm. When it is considered this Complaint takes place between the Fifth and Fourteenth Day only, it must be allowed to be excited by some Cause that is also confined to the same Period; but the Cause just mentioned is the only one that occurs at no other Period in Life, as far as we know.

Saith, That if he is right in his Theory respecting the Cause of this Complaint, it will be supposed that the Remedy is obvious, as it will be only directing a greater Attention to be paid to the Dressing and Cleanliness of the Infant during the Period above alluded to; but simple as this may appear in Theory, those who are much conversant with Negroes will be aware of the Difficulty, if not Impossibility, of putting it in practice in a Degree sufficient to answer the Purpose; for such is the Ignorance, Obstinacy, and Inattention of Negroes, so little Regard have they for each other, and so averse are they to executing the Directions of White People, when repugnant to their own Prejudices, that he believes the Evil can never be wholly remedied, while we are obliged to employ Negroes as Nurses.

Being asked, Whether he hath not observed a great Mortality among Negroes newly imported, and to what Cause or Causes he imputes the same,

Saith, That a very great Number of newly-imported Negroes are lost by Diseases, the predisposing Causes of which they bring to this Country along with them. Most new Negroes, when first landed, are much subject to putrid Complaints, arising from a scorbutic Habit contracted during the Voyage, which frequently manifests itself soon after they are landed in putrid Dysenteries, or by foul Ulcers tending strongly to Mortification. Many Negroes, while aboard, are afflicted with the most virulent venereal Complaints, others have the Yaws, some malignant Ulcers; all of which, when the Day of Sale draws near, are, by the Management of the Ship's Surgeon, dried up, and the morbid Matter repelled into the System, so that the Surface of the Skin shall appear clean and smooth for a Time; but which afterwards creates the most dreadful Complaints, too frequently baffling all Attempts to cure.

(Signed)

James Chisholme.

N^o 7.

The Examination of Adam Anderson of the Parish of St. Ann, Practitioner of Physic and Surgery.

SAITH, That he had the Rudiments of Physic and Surgery in Aberdeen: That he afterwards studied at Edinburgh, Leyden, and London, and has practised Physic in this Island upwards of Twenty-eight Years, and formerly, with a Partner, had the physical Care of near Four Thousand Slaves.

Examinant is of opinion, That One-fourth Part of the Negro Infants perish before the Ninth Day from the Birth, of the Tetanus or locked Jaw, a Disorder which the Negroes call the Jaw-fall; and that its affecting Infants of that Age is peculiar to the West Indies: That he is of opinion, One-tenth Part of the White Infants perish in the same Manner.

Examinant saith, That he made Inquiry when in Great Britain about Four Years ago, and could hear of no such Disorder: That he is warranted to say, it is peculiar to the West Indies, from a late Publication of the famous Dr. Cullen of Edinburgh, who, in treating of the locked Jaw in Infants, says, "He speaks only from Information, for he never met with it in the Course of his Practice."

Examinant saith, That he has made Inquiry among the most sensible Negro Women, and that he never could learn the Disorder was known in Africa.

Examinant saith, That he imputes the Cause to the Irritation of a putrid Matter generated at the Separation of the umbilical Chord, previous to the Separation, which generally happens from the Fifth to the Seventh Day: That the Disorder may likewise proceed from Cold, or the Meconium not being properly carried off, but these Causes occur very seldom: That the First Symptom is an Uneasiness in the Infant, and Refusal of the Breast. In the course of a few Hours the Jaw closes, a general Spasm takes place, and Death commonly ensues in the course of Twenty-four Hours: That immediately before Death, a general Relaxation comes on, and the lower Jaw falls on the Breast; thence called Jaw-fall by the Negroes.

Examinant saith, That he does not believe the Disorder in general is owing to any improper Mode of Treatment of the Infant, as he has often known it occur notwithstanding the greatest Care; and that, from the Rapidity of the Disorder, and the tender Age of the Patient, he knows of no certain Remedy that succeeded, either from the Application of Opiates or any other Medicine, once in Twenty Times: That it occurs in high and healthy Situations as well as in low ones; in mountainous Districts, as well as those near the Sea-side.

Examinant saith, That great Losses are sustained in the Increase of Negroes from the Length of Time the Negro Women continue their Children at the Breast, seldom less than Two Years, and many of them more: That there is no remedying this Evil without great Discontent; as the Mother, during the Time of her being a Nurse, is commonly allowed an Hour in turning out to Labour later than the other Negroes, and returning an Hour earlier from Labour.

Examinant is of an opinion, That many Negro Children die of that Disorder, peculiar to the Africans, called the Yaws, particularly if they are infected during the first Year, which the Mothers in general attempt to effect, on Purpose to excuse themselves from Labour.

Examinant is of opinion, notwithstanding those Inconveniences already enumerated, there is a very considerable Increase of Negroes on the Properties of this Island, particularly in the Parish where he resides.

Examinant saith, That the Losses sustained in seasoning newly-imported Negroes are chiefly owing to the many Disorders they bring with them from Africa, or contracted on board Ship, such as Venereals, the Yaws, and old habitual Ulcers.

Examinant saith, the Number of obstinate Cases he has met with, induced him to inquire of Surgeons that had been in that Trade, respecting their Mode of Treatment during the Voyage; and that he has been informed it was customary to suppress Venereals with astringent Injection, to cause the Yaws and Ulcers to disappear by escharotic Washes; and on the Day of Sale, or a few Days before, to hide the Scars with blackening and Palm Oil: That the epidemic Dysentery is frequent on board Ship; and though the Surgeons have a Method of concealing it on the Day of Sale, in some Measure, by Astringents, yet it frequently breaks out after the Negroes are landed with double Fury, of which he remembers the following remarkable Instance: Mr. Colin Campbell, of St. Ann's, having bought Thirty Negroes in Kingston, an endemic Dysentery broke out among them soon after their Arrival at the Plantation, of which Twenty-four of them died; the Disorder was communicated to the rest of the Negroes on the Plantation, and several of them likewise fell a Sacrifice to it.

N^o 8.

The Examination of John Quier, Practitioner in Physic and Surgery.

SAITH, That he studied Surgery in London, and Physic at Leyden, and served his Majesty as an Assistant Surgeon in the Military Hospitals, in the former War, in Germany: That he has practised in this Island for upwards of Twenty-one Years: That for the greater Part of that Time he has had from 4 to 5000 Slaves constantly under his Care in the Parishes of St. John and St. Thomas in the Vale, and of late Years in the Parish of Clarendon.

Saith, That the local Circumstances attending Difference of Situation in this Island, occasion so great a Diversity in the Diseases to which the Inhabitants of different Parts of this Country are subject, that very few Observations thereon will be found to be universally true: That he has not in general observed any very great Mortality amongst Negro Infants soon after their Birth, in that Part of the Country where he practises; nor any peculiar Disease, to which they are more subject than any other Children would be under the same Circumstances; namely, First, The known Want of Cleanliness, arising from the obstinate Attachment of Negro Women to their old Customs; particularly to one so evidently mischievous in a warm Climate, as that of not shifting the Child's Clothes for the first Three Days after its Birth; and sometimes from a Deficiency of Linen, and other Necessaries proper for a new born Infant. Secondly, The Nature of their Habitations, sometimes suffocating with Heat and Smoke; at others, when the Fire subsides, especially by Night, admitting the cold damp Air through innumerable Crevices and Holes of the Walls, which are seldom kept in proper Repair; which sudden Transition from Heat to Cold, by occasioning peripneumonic Fevers, he thinks to be the most general Cause of the Death of new-born Negro Infants in that Part of the Country where he practises. And, lastly, the injudicious Custom of suckling a new-born Child for the first Week after its Birth, or longer, with the Milk of a Woman who often has a Child at her Breast a Year old, or perhaps older.

Saith, That in his Opinion difficult Labours happen as frequently among Negro Women here, as amongst the Females of the labouring Poor in England; but that he has not observed that a greater Proportion of the Infants of the former perish in the Delivery than of the latter.

Saith, That he does not conceive the Tetanus, or locked Jaw, to be a Disease common to Infants in the Part where he practises: That he apprehends there may be Reason to suppose that a Symptom, which generally attends approaching Death, from whatever Cause it may proceed in Children, viz. a Paralysis of the Muscles of the lower Jaw, has been frequently mistaken, by People unacquainted with Medicine, for the Tetanus; as he has often observed the same Name to be given in common Discourse to both those Affections, though of so different a Nature.

Saith, That Negro Women, whether Slaves or Free, do not in his Opinion breed so frequently as the Women amongst the labouring Poor in Great Britain: That he ascribes this chiefly to the promiscuous Intercourse which the greater Number of Negro Women indulge themselves in with the other Sex: That he believes the Abortions, which he thinks to be rather frequent amongst them, to be ascribable to the same Cause: That he has not met with any Cases of Abortion which he could fairly impute to ill Usage or excessive Labour: That moderate Labour is beneficial to pregnant Women, as being the best Means of preserving general Health.

Saith, That the Custom of carrying young Children into the Field in the Manner and with the Precautions it is now practised, is by no means hurtful to the Infants.

Saith, That he believes that a greater Number of Children under the Age of Ten Years die here than in England: That there are some Disorders to which Children are more liable than Adults: That the Yaws, a Disease originally African, occasion Numbers of them to perish: That Worm Complaints are more frequent here than in England; and the same epidemical Diseases which are incident to Children in Europe, viz. the Small Pox, Measles, and Whooping Cough, are equally common to Negro Children here, and in a severer Degree. Moreover, that from the frequent shifting of the Connexion between the Sexes, many Children are lost through Neglect and the Want of maternal Affection, which the Mothers seldom retain for their Offspring by a former Husband.

Saith, That in his Opinion any Attempt to restrain this licentious Intercourse between the Sexes amongst the Slaves in this Island, in the present State of their Notions of Right and Wrong, by introducing the Marriage Ceremony amongst them, would be utterly impracticable and perhaps of dangerous Consequence, as these People are universally known to claim a Right of disposing of themselves in this Respect, according to their own Will and Pleasure, without any Control from their Masters.

Saith, That a greater Proportion of those called New Negroes die, than of those that are seasoned to the Country. That in his Opinion this is often occasioned in those recently imported, by the bad Habit of Body these People have contracted from long Confinement, bad Food, and improper Treatment in the Voyage. That within these last Twenty Years the Treatment of new Negroes in this Island has been greatly altered for the better. That those People are now in general treated with great Humanity and Tenderness, both before and after they are become seasoned to the Country; and that he does not conceive the great Mortality amongst them commonly to arise from want of Food or severe Labour.

(Signed)

J. Quier.

The following Papers being detached Pieces of Evidence referring to the Island of Jamaica, Parts of which it was difficult to arrange under the foregoing Heads, the Committee have therefore thought proper to insert the same here at Length.

- N^o 1, Letter from Lieutenant Governor Clarke to the Right Hon. Lord Sydney.
 N^o 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, several Papers transmitted by Edward Long, Esq. as serving to illustrate some Passages in the Answers from Mr. Fuller and the other Gentlemen.
 N^o 9, Evidence of Mr. Ashley on the Use of the Plough in Jamaica.

N^o 1.

Letter from Lieutenant Governor Clarke to the Right Honourable Lord Sydney, dated Jamaica, December 9, 1788.

MY LORD,

BY his Majesty's Packet, Greyhound, which arrived here on the 25th ultimo, I had the Honour to receive your Lordship's Letters of the 17th of September, and the 2d of October last; and by his Majesty's Packet Roebuck (dispatched by Express), which arrived here on the 29th ultimo, I had the Honour to receive Mr. Nepean's Letter of the 17th of October.

From the Minutes of Council herewith transmitted, your Lordship will perceive that I lost no Time in taking the necessary and most effectual Steps to procure full and satisfactory Information upon the several Heads of Inquiry relative to the Slave Trade, and the Treatment of Negroes in these Colonies; and from their extensive Nature, and the Danger of giving Misinformation upon a Subject of so much Importance, I conceived that too much Caution could not be observed in procuring it, which has been the Cause of my not sooner having it in my Power to submit it to your Lordship. I fear it will still be found defective; but this, with such Information as has already been furnished by the Report of a Committee of the Assembly upon this very interesting Subject, is, I believe, all that can be had from this Quarter which may at all be relied on; and I hope it will arrive soon enough to meet any Discussion upon the Merits of it in Parliament. I need not add the Anxiety of all Ranks of People upon this Occasion: They conceive the Prosperity or Ruin of the Island to depend upon the Issue of a Question in which their All is involved; and I cannot, under such Circumstances, withhold my Testimony against the apparent Misrepresentations upon which the Clamour relative to them appears to be founded in England.

I have the Honour, &c.

Alured Clarke.

N^o 2.*Dirt-eating.*

THIS is another very pernicious Custom which the imported Africans bring with them to Jamaica, and it is more frequently remarked among the *Popos* than the Natives of any other Country; but we do not affirm positively that Negroes from other Parts of Africa may not likewise be addicted to it: The Earth which they search for, and devour with so much Avidity, is a saponaceous Marle. We are told that Cakes of a similar Earth are publicly sold at some of the African Markets; and it is probably in Imitation of that Practice, that *Aboo*, or Earth-Cakes, are vended among the Negroes at Spanish Town in Jamaica. They are composed of a particular Earth, some *Strata* of which are to be found near the North-Eastern Extremity of that Town, adjoining to the Rio Cobre. The favourite Species of it in Jamaica is thus described by Browne:—*Marga sub Pinquis, tenox*.*

Aboo Earth, or Clammy Marle:—"A peculiar Sort of Earth which runs in Veins, and is chiefly found in marley Beds. It is apparently smooth, greasy, somewhat cohesive in its Nature, and dissolves easily in the Mouth. The Negroes who make frequent Use of this Substance, say that it is sweetish. Many of them acquire a Habit of eating it to such Excess, that it often proves fatal to them. *It is a most certain Poison* when used for any Length of Time; and often enters so abundantly into the Course of the Circulation as to obstruct the minute Capillaries of the Body; nay, has often been found concreted in the Glands and smaller Vessels of the Lungs, so far as to become sensibly perceptible to the Touch. It breaks the Texture of the Blood entirely, and for many Months before they die, a general Languor affects the

"Machine, and all the internal Parts, Lips, Gums, and Tongue, are quite pale; insomuch that the whole Mass of their Juices seems to be no better than a watery Lymph."

A Planter having not long since purchased Ten Negroes just imported from Africa, the Party, on their Way to his Plantation, chanced to espy a Vein of this Earth in a Bank by the Side of the Road, and shouted for Joy at the Discovery.

It is doubtful whether their Fondness of this Substance be the Occasion or the Consequence of a depraved Appetite. Some Plantations there are where no such Practice exists; but it is almost certain that it exists wheresoever a Vein of this Species of Earth happens to be discovered by any Negro whose Experience enables him to distinguish it. In Jamaica they prefer what is gathered from the Beds of Rivers, as more free by its Dilution from the Intermixture of other Earths. In its fresh and moist State it is of a brownish Colour, and has somewhat of the Appearance of ordinary Castile Soap, but after having been perfectly dried it turns white. Young Children are equally greedy of it; they either learn the Habit from Example of their Parents, or are regaled with it as a Dainty, or as an Antidote to Acidities or Pains in the Stomach, to which they are very subject: For the latter Purpose it may likewise be frequently taken by the older Negroes. It is certain that this Abuse, from whatever Motive it proceeds, adds largely to the annual Death roll of Jamaica.

N^o 3.

Examples of the Opulence of Negro Slaves in Jamaica.

A PLANTATION in the Parish of Westmoreland happened to be incumbered with an heavy Mortgage, which (after many Years Neglect of the Proprietor) was foreclosed, and the Negroes sold.

The former Owner died soon afterwards, and left a Widow, One Son, and Two Daughters, in very distressed Circumstances.—Upon hearing of their unhappy Situation, the Negroes had a Meeting, and agreed to pay an Annuity for the Support of their old Master's Family.—Not long since, the Son was observed by one of the Negroes, passing through the Plantation; and on his declaring his Poverty, the same Negroes assembled again, dispatched a Messenger to a Shop for Clothes and Linen, and made up a little Purse for him of Three Pounds. This was entirely an extra Bounty; for as to the Annuity which they had agreed upon for Support of the Family, they continued paying it regularly to a Day.

Another Planter of that Island having, in consequence of several protested Bills, been sued for a very considerable Amount, for which Judgments were obtained, and Writs issued against the Property; his Negroes assembled before his Door, and expressing their Concern, they offered him a large Sum of Money, which they had brought ready tied up in Bags made of old Stockings, and said, if the Money was insufficient, they could borrow as much more among their Friends and Relations. What the Sum total was, the Gentleman did not know, because he declined accepting their generous Offer; but the Bags were *large and heavy*.

Both of these Accounts were communicated to Mr. Long, in the Year 1779, by a Correspondent in Jamaica, who is now living there, and a Member of the Council.

They prove, not only that the Negro Slaves in that Island enjoy the Means of acquiring Wealth, but that they dispose of it as *their own independent Property*; and sometimes in a Manner that does Honour to themselves and to their Masters.

N^o 4.

Example of an African imported into Jamaica, who refused to return to Africa.

THE late Sir Charles Price having purchased Twenty newly-imported Negroes, had them brought before him to be reviewed soon after their Arrival at the Plantation where he intended to settle them.

As soon as they were all collected and arranged for this Purpose, he could not help being particularly struck with the Appearance of one Man, whose Looks bespoke a Mind that was labouring under some severe Affliction—An irresistible Curiosity prompted him to enquire among the Plantation Slaves for one of the same Country, who might perform the Office of Interpreter: A Female Linguist was soon found, who put several Questions to the African, dictated by her Master, but to which no Answer was returned. The Man turned a deaf ear to her Expostulations, and seemed determined to maintain a sullen Silence. In the mean time Sir Charles, surveying the rest of them, remarked another Man whose Air of Cheerfulness promised better Success. The proper Inquiries were therefore addressed to him, and from his Replies it was understood, that his disconsolate Companion had been a Cabocero, or Chief of a Village, in his own Country, possessed of a great many Slaves; "and I myself," continued he, "was one of the Number, and used to wait upon him every Day." When this Explanation was conveyed to Sir Charles, he was sensibly touched with the Vicissitude of Fortune which had reduced the Chief from a State of such Elevation and Authority in his own Country, to be the Companion in Servitude of his own Slave. He immediately withdrew, sent for the Cabocero to his House, and having by means of a trusty Interpreter received a Confirmation of the Story from his own Mouth, he executed a Manumission, the

Purport of which was explained to him, and accompanied with a Declaration to this Effect: "You are now no longer a Slave, but at full Liberty to go wherever you please. If it be your Choice to return to your own Country, I will endeavour to have you safely re-conveyed. But, if you prefer remaining *here*, your Condition shall be as comfortable as I can possibly render it." The astonished Negro, in a Transport of Delight, fell on his Knees, and embracing the Hands and Feet of his Benefactor, bedewed them with Tears of Gratitude; then, thanking him in Terms the most expressive of his Feelings, said, That as it was so kindly left to his own Option whether to revisit Africa or remain where he was, he would freely confess, there was among his Companions a young Negress, whom he wished to have for his Wife, and if she would but consent, he should prefer staying in Jamaica, and ending his Days with her. Sir Charles consulted the Girl, she made no Objection; a Spot was assigned for their Habitation upon a Part of his Estate; here they lived together very comfortably for many Years, in the Course of which their Felicity was heightened by the Birth of several Children. Sir Charles's Bounty did not terminate with his Life; for in his last Will he bequeathed Freedom to the Wife and Children. Nor was the former Liberality ill bestowed; for the poor Fellow conceived an inviolable Attachment to the Person and Interest of his Friend, and was of very great Service in the Rebellion of Negroes which happened in 1760, when by his Influence over those belonging to Sir Charles's Plantation, most of whom were Coromantees, he effectually restrained them from joining with their mutinous Countrymen.

N^o 5.

Whether Europeans are capable of enduring Field Labour in the West Indies.

WHOEVER imagines that Europeans are capable of enduring Field Labour in the West Indies, ought to recollect what his own Feelings were, when the Thermometer during the Summer Season has risen in England to 80° in the Shade. He would figure to himself a successive Continuance of it, and then decide on the Humanity of forcing Englishmen to dig the Earth in any Part of the Globe where that is the same Degree of shaded Heat throughout the Year; and where the Heat in the open Field is often from 15 to 32 Degrees higher.

The same Heat on the Coast of Jamaica is 80°; and on the Coast of Africa it is about 80° to 82°.

In this Temperature, which is congenial and pleasant to the Negroes, an Englishman cannot labour in the Field without imminent Danger to his Life. But on the other Hand, it is of that Kind in which the Negroes are found to be capable of undergoing great bodily Exertions without impairing their Health or diminishing their Enjoyments.—Africa, the *natale Solum* of the Blacks, is notorious for being the Grave of almost every European who ventures thither to make any Stay.

In the Isle of St. Thomas the Blacks do not appear to suffer from the Climate; yet so fatal is it to the White Inhabitants, that Portugal is obliged to replace them every Two Years.

Doctor Chalmers informs us, That in South Carolina, in the Year 1752, during the Months of June and July, the Weather was hotter than ever had been remembered there.

The Thermometer stood in the Shade at 115°, and the Heat out of the Doors was too great for his Instrument to measure; yet his *Negroes* assured him, "they preferred that Sort of Weather to the Winter's Cold (a)."

It seems as if the Sensation of Ease, and the corporeal Exertions of an European, terminated at nearly the same Point where those of the African begin. Nature probably has ordained this Disparity, and appointed the Limits to each. The Negro, who toils in the West Indies under 80°, or even 96° of Heat, is in his natural Element. But an European labouring in the same Manner, under the same Exposure, would infallibly be seized with a Fever of the most violent and dangerous Species. It is true, we cannot adduce an Example directly in point, because it has not been usual for Europeans to be employed in that Manner; but there are Examples in abundance to be met with in those Drudgeries to which that hardy Race of Men, our common Seamen, have often been compelled to submit in those Climates, and which are so applicable by Analogy to the ordinary Labours of our Sugar Islands, as to establish the Proof of this Inaptitude most convincingly.

In the Year 1733, when Government had resolved that a Fort and Storehouses should be erected upon Lynch's (or Navy) Island, at Port Antonio in Jamaica (which at that Period was almost entirely Woodland), the Engineer, Colonel Lilly, perceiving that Twenty Negroes, who were then employed in clearing it, did not make that Progress in the Work which his Majesty's Service required, prevailed upon Governor Hunter and Rear Admiral Stuart to consent that a large Detachment of Seamen, drawn from the Squadron on that Station, might be employed for that Purpose. Dr. Linde has recorded the Consequences of this Measure. There are (says this experienced Practitioner) some Services of such a Nature that they cannot well be performed in hot and unhealthy Countries by Europeans, without imminent Danger of their Health and Lives. The first is that of cutting down Woods, or clearing the Ground from the Trees, the Shrubs, &c. When the Lion, Spence, and some other Ships of War, were employed at Port

(a) Chalmers, Hist. Diseases of South Carolina, v. 1. p. 18.

Antonio in clearing Navy Island of Wood, the Men, while in the Act of cutting it down, were seized with a Fever and Delirium. The Phrenzy attacked a Man so suddenly, and with so much Fury, that with his Hatchet, if not prevented, he would have cut in Pieces the Persons who stood near him; and those who were seized in this Manner, and were left to remain on Shore, either died or suffered a dangerous Fit of Sickness. He gives several other Examples, and among the rest the following:

At the Conclusion of the late Peace (1762), the Captain of a Ship of War went ashore at the Island of *Dominica*, with Twelve of his Men, to cut down the Wood, and clear a Piece of Ground, which he intended to have purchased; but in a few Days Sickness obliged them to desist from this dangerous Work; the *Captain himself*, and *Eleven* out of his *Twelve* Assistants, being seized with violent Fevers, of which *several died*. This is an Occupation (says the humane Author) *which has always proved destructive to Europeans in those Climates*, and in which they ought never to be employed, especially in the rainy Season (*which is the Season for planting*), there being numberless Instances of *White Persons*, when cutting down the Woods at that Season, who have been *taken ill in the Morning*, and died at Night. He adds, that if the purchasing of Negroes on the Coast of Guinea can be justified, it must be from the *absolute Necessity* there is for employing them instead of White Persons in such Services as these. Colonel Lilly himself acknowledges (in his Letter to the Board of Ordnance, dated 2d January 1734), that not only great Numbers of the common People, but *above Twenty-two Officers*, naval and military, perished by the Experiment at Navy Island; so that it may almost amount to a Question, Whether the felling of each Tree did not cost the Life of an English Subject? But it is hardly a Doubt, but that the same Climate and the same Labours were as malignant to the Bodies and Constitutions of Englishmen Two hundred Years ago as they are at present. Plantations have been settled in the West Indies by the Subjects of Spain, France, Britain, Holland, and other Nations; but we have no one Evidence, either historical, traditional, or inductive, to ascertain as a Fact, that at any Period of Time, from the First Discovery by Columbus, a single Acre of Ground in that Part of the World has ever been laboured and planted with the Sugar Cane by the Hands of White Men. The Notion, therefore, that Barbadoes, or any other West India Island, was *first* planted by *White Persons*, without the Aid of Negroes, or of Indians, is absolutely and entirely unfounded.

N^o 6.

A probable Cause suggested of the epidemic Dysentery, which is usually so fatal to the Negroes of Jamaica, after violent Droughts and Hurricanes.

OF the different Vegetables in use among the Negroes, the Plantain is their chief Favourite, for its heartening and invigorating Properties. It seems to be indebted for this Distinction to a Degree of *Astringency* which it possesses, and which their other Vegetables have not. Whenever therefore the Plantation Trees happen to be blown down, the Negroes are speedily affected by the Change of Diet, and become subject to Fluxes. The Bread Fruit is said to resemble the Plantain in that distinguishing Quality, and is probably, for this Reason, not less nutritious and proper, and would be a most valuable Substitute.

The French Colonists are not allowed to cultivate the Plantain, perhaps lest they might be tempted to rely too much upon so precarious a Resource in calamitous Years, and neglect the raising of Ground Provisions.

This may be One Reason why the French lose (as it is supposed they do) more Negroes *per annum* in proportion than the British Planters.

N^o 7.

Number of Negroes in Jamaica.

THE annual Returns made to the Receiver General's Office in that Island for the Poll Tax Levy, state only the Numbers which have been given in at the Quarterly Meetings of Justices and Vestries in each Parish, but not the whole Amount actually existing in the Island. The Proprietors of any Number not exceeding Five (sometimes more) are seldom noticed. In the Parish of St. Mary, a few Years since, 500 Negroes were found upon Inquiry, for whom the Poll Tax had neither been demanded nor paid. The Number upon which the Tax is uncollected, and consequently not included in the official Returns, may be supposed from 7000 to 8000.

N^o 8.

Annual Produce of Sugar.

THE Number One Hundred and Five Thousand Four Hundred Hogsheads stated in the Answers, as the Quantity of the Crop of Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-four, was not the

Quantity exported, but the Quantity made; or what are usually called *Curing-house* Hogheads; so many having, according to the Accounts procured upon the Spot, been actually filled in the several Curing-houses. But the Deductions by Waste, and for what were retained for the Island Consumption, are not ascertained. The general Opinion is, that about 91,000 Hogheads, of 1500 Weight Average, are the Number exported in seasonable Years from that Island.

N^o 9.

Mr. Ashley, concerning the Use of the Plough on his Estate in Jamaica.

IN addition to what has been before stated as Information received from some of the Agents for the British Islands in the West Indies, and in the Returns made from the said Islands, to the Question concerning the Use of the Plough in the Cultivation of Sugar Plantations in the said Islands, the Committee examined John Ashley, Esq. (now of Cookham) who had been recommended as a Person who had himself made Experiment of the Use of the Plough upon his Estate in Jamaica; and his Evidence is as follows:

Mr. Ashley was born in Jamaica, and inherited an Estate there, which himself converted into a Sugar Plantation. He made little use of the Plough until the latter Part of the Year 1783, till which Time his Plantation never yielded more than 115 Tierces of Sugar. From the great Drought they experienced in Jamaica in the Year 1782, the Crops were very small in the Years 1783 and 1784; and Mr. Ashley finding himself much incumbered, and fearing to run further in Debt for the Purchase of Negroes, he determined to make a more extensive Experiment of the Use of the Plough, and made the Experiment accordingly from November 1783 to May 1784. He opened fresh Land to enlarge his Plantation, and did it with the Plough; and the Consequence was, that with the same Strength of Negroes, without the Addition of One, he made about 235 Tierces of Sugar, double the Quantity he had made before—but Mr. Ashley desired leave to observe, that the Year 1785 was a remarkably fine yielding Year. The Number of his Negroes (including Children and infirm Negroes) was all this Time Ninety-six; of that Number he had Forty on his Field List, but seldom worked above Thirty-two at a Time.

Mr. Ashley left the Island in June 1785, and wished the Use of the Plough to be continued on his Plantation, but finds it has not been done—his Overseer always makes Excuses, and says, it will interfere with the Use of the Cattle, which are wanted for Crop Time; but Mr. Ashley differs with him, as the Land may be ploughed in the latter Part of the Year before Crop Time begins. Mr. Ashley is of opinion that Overseers have a Prejudice against the Use of the Plough, from Dislike to be driven out of their ancient Mode of Cultivation. Some few of the Overseers purchase Negroes to let out to hire, and where that is the Case, it may be their Interest not to abridge the Labour of Slaves.

Mr. Ashley being asked, Whether the Soil is not sometimes so dry as not to admit the Use of the Plough? replied, He never found it so—that he ploughed in the Time of the greatest Drought—that his Plantation was situated in a very flat Country, subject to great Droughts, which make their Crops very precarious.

Being asked, Whether the Ground is not sometimes too hilly or too stony for the Plough? he said, That in some Parts of the Island the Ground certainly is too hilly; but he has been told that the Farmer in this Country sometimes ploughs in Ground as steep as can well be conceived. Mr. Ashley cannot say but there may be Parts in Jamaica too stony for the Plough.

Being asked, If the very steep Ground is ever used as a Sugar Plantation, he said a great deal of very steep Ground is used for Sugar Plantations, and the surest Crops are on those Grounds, as they experience a more regular Succession of Seasons, from their Situation in the interior Part of the Island.

Mr. Ashley being asked, Whether the Cattle in so hot a Climate bear the Labour well? replied, They certainly do bear it well, and added, that his Cattle were in as good Order when he left off ploughing as when he began, for he always ploughed from Day-light to Nine o'Clock in the Morning, and in the Evening from Three o'Clock till Dark, by which means the Cattle and the Ploughmen rested during the Heat of the Day.

Mr. Ashley was asked, What he conceived would be the Difference of Expence between ploughing and holing an Acre for Canes? and replied, An Acre will employ Forty Negroes, on an Average of Soil a Day, to dig it fit for planting Canes; and a Jobber was paid in his Time 7*l.* Currency (equal to 5*l.* Sterling) for doing it. Mr. Ashley broke up an Acre in a Day, working only at the Periods above-mentioned with Two Sets of Oxen, each Set consisting of Eight Oxen (One for the Morning and One for the Evening) to One Plough; and it took him Half a Day more to put it in the same Order for planting the Canes, as the Land dug by Jobbers. But without the previous Operation of breaking up the Land (which Labour in many Soils may be spared) he has holed Two Acres a Day with Two Spells of Oxen to the Plough, and has found it answer full as well as Land holed by Negro Labour. The Land holed by Hand is never entirely broken up, there being an intermediate Space of Land which has not been dug, upon which they pull up the Earth out of the Holes.

Mr.

Jamaica.

Mr. Ashley is of opinion, founded upon Experience, that Land holed by the Plough is more likely to produce good Crops, than Land holed by the Labour of Negroes, because the Ground is more completely shaken by the Plough than by the Hoe. He cannot say at what Rate per Acre a Jobber would undertake to plough, as he never knew an Acre ploughed by Job.

Mr. Ashley, though he generally ploughed with Oxen, sometimes put Two Horses as Leaders in the room of Two Oxen, and found them stand the Labour as well as the Oxen. Mules well trained would stand the Labour better than either.

Mr. Ashley being asked whether his Estate produced as much since the Use of the Plough was discontinued as before when it was used? replied, It had not; but that might be owing to various Circumstances. He rather imputes the falling off to the Want of Rains, for although the Plough has not been made use of, there has been no Want of Labour, as he has purchased more Negroes, and has hired Jobbers occasionally, but his Expences therefore have been higher.

Mr. Ashley observed that he wished here to explain that in that Part of the Island where his Estate is situated, the Labour is not so great as in many other Places, as the Canes will bear a Repetition of cutting for Eight or Ten Years, without re-holing or replanting the Land; whereas in some Estates situate in other Parts of the Island, One-third of the Sugar Land must be replanted every Year, not bearing to be cut above Twice, that is Once in Plant and Once in Ratoon. On these Estates, therefore, the Plough would be much more useful, than in that Part of the Island where his Property lies, provided they are not hilly Plantations. And Mr. Ashley is of opinion that the Stock employed in grinding the Sugar Cane might be employed as soon as the Crops are over, until they begin again (say Six Months Space at least) in ploughing the Land without the Addition of Stock upon the Plantation or Detriment to them.

Mr. Ashley added, that he found the Negroes learn the Use of the Plough very readily, though at first the Negro set to Plough seemed to think it an Hardship on him, to do the Labour (as he termed it) of all the Field Negroes. But as it was necessary to have One Negro to drive the Oxen in the Plough, Mr. Ashley took care to have him trained to holding the Plough; so that in fact there were Two Ploughmen to One Plough; when the one was ploughing the other drove, and by changing their Situations relieved each other, so as to make the Labour light.

Mr. Ashley being asked, Whether he could state to the Committee the Quantity of Sugar his Estate produced each Year? replied, That could he recollect the exact Quantity he had made each Year, and the Number of Slaves he possessed at each Period of Time from his first settling, it would be of no manner of Use; for, as he had already mentioned, the Seasons are so very precarious in that Part of the Island where his Estate is situated, that some Years they do not make sufficient to pay the contingent Charges, and in others the Returns are ample.

Barbadoes. A. N^o 1, 2, 3.

WHAT is the legal Power which Masters have over their Slaves in each of the British Islands in the West Indies?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

I believe it to be absolute. If a Master kills his Negro, he is not considered by the Law as guilty of Murder, but is subject to some lesser Penalty. The wilful Murder of a Slave by his Master should in my Opinion be punished with Death.

Governor Parry.

The Laws of this Island confine the Punishment of Negroes to a certain Number of Lashes or Stripes of a Whip, for certain Crimes. See Laws of Barbadoes, No. 42. 60. 82. 73. For the legal Power of Masters, see above Laws, and also No. 116. 159. 164.

Governor Parry's further Answer.

In Barbadoes, the Power of Masters over their Slaves is at present unlimited by Law, excepting by a small Fine on the Person who wantonly kills his Slave; but a Bill has already passed the House of Assembly, and is under the Consideration of the other Branches of the Legislature; whereby a better Provision is made for the personal Security of Slaves in Life and Member; the killing of a Slave being made equally criminal with the killing of a free Subject; and the maiming of a Slave punishable at the Discretion of a Court of Grand Sessions.

Council of the Island.

The Power of Possession is confirmed by Law, and the Power of Punishment is established also by Law. The Master's Power does not extend to the Life of his Slave, without his being amenable to Law. See particularly No. 42. 60. 73. and 82. of the printed Laws of Barbadoes for the Power of Masters.

A. N^o 2.

What is the Protection granted to Slaves by Law in each of the British Islands?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

Although the Law, in the Island of Barbadoes, has not given to Slaves the Power of applying themselves for Redress, yet they obtain it through the Intervention of their Masters for most possible Injuries which can be offered them by others. Against ill Usage from the Master himself, his Humanity and Interest are their only Protection.

The Decrease of Slaves in Barbadoes appears, by Papers in my Possession, to have been very small since the Year 1781; may it not then be concluded, that since the Year 1781, they have been protected by the Humanity and Interest of their Masters? The Hardships on Slaves that proceed from too severe Laws, may be lessened or totally removed, as such Laws might be amended or repealed. But some of the Hardships complained of, arise not from the Laws, but from the System itself of Slavery.

Averse as I am to such a System, (for who would not wish to have Labour performed freely, rather than on Compulsion?) I am convinced, that Freedom at present would not alter the Condition of the Negroes in Barbadoes for the better: That until they are brought to have artificial Wants, and become what every well-disposed Man would wish them to be, they would not, were they left to themselves, work for Pay, but be idle and vicious. In the present State of their Minds, I see no Medium between compelling them to labour, and leaving them exposed to all the Vices that spring from Idleness. But in their present State, every Thing ought to be done to soften the Rigours of Slavery, and to give them all the Comforts which the Master can afford, and it would be proper for the Slave to receive.

Governor Parry.

The Protection at present granted by Law to Slaves against their Owners, is very inconsiderable; and their Protection against others, consists only in the Owner's Action of Damages against the Person who does them any personal Wrongs, even Homicides, which are not wanton and wilful. And for the wanton and wilful killing the Slave of another, the Law has prescribed a Penalty of double the Value of the Slave to the Owner, and 25 l. to the Treasury.

Council of the Island.

The Laws confine their Punishment within certain Bounds. These Bounds are principally settled by No. 82. 116. 159. and 164. of the printed Laws of Barbadoes.

A. N^o 3.

For what Offences are Slaves subject to their Masters Correction? For what are they amenable to the established Jurisdiction of the Island, and in what Manner are they tried?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

I do not know of any Law that limits the Master's Power of Correction, either with respect to the Offence or the Mode of Punishment; but the Negro for Murder or Theft, and all Civil Offences, is amenable to the established Jurisdiction of the Island; though the Master does not always appeal to this Jurisdiction in the Case of Offences committed against himself or his Family.

What is this Jurisdiction?

Two Justices of Peace, and Three Freeholders; with an Appeal to the Governor and Council.

Barbadoes. A. N^o 4.

PART III.

What is the Nature and Extent of the Punishment inflicted by this Court?

The Punishment they inflict is, Whipping at their Discretion; but though there is no Law that limits the Number of Stripes, I believe the Practice is governed by the Mosaic Law, and never exceeds the Number of Thirty-nine Stripes for any One Offence. For capital Crimes, Hanging is the Punishment; but in Cases of Insurrection, the Governor and Council, as I have heard, sometimes inflict higher Punishments, such as exposing Negroes in a Cage, and starving them to death.

Are Slaves, guilty of Offences, usually sent to be punished by the public Officer; or are Punishments inflicted by the Master or Manager?

In Towns Slaves are usually sent to be punished by the Public Officer: In Plantations in the Country, they are usually punished by the Master or Overseer.

Is the Power of inflicting Punishments by the Master or Manager exercised in general with undue Severity?

I think in general not. There certainly may be Instances of Cruelty now; there were many more formerly; but the Treatment of Slaves is become, of late Years, more mild and humane.

Since what Period is the Treatment of Slaves become more humane?

About Twenty Years ago, and more particularly since the Hurricane of the 10th of October 1780.

Are capital Executions frequent in the Island of Barbadoes?

Very rare. I think they do not exceed above Two or Three in a Year.

For such Faults as the Master deems Offences, for which moderate Correction ought to be applied, as well to prevent such Offences in future, as for Example sake. They are amenable to the Jurisdiction of the Island for Theft, for Mutiny, for Murder, for Burglary, for Assaults and Battery, for burning Houses and Cane Fields, and tried by a Court held by Two sworn Justices of the Peace, and Three Freeholders, Men of Property. From this Court Appeals lie to the Court of Errors.

Governor Parry.

They are subject to their Master's Correction for all Transgressions whatsoever, and to the Criminal Jurisdiction of the Island for all heinous Offences committed, or attempted to be committed, by them; as Murder, Burglary, Robbery, &c.; and are also punishable capitally for killing or maiming of Cattle, Horses, &c. and for stealing above the Value of 12 d.; for all which they are to be tried by a Jury, consisting of Two Justices and Three Freeholders, by the joint Concurrence of whom they are acquitted or condemned; from which Sentence, however, if of Conviction, there lies an Appeal to the Governor and Council, who may reverse or affirm the same, or give such other Judgment as they think proper. The Law, in further Tenderness to them, has directed the Justices who try them, when the Offence is not heinous, nor the Slave an old Offender, to endeavour to accommodate the Matter, and to prescribe such Methods as they think proper for saving the Life of the Slave; and if the Prosecutor does not accede thereto, they shall certify the whole Proceedings to the Governor and Council, who shall make such Order therein as they shall see fit. However, the Owner and the Prosecutor generally accommodate the Offences of Slaves between themselves; the Consequence of which is, that there are but very few Slaves executed here, although daily guilty of Offences for which they would certainly suffer in England.

Governor Parry's further Answer.

They are liable to their Master's Punishment for all such moderate Offences as are not otherwise provided for by Law, which are committed against him or his Interest, or within the Limits of his Property. They are amenable to the established Jurisdiction of the Country, in common with the White Inhabitants of the Island, for all Offences against the Peace of Society; for such as are not capital, the Punishment before a Magistrate is limited to Thirty-nine Lashes, who is himself competent to take cognizance of these: But for Felony, and all capital Offences, such Justice must join with him the next Justice, and they must summon, by their Precept, Three substantial Freeholders, who, being previously sworn by the Justices, constitute, with them, the Court. But from their Sentence, in case of Condemnation (and in that Case only), there lies an Appeal, by Writ of Error, to the Governor and Council. See Act, No. 82, Clause 12th; and also Act 180, Clause 1st.

Council of the Island.

N^o 4.

To what Penalties are Masters, or those who act under them, subject, if they transgress the Laws made for the Protection of Negro Slaves, or in any Respect exercise Acts of Cruelty towards their Slaves; and to what Courts are they in such Cases amenable?

They are subject to Fines in case they put a Negro to death. The Master, in such Case, is tried at the Grand Assizes, where there is a regular Judge and Jury.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

What is the Fine for killing a Negro?

The Law passed 8th August 1688, says, that if any Slave under Punishment by his Master, or his Order, shall suffer in Life or Limb, no Person shall be liable to any Fine for the same: But if any Person shall wantonly or cruelly kill his own Slave, he shall pay into the Treasury 15l. If he intentionally so kill the Slave

Slave

Slave of another, besides paying the Owner the Value, and 25l. to the Public, he shall be bound to his good Behaviour by the next Justice of the Peace, during the Pleasure of the Governor and Council. And if any Person kill another Man's Slave by Accident, he shall be liable to the Owner's Action at Law: But if any Person kill a Slave by Night, out of the common Road, stealing, or attempting to steal his Provisions, &c. he shall not be accountable for it.

Have any Laws been made in favour of, and for the Protection of Negroes within these few Years? I really do not know.

Governor
Parry.

The Answer to this Question may be fully inferred from the Answers to the foregoing.

Council of
the Island.

The Penalties to which Masters are in such Cases liable, have been noticed by the above-mentioned Laws. (Vide A. N^o 1.)

A. N^o 5.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent
for the Assembly of the
Island.

Are Negro Slaves fed at their Masters Expence, or by their own Labour; and, when fed by their Masters, with what are they fed, and in what Quantities?

In Barbadoes they have a constant Allowance of Food from their Masters. Their Food is Guinea or Indian Corn, raised in the Country, and ground at their Master's Expence; and Ground Provisions, such as Plantains, Potatoes, Yams: Besides this they have Maize, Rice, and salted Fish imported; I do not know the exact Quantity. The Quantity of Provisions is uncertain: The Allowance of Corn to a Negro must depend on the Circumstances of his Master.

If the Planter fails in his own Crop of Corn, he must purchase. Should the Price demanded be greater than he is able to pay, his Negroes must suffer.

To a Planter in Debt there may be a fatal Difference to his Negroes, whether Corn is at Five, Ten, or Fifteen Shillings per Bushel, as he may have Credit for One Hundred Pounds, and not for double or treble that Sum.

The Restraints on the Trade between the Islands and the States of America, which affect the Importation of Corn, bear hard on the Negroes. It is to be wished that the Price of Corn in the Island of Barbadoes should never exceed Five Shillings Currency per Bushel.

Upon my Estates in the Year 1774, upon an Apprehension of Distress, I reduced the Quantity of Acres in Sugar by Sixty Acres to sow it with Corn; and I had the Satisfaction to find that my Negroes experienced no Distress. The Sugar Cane is a Plant of Fourteen Months Growth, so that there must be Two Fallows to One Crop; therefore by having Twenty Acres of Sugar less in annual Produce, I got the Sixty Acres for Corn. Besides this stated Allowance of Food, they have small Gardens of their own about their Houses: The industrious also keep Hogs and Goats, and Poultry, and make a considerable Profit by them.

Are the Negro Slaves secured by Law in the Possession of the several Articles you have mentioned as so acquired, or of the Money they may obtain thereby?

They are secured by Law against all Persons but their Master: I believe they are not secured against his Claim, but I do not believe that such Claims are ever made.

Do the Negroes in Barbadoes receive as much Food in proportion to their Wants as Free Negroes there, or the labouring Poor in other Countries?

I think the Negro Slaves in general better off than the Free Negroes in this respect. The Free Negroes might, by working hard, be better off, but they will not work hard. With respect to the labouring Poor of other Countries, as far as my Observation has gone, which applies only to this Country, I think the Negro Slave is not so well off as the single Men who will work for their own Support; but he is better off than the labouring Man who has a Family, for the Master maintains the Family of the Negro Slave.

Governor
Parry.

Slaves are fed wholly at their Master's Expence, except what they make from their own Property of Hogs, Goats, Fowls, which they are allowed to keep; and they have also a certain Proportion of Land allotted for their own Use to plant Provisions upon. Their usual Food allowed from the Estates is Salt Fish, Herrings, Corn boiled, Pease, Potatoes, in such Quantity as their Condition and the Season of the Year make necessary.

Governor
Parry's further
Answer.

Slaves are fed at their Master's Expence, and not by their own Labour. The Food of Slaves consists in general of Corn, of which there are Two or Three Sorts, of Ground Provisions, as they are called, and which consist of a great Variety of nutritive Vegetables, such as Yams, Potatoes, Eddoes, Plantains, Cassavi, Ocroe, and Pease of Five different Sorts; with these they have a full Allowance of Salt, and a smaller Proportion of salted Cod Fish, Herrings, and other salted or pickled Fish, as well perhaps on account of the Dearthness of the latter Articles, as because the same are deemed an unwholesome Diet for them in larger Quantities. In the Crop-time,

time, which continues with occasional Intermissions from January to June, they have a free Use of the Sugar Cane, and have also Syrup from the Boiling-houses when at work. And with respect to all Provisions on their respective Plantations, they are sure to get a considerable Part more than what is allowed them by their Owners.

There is also on every Plantation a Proportion of Rum, Sugar, and Melasses, reserved for the occasional Use of the Slaves in damp Weather, and the more difficult Works. They are also permitted to raise Hogs, Goats, and feathered Stock of all Kinds; so that those amongst them who are industrious enough to raise Stock, or to plant the Lands allotted for their Use, live very comfortably. Upon the Whole the general Condition of Slaves in this Island may be said to be better than that of the poor White Inhabitants. The Slave is not under the hard Necessity of providing for himself and his Family, whether he is sick or well; or the harder Alternative of Want to all, if he does not or cannot work. Besides, the Industry of the poor White Inhabitant supplies himself and his Family with the Necessaries of Life, and no more: Whereas the Industry of the Slave (the Necessaries of Life for himself and Family being provided by his Owner) furnishes him with many of the Comforts of it.

Slaves in this Island are fed wholly at their Masters' Expence, except what they make from their own Property of Hogs, Goats, Fowls, which they are allowed to keep; and they have also a certain Proportion of Land allotted for their own Use to plant Provision upon. Their usual Food, allowed from the Estates, is Salt Fish, Herrings, Corn, boiled Pease, Potatoes; and they have also Rum and Melasses, all in such Quantity as their Condition and the Season of the Year make necessary. The Expence to their Masters becomes considerable.

Council of the Island.

A. N^o 6.

How are Negro Slaves clothed, lodged, and secured against the Inclemency of the Season? State the Law and the Practice.

There is no Law that I know of with respect to Clothing. The Waistcoat and Breeches are Osnaburghs; the Vest, or upper Garment, which they put on when cold, is of Cotton or Woollen, are furnished at their Masters' Expence. Taking the Island throughout; I do not upon the Whole think they are sufficiently clothed; but in a hot Climate I do not think this a Point of much Importance. They have Houses at their Masters' Expence, thatched with the outer Coat of the Sugar Cane, and reasonably furnished.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

Are they clothed or lodged better or worse than the Free Negroes, or the labouring Poor in other Countries?

I have given my Opinion in my Answer to the last Question.

They have separate Houses to live in, chiefly thatched; some are built of Stones, others wattled and plaistered, and some few are covered with Tiles. They are clothed annually; their Covering consists of light Flannels, Osnaburghs, and striped Linen.

Governor Parry.

See No. 82. Laws of Barbadoes.

Plantation Slaves are clothed once a Year with Flannel Caps and Waistcoats, and with coarse Linen Cloth for Breeches and Petticoats. The Law also requires an annual Clothing; but it is defective, inasmuch as the Price of Clothing at this Time is more than the Penalty for Neglect under the Law; so that the Care which is taken of them in this Respect is not the Effect of the Law, but of a more powerful Motive. Their Lodging is in thatched, and sometimes in shingled Houses, sufficiently warm, and defended against the Inclemency of the Weather.

Governor Parry's further Answer.

They have separate Houses, in general about Thirty Feet long by Twelve Feet wide. These are chiefly thatched; some are built of Stone, others wattled and plaistered, and some few are covered with Tiles, all in the most convenient Manner. They are clothed annually: Their covering consists of light Flannel, Osnaburghs, and striped Linen.

Council of the Island.

See Act No. 82, Clause 6, of Barbadoes Laws.

A. N^o 7.

What is the annual Expence of the Maintenance of a Negro Man, Woman, and Child, at different Ages respectively?

The Expence of producing Food for Negroes is so blended with the other Expences of carrying on the Business of a Plantation, that it would be difficult to separate them. I have heard it computed by some that the annual Expence of maintaining the Negroes in Barbadoes, on a Sugar Estate, is about 4l. Sterling a Head; and by others, that it takes at least Two Days Labour out of the Six to maintain them.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

Governor Parry. The annual Expence, upon an Average, of each Slave, may be about Five Pounds Currency.

Governor Parry's further Answer. The average Expence of Slaves, including Children and others, who are of little or no Use at all, is calculated at about 5l. per Annum.

Council of the Island. The annual Expence of each Slave, taking one with another, will be at least 5l.

A. N° 8.

Are many Negroes usually let out to hire, in what Numbers, and on what Conditions?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island. There are many Negroes let out to hire, as there are Persons who possess more Negroes than the Cultivation of their own Grounds requires. Since the Cultivation of Cotton has been introduced into the Island, the Number of Negroes let out to hire has decreased; the Reason of which is, that some Lands, heretofore employed in raising Corn, or Articles that require little Labour, are now converted into Cotton Plantations; so that the Master of these Negroes employs them in this Manner. A Cotton Plantation, though it requires fewer Negroes than a Sugar Plantation, yet requires more than the raising of Corn or Ground Provisions. These Negroes are sometimes hired by the Day, and sometimes for Task Work. When hired by the Day they were some Time ago paid One Bit; since that it rose to Two Bits, and now Three Bits upon an Average.—When hired for Task Work, they were paid formerly *per Acre* for holding Three Pounds, and Three Pounds Ten Shillings Currency. This Price has of late advanced, as I am told, in consequence of the increased Price of Negroes by the Day. I do not know that they are hired for Task Work for any Thing else.—These Negroes are always fed by the Person who hires them. I believe the working Tools are furnished by the Person to whom the Negroes belong.

N. B. One Bit 7½ d. Currency, 5½ d. Sterling, and a Fraction.
Two Bits 15 d. Ditto, 11½ d. Sterling, and a Fraction.
Three Bits 1s. 10½ d. Ditto, 17d. nearly.

Currency brought to Sterling at 40 *per Cent.* Exchange.

Seven Pence Halfpenny	—	Currency.
Five Pence Halfpenny, &c.	—	Sterling.
Fifteen Pence	—	Currency.
Eleven Pence Farthing, &c.	—	Sterling.
One Shilling and Ten Pence Halfpenny		Currency.
One Shilling and Five Pence nearly		Sterling.

Governor Parry. People who have more Negroes than proportioned to the Quantity of Land they possess, hire out their Slaves by the Day to those who have fewer Negroes than will work their Lands. The Price varies according to the Season of the Year; from Ten Pence to Twenty Pence each *per* Day, and they are fed at the Expence of the Person they labour for.

Governor Parry's further Answer. Slaves are let out for Hire in this Island at various Prices in different Places, in consequence of the late increased Cultivation of Cotton, from Ten Pence in some Places to Two Shillings and upwards in others, at particular Junctures, together with their feeding.

Council of the Island. People who have more Negroes than proportioned to the Quantity of Land they possess, hire out their Slaves by the Day, or by Job, to those who have fewer Negroes than will work their Lands. The Price varies according to the Season of the Year; from Ten Pence to Eighteen Pence *per* Day each, or by the Job, from Three Pounds to Three Pounds Ten Shillings *per Acre*. These Negroes are fed at the Expence of the Persons they labour for.

A. N 9.

Are any Days, or Hours in Days, set apart in which the Slaves may labour for themselves? State the Law and the Practice.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island. Sundays are always allowed them. They have Holidays on Christmas Day and the Day after Christmas, and on Good Friday: They usually work from Sun to Sun, allowing for Breakfast, and two Hours at Noon: After Six they are at liberty. I do not know that they are employed in picking Grass after the Labour of the Day is over: The Labour in itself is so very trifling, if there is any, that it is performed by Children.

Governor Parry. They have usually Two Hours in each Day between the Time of their going out in the Morning (Six o'Clock), and their leaving Work in the Evening (Seven o'Clock). They have all Sunday to themselves; and sometimes, if the Business is forward, they are indulged with Saturday Afternoon. They have also the Days immediately after Christmas Day, Easter Day, and Whitsunday; and they have Good Friday to themselves.

There are few Plantations which allow their Slaves any set Times to labour for themselves. There are about two Hours in the Day allowed them as a Recess from Labour, and for taking their Food: Sundays are of course their own, and a few Holidays in the Year, as Good Friday, and the Days succeeding the Festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitunday. The Law has made no provision in this Case.

Governor
Parry's fur-
ther Answer.

There is no Law regulating this Matter; but the Practice is to allow them from One to Two Hours at Noon. They have also Half an Hour in the Morning allowed for Breakfast: Half Holidays are also frequently allowed them on Saturdays, and Sunday is a Day of course totally exempt from Labour, as are also the established Holidays after Christmas, Easter, and Whit-
suntide.

Council of
the Island.

A. N^o 10.

Have Negro Slaves any Portions of Land assigned them for the Purpose of cultivating them for their own Use? State the Law and the Practice.

They have Portions of Land assigned them by long established Custom.

Governor
Parry.

There are small Portions of Land annexed to each Negro House, but not assigned as Part of their Subsistence; and there is also in most Plantations a Field of Land called the Negro Ground, the Profits of which are taken to the Use of those who cultivate them, independently of the Allowance they receive from their Owners in common with other Slaves.

Governor
Parry's fur-
ther Answer.

See the Council's Answer to Fifth Query.

Council of
the Island.

A. N^o 11.

Are Negro Slaves subject to any peculiar Diseases to which White Inhabitants, or Free Negroes, are not subject, and if they are so subject, assign the Causes?

They are more liable to take Diseases from their Numbers and general Intercourse; and some- times by the too free Use of Rum, which they steal. Epidemical Diseases often make great Havoc among them, but they are not peculiarly subject to any Disease which does not also attack the White Inhabitants.

Governor
Parry.

It does not appear that Slaves in this Island are subject to any Diseases to which other Inha-
bitants are not also subject.

Governor
Parry's fur-
ther Answer.
Council of
the Island.

As far as Experience can enable us to judge, there are no Diseases to which Slaves are subject which Free Negroes and White Inhabitants are not liable to.

A. N^o 12.

What Care is taken of the Slaves in Sicknes? Are there any Laws or Regulations for that Purpose? What Provision is made for them when old or disabled, and are their Masters obliged in such Cases to maintain them?

Great care is taken of them in Sicknes. When they are old and disabled they are well taken care of, better now than formerly; there is however no Law for it: They have Family Connec-
tions with other Negroes, and are useful in watching over them.

Mr. Brath-
waite, Agent
for the Af-
sembly of the
Island.

Does a Negro prefer working in the House or in the Field?
In the House, no Doubt.

With respect to the Estate of the Society for propagating the Gospel, is there any Difference from Situation between that and other Estates in the Island, particularly with respect to the Air, the nature of the Soil, the Water, and Ease in procuring it?

Are any Regulations adopted on this Estate different from those on other Estates with respect to the Management or Treatment of the Negroes, particularly with respect to rearing of Children?

Has the Produce of this Estate been in proportion to other Estates of the same Size and Nature?

With respect to the Situation, there is nothing particular that I know. There are Two Parts of the Estate, one of which is situated on a Hill, the other on the Shore below it. I did not observe any particular Difference between these Two Parts of the Estate. I attribute the Healthiness of the Negroes to the great care that has been taken of them; my principal Object, when I took the Estate under my Direction, was to promote the Increase of the Negroes, rather than to attend to the Quantity of Land brought into Cultivation. The great point in the Management of Negroes is to keep them employed, but not to over-work them.

Mr. Brath-

Mr. Brathwaite delivered in the following Account of the Births and Deaths of Negroes on the Estate belonging to the Society for propagating the Gospel, from the 2d May 1783 to the 31st December 1785.

Total Number of Slaves	-	-	273
Born 21,		Died 19.	
And from the 1st January to 31st December 1786,			
Born 11,		Died 13.	
In Three Years and Eight Months, the total Amount of			
Births, 32			
Deaths, 32			
		Total,	Men 62
			Women 70
			Boys 66
			Girls 75
			273

Account of the Annual Increase and Decrease of Rock-Hall Negroes.

Years.	Born.	Died.	Increase.	Decrease.
1767	6	7	0	1
1768	6	17	0	11
1769	8	11	0	3
1770	5	7	0	2
1771	8	16	0	8
1772	3	23	0	20
1773	10	7	3	0
1774	13	7	6	0
1775	11	7	4	0
	70	102	13	45

N. B. In the first Six Years, the Decrease 45.
In the last Three Years, the Increase 13.

The Account continued.

Years.	Born.	Died.	Increase.	Decrease.
1776	10	11	0	1
1777	11	11	0	0
1778	12	9	3	0
1779	5	5	0	0
1780	9	7	2	0
1781	10	11	0	1
1782	6	11	0	5
1783	1	6	0	5
1784	6	18	0	12
1785	6	23	0	17
	76	112	5	41

1786 No Return made of the Births and Deaths this Year, but only that there was a Decrease of Three.

Years.	Births.	Deaths.	Decrease.
19	146	214	68

Deaths, near 4 per Cent. per Annum.
Births, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. per Annum.
Decrease, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. per Annum.

Account of Asley's and of the Society's Estate in the Island of Barbadoes.

Asley's Estate in Barbadoes has not One African upon it.

When Mr. Brathwaite undertook to look into the Management of it in 1762, there were

209 Negroes.

The Number in December was between

240 and 250.

None bought in the Time.

Mr. Brathwaite undertook the Society's Estate in October 1783.

The Births, since then, just equal to the Deaths, 33 and 33.

They are constantly provided with an Apothecary, who is paid by the Master annually, and Governor who generally visits the Negroes every Day, whether they are sick or well. A House is kept on Parry's purpose for the Sick; and when they are ill, Physicians and Surgeons are called to their Assistance; and they are in their old Age always maintained by their Masters.

There seems in general to be good Care taken of them in Sicknefs, with regard to medical Governor Administrations, Diet, Lodging, and such Things as are materially necessary to their Recovery, Parry's further Answer. without any Provision of Law for that Purpose. Nor are Masters under any Obligation by Law to maintain them when old or disabled, nor indeed to maintain them in any Case, except what Inducement thereto, from Law, may result from the Act of the Island, which says, That the Jurors who condemn a Slave shall enquire what Allowance he had from his Owner; and if it appears that he committed the Offence from Necessity, his Owner shall not be intitled to the Sum of 25l. allowed out of the Treasury to the Owners of Slaves who are executed. And yet there does not appear any Ground for the Supposition entertained by some, that Owners refuse to feed such Slaves as are old and disabled. On the contrary, there are found on almost every Plantation, Slaves who are incapable of ever working again, and yet nevertheless receive a daily Allowance in common with the other Slaves. There are to be seen Slaves with the Leprosy and other Disorders, who are great Objects of Charity, in the Streets and Highways; but this seems to be rather owing to their being such Objects of Charity as to make Begging a better Living than the Owners Allowance: Whilst those who are equally infirm, but without those ostensible Marks of Distress which are necessary to strike the Passenger, and procure his Charity, are only to be found on their Owners Plantations.

They are constantly provided with an Apothecary, who is paid by the Master annually, Council of and who generally visits the Negroes every Day, whether they are sick or well. A House is kept the Island. on purpose for the Sick; and when they are ill, Physicians, Surgeons, and Man-midwives, are called to their Assistance, if necessary. They are in their old Age always maintained by their Masters, as at any other Period.

A. N° 13.

What is the general Period of the Lives of Negro Slaves? Is it of equal Duration with that of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes?

I have known Two Instances of very great Longevity, and I believe there are many Negroes who live to Sixty, Seventy, and sometimes Eighty; but I take the general Period of their Lives to be from Fifty to Sixty. It is of equal Duration with that of White Inhabitants living in the West Indies, but not of equal Duration with that of Europeans in Europe. I know very little of the Free Negroes. Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

N. B. Mr. Brathwaite produced the Books of the Society's Plantation, to shew how many Instances of the Longevity of Negroes.

They live often to an old Age, and in proportion to their Numbers, as long as the White Inhabitants or Free Negroes. Governor Parry.

It is doubtful whether there is a greater Decrease of Blacks in proportion to their Numbers, in a given Time, than of Whites, and especially the Males of the latter; but if it should be so, it seems to be the Result of some other Cause than that of an Inequality in the Duration of their Lives. It seems to be fairly computed, that there are as many Instances of Longevity at present among Slaves, making all the Allowance for the Disproportion of Numbers, as amongst any other Inhabitants. Governor Parry's further Answer.

They often live to an old Age, and in general as long as the White Inhabitants or Free Negroes. Council of the Island.

A. N° 14.

What is the Practice respecting the Marriage of Negro Slaves, and what are the Regulations concerning it?

I do not know that there is any religious Ceremony in the Marriage of Negro Slaves in Barbadoes: There is no Law respecting it: They have often more than One Wife: In Cases where they confine themselves to One Wife, the Negro is always the better for it. They suffer greatly from Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

from promiscuous Concubinage, particularly when any of the Women live at a Distance from the Plantation of the Man. It is the Interest, and therefore the Wish, of the Planter to prevent this; but he is afraid to interfere too much in it.

N. B. Mr. Brathwaite delivered in the Paper hereafter inserted relating to this Subject, as well as to the Conversion of Negroes, viz.

Extract of a Letter to John Brathwaite Esq.

Barbadoes, the 10th of August 1784.

A great deal is to be said on the Topic of converting of our Negroes, and the more it is reflected on, the greater are the Advantages apparent from the Completion, and the more numerous and important the Difficulties attending the Execution of it. At all events, the Work must be carried on without *Compulsion*, or *any Thing like it*: Our Religion forbids it, and the Event would shew, that we had enslaved without convincing their Minds; that is to say, that we had made their Condition more abject than before. One or Two Ideas have occurred to me on this Subject, which I will venture to give you in the Confidence of Friendship. It is notorious that *Polygamy* is universally practised among them. Hence each *individual Negro Man*, in consequence of his having Three, Four, or more Wives, and perhaps Children by all of them, has very extensive Family Connections, originating from various Sources, all of which have an equal Claim upon his *Heart and Affections*, and Sense of Honour. Now, in attempting their Conversion, would it be *safe*, would it be *right* at One Stroke to cut asunder all these Bonds of Union, in spite of all the Resistance of Inclination and supposed Duty, and to substitute Restrictions, which, when forcibly imposed, would be intolerable to Beings used to the contrary Habits, and would at last be done away with the utter Ruin of every Principle of religious Institution with which they had been established? Or should we rather be satisfied to proceed more gradually in the Affair, by representing to them the natural Inconveniences of Polygamy (such as its augmenting the Occasions of conjugal Infidelity, and weakening the conjugal Attachment, without satisfying the brutal Appetite vitiated by Variety; its destroying domestic Peace, by introducing a Conflict of opposite Interests with each female Accession to the Family; its increasing parental Cares, and diminishing parental Enjoyments, by the Jealousies of the Children, as well as of the Wives), and recommending to them to abandon the Practice of it, as Death, or the Causes generally operating a Separation from their Wives, left them at liberty to adopt a more temperate Manner of Living? Should we, I say, be satisfied with this Mode of Procedure with the *grown* Negroes, and admit them by Baptism into the Christian Covenant, without waiting for that Event, with the Hope that Reflection, excited and directed by Christian Motives and Doctrines, would produce the Change *afterwards* upon better and more lasting Principles than they were capable of being actuated by before? The Question is important, and as far as I have presumed to answer it to myself, I think that the latter Plan would be more rational and proper *upon the whole*. I would however shew them, that their Connection with many Wives was tolerated, but not approved of: That in fact, the Women they *called* their Wives, were only their Concubines, and that a Christian could have but *One Wife at a Time*, to whom he was bound to be faithful; and that I hoped in Time to see them act accordingly, from their own Conviction of the Propriety and Advantages of it; and that till then I could not consecrate the Union, formed between any Negro Man and Woman, by the Marriage Rites in Practice among the White People; but must leave them to the Inconveniences and Infidelities of such a Marriage State as theirs, depending upon the temporary Caprice, Partiality, and Prejudice of the Parties: Yet I should remark to them, that I should insist on their not *increasing the Number* of their nominal Wives, by taking others after Baptism and religious Instruction; for then their Sin of Ignorance would become a Sin of wilful Perverseness; and in like Manner that the rising Generation, baptized in their Infancy, must be contented with *One Wife*, joined to them upon Christian Principles.

Another Point to be taken into Consideration is their *Employment of Sunday*. Should you forbid them to employ that Part of the Day, not dedicated to Divine Service, in cultivating their little Plantations, what would they spend it in? Is it to be conceived that they would be better Christians for sleeping away Four or Five Hours of the Sabbath, than for spending them, to increase their own and their Families domestic Comforts in an honest Way? I should think, therefore, that they should be taught, that the Work they were not to do on that Day was the Devil's *Work*, and that the Leisure allowed them by it from their Masters Work was to be improved in a sober virtuous Manner, not in wandering from Home, and resorting to idle Company, to drink, and quarrel, and fight, and steal, but *in doing good to themselves and Families, without doing harm to any Body else*. I am much of opinion that this Circumstance will be found necessary; for it is impracticable to attempt to give them *intellectual* Occupations, by means of literary Instruction know as well as I do, that the Nature of our Properties here will not admit of so large a Portion of their Time being taken up in teaching them to read, and advancing them from the Rudiments of Language to an adequate Knowledge of it. Hence, too, I presume, that the Sunday Service that they should be called to (on Sunday *Afternoons*, that the *Public Church Service* might not be interrupted, and as an effectual Check to their going from Home on Sundays), should not be that of our Common Prayer, in which they could not join, without reading with Accuracy

N. B. In a Letter dated July 25, 1785, he mentions that he had begun the Instruction of his young Negroes, to the Number of Forty; all of whom were baptiz'd from Fourteen Years down.

There are no Regulations concerning the Marriages of Slaves. The Practice amongst them is a Plurality of Wives; and the Continuance of the Union depends on the Will of the Parties.

All these Matters are regulated by themselves, and their own Customs; and it has been ever found, that the less a Master interferes with them, the better they have themselves been pleased. Polygamy prevails among them, to which they are beyond Measure attached.

A. N^o 15.

Can any Causes be assigned, which impede the natural Increase of Negro Slaves?

I think there are many Causes which may have that Effect; promiscuous Concubinage, occasional working the Negroes too hard, to pay off a pressing Demand. A Manager may sometimes too, unintentionally, make the Negroes work beyond their Strength, from a Misconception of it. To encourage the Increase of Negroes, I think it would be a wise Regulation, if, to the Annual Account of Negroes delivered in for the Tax, an Account of the Number of Deaths and Births should be added, and a Premium be given in proportion to the Increase of the Negro Stock; and that this Country should distinguish, by some public Mark of Approbation, the Island in which there shall be the greatest Increase by Births, in proportion to their Numbers. Since the Hurricane, I do not believe the Number of Negroes has much decreased in Barbadoes, as will appear by the Papers I have in my Hand, being Accounts of the Negroes given in for the Poll-tax annually from the Year 1764 to 1780 inclusive, and from 1781 to 1786, with the Number of Negroes imported in each Year: Which Papers Mr. Brathwaite delivered in, and were as follows, viz.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

Years.	Negroes given in.	Imported.	Exported.
1764	70,706	3,936	None mentioned.
1765	72,255	3,228	Ditto.
1766	73,651	4,061	Ditto.
1767	74,656	4,154	Ditto.
1768	76,275	4,628	Ditto.
1769	75,658	6,837	Ditto.
1770	76,334	5,885	Ditto.
1771	75,956	2,728	Ditto.
1772	74,485	2,117	Ditto.
1773	74,206	1,269	Ditto.
1774	74,874		
1775	74,410	Total 38,843 *	
1776	74,103	2,436	
1777	72,578		70,706
1778	69,935	Total 41,279	68,270
1779	68,295		
1780	68,270	In 16 Years —	2,436

I don't find, by the Paper from which this is copied, that any Slaves were imported during this Period, after the Year 1773.

JOHN BRATHWAITE.

10th October 1780. The Hurricane.
1781. — 63,248 Negroes.

Years.	Negroes given in.	Imported.	Exported.
1781	63,248	1,138	None stated.
1782	None paid this Year.	303	Ditto.
1783	62,258	—	Ditto.
1784	61,808	—	Ditto.
1785	62,775	120	Ditto.
1786	62,115	511	Ditto.
		2,072	

Mr. Brathwaite observed, that there is no Statement of Negroes exported in the Two preceding Accounts, though there is no Doubt that some were exported; considerably more, however, in the First Period stated in the Accounts, than in the latter.

Mr. Brathwaite also delivered in the following Account of the Loss of Negroes and Cattle killed by the Hurricane in 1780.

ACCOUNT of the Damage done by the Hurricane in Barbadoes, October 10, 1780.

Parishes.	Negroes killed.	Horses ditto.	Cattle ditto.	Amount of Damages done.		
				£.	s.	d.
St. George —	128	32	934	102,282	0	0
St. James —	108	24	514	100,765	16	3
St. Thomas —	84	22	650	104,115	17	6
St. Andrew —	47	4	325	66,656	11	0
St. Joseph —	63	10	343	61,071	5	1½
St. Peter —	48	13	614	74,671	14	9
St. Lucy —	33	5	335	28,784	8	9
St. John —	49	14	260	61,522	3	6
St. Philip —	180	16	463	116,011	9	3
St. Michael —	916	43	834	412,284	18	9½
Christ Church —	377	28	1,334	192,398	10	1½
	2,033	211	6,606	1,320,564	15	0½

* But there is not a Doubt a great many were sent from Barbadoes to Tobago, Demerary, &c.

Does

Does it frequently happen that Negroes or Cattle are destroyed or maimed by occasional Hurricanes or Storms?
I do not recollect any occasional Hurricanes or Storms that have done any Mischief of this Nature.

Has the Produce of the Island of Barbadoes considerably decreased since the Loss of the Slaves and Cattle destroyed by the great Hurricane?

In Answer to this Question I will lay before you an Average of the Produce for Eight Years, from 1740 to 1748 (I believe the Average of the Produce from the Years 1761 to 1766, inclusive, would be found greater than that from 1740 to 1748; but I have not got the Accounts of those Years), and for the Years 1784, 1785, and 1786.

Mr. Brathwait delivered in the following Paper :

The Produce of Barbadoes exported, upon a Medium of Eight Years, viz. from 1740 to 1748.

To what Ports.	Sugar, Hhds.	Rum, Hhds.	To what Ports in North America.	Sugar, Hhds.	Rum, Hhds.	To Great Britain.		
						Ginger, Bags and Bils.	Cotton, Bags.	Aloes, Gourds.
To London, Bristol, Lancaster, Liverpool, and other Ports of Great Britain	—	—	To Philadelphia Virginia and Maryland New England New York North and South Carolina Newfoundland Bermuda	381 474 605 97 140 117 54	1,361 2,485 1,965 443 803 1,090 192	— 20 40 —	— — — 600	— — — 327
Chiefly to Ireland	12,080	4,545	—	—	—	4,667	—	—
	12,080	4,545	—	1,868	8,339	4,667	600	327

The Produce of Barbadoes exported, upon a Medium of Three Years, viz. 1784, 1785, and 1786.

To what Ports.	Sugar, Hhds.	Rum, Hhds.	To Great Britain.	
			Ginger, Bags.	Cotton, Bags.
To London, Bristol, Lancaster, Liverpool, and other Ports of Great Britain	—	—	—	—
	9,554	5,448	6,320	8,331

Governor
Parry.

Their Increase is impeded by Polygamy, the promiscuous Use of Women, the Diseases attendant on Excess, the Use of Rum, and being very subject to infectious Diseases.

Governor
Parry's further
Answer.

The Causes which impede the Increase of Plantation Slaves, are difficult to be assigned with any Certainty, whether the same proceeds more from a Defect of Propagation, or a Defect in rearing the Offspring. How far the Labour of Females, which in the Works of the Field is the same as that of the Men, may contribute to that Defect in the earlier Periods of Gestation, may be very doubtful; but it does not appear, that in the more advanced Stages of Pregnancy, Abortions are more frequent among them than other Females; and in fact their Work is lessened as they approach towards the Time of Child-birth. It is also observable, that on most Estates there are some hard-working Females who breed very fast, whilst many others, who labour less, do not breed at all. It is a very common Practice amongst them after Labour, Dancing, and other violent Exercise, to bathe in cold Water, sleep upon the Earth, and to commit other Irregularities of that Kind, by which means they contract Disorders which *obstruct* Generation, and will often last for their Lives. These kind of Complaints are very common amongst the Plantation Females, and are of considerable Extent in what constitutes a Defect of Propagation. How far the Practice of Polygamy before mentioned may also contribute to this End, may be a Matter of Speculation. The Labour of a Negro Man here is not so great as that of the Miner, the Coal-heaver, the Ploughman, the Porter, and many other Labourers in England; and the Difference of Climate, which, in the Mind of an European, might increase the Idea of the Toil, is in fact not felt as an Addition by the African, for Heat is his constitutional Climate. His Diet consists of greater Variety, and in general more prolific than that of the poor Labourer in some Parts of Ireland, Scotland, and even of England; so that the Decrease of Plantation Slaves cannot be assigned perhaps to any Cause more plausible (the Disorders contracted by Females from Cold excepted) than to a Defect in rearing the Offspring.

Council of
the Island.

It is certain that Negroes do in general decrease in this Island; but this cannot be owing to hard Labour or ill Treatment, as there are so many Instances of Longevity. The Causes may be attributed to Polygamy; to the Diseases attendant on Excess; to the natural Indolence and Carelessness of Mothers; to Numbers having been exported from the Island; to the late Losses by the Hurricane; to epidemical Diseases, which make great Havoc among them, owing to the Infection being more easily conveyed among a Number of People living, as it were, in small Towns; to the Want of Cleanliness; sometimes to the injudicious Situation of their Houses, which it would be dangerous to alter, on account of their superstitious Attachment to the burying Places of their Ancestors; to their being liable often to be removed from one Part of the Island to another, in consequence of a Transfer of Property, and separated from their Friends and Relations.

A. N^o 16.

Are many Children born of Negro Slaves, and in what Proportion are they reared?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent
for the Assembly of the
Island.

I have known Negro Women have Eight, Nine or Ten Children, but that is not common. They begin breeding earlier, but do not continue to breed so long as Women in this Country. I can say nothing of the average Number of Children they may be supposed to produce.

Governor
Parry.

Not so many Children are born as might reasonably be expected in Proportion to the Number of Male and Female; nor are they reared in Proportion, owing probably to their being more liable to those Diseases of the Climate which affect Children.

Council of
the Island.

Not so many Children are born as might reasonably be expected, in Proportion to the Number of Male and Female; nor are they reared in Proportion, owing probably to their being more liable to those Diseases of the Climate which affect Children, and to many of the Causes mentioned above. (Vide Council's Answer, A. N^o 15.)

A. N^o 17.

Are the Children of Negro Slaves subject to any Diseases to which the Children of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not equally subject; and if they are, to what Causes is it to be imputed?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent
for the Assembly of the
Island.

The Negroes in general are subject to the Yaws, to which the White Inhabitants are not subject; but I cannot, from Memory, say to what other Diseases they are subject, from which White Men are exempt. I cannot say in what Proportion Negro Children are reared.

Governor
Parry.

Children of Slaves are not subject to any Diseases which White Children or Free Negroes are not. But such Diseases as Children in general are liable to, attack the Children of Slaves more frequently.

It does not appear, that the Children of Slaves are subject to any Diseases to which other Children are not also subject. On the contrary, they seem to be naturally hardier, and promise fairer for Life; and yet there is no doubt that more of them die in a State of Infancy, that is under Seven Years, than of other Children, in Proportion to the Number born of each, owing to great Defects in the Conduct of Mothers in general towards their Children. It is observable, that the better Sort of Females rear their Offspring very well, and have very fine Children; but it is far otherwise with the greatest Part. However, the Owner, trusting too much to the Feelings of Nature, leaves the Infants indiscriminately to their Mothers, and they receive the Allowance allotted for them; and in general they treat them with so little Care and Attention in Diet, Lodging, and Clothing, that they contract various Disorders of the Viscera and œdematous Diseases, of which great Numbers of them perish. They also treat them with great Inhumanity in their Punishments; they give the little Offenders violent Blows, Bruises, and other barbarous Correction. It is not uncommon with them, when in their Passions, which are very violent, to take them up and dash them on the Ground; and they altogether exercise a Severity towards them, by far greater in Proportion to their Age and Tenderness than any Thing themselves experience from their Owners, in the present milder System of Treatment observed towards them. The Observation that Slaves are Tyrants in their turn, is verified amongst them, even at the Expence of the parental Affections.

Governor Parry's further Answer.

It is supposed not.

Council of the Island.

A. N° 18.

Are Negro Slaves or their Children in general baptised?

I believe Negro Slaves or their Children are not in general baptised; but Baptism is never, that I know of, refused to such as desire it—Formerly Planters may have discouraged their Negroes from going to Church, but now I believe they are disposed to encourage it, provided it is not made a mere Pretence for going abroad.—Great Advantages to the Interests of the Planters have arisen from the Labours of the Moravian Missionaries in the Island of Antigua; and this Example is an Inducement to the Planters in other Islands to adopt the like Practice. I do not know that any Missionaries have been sent from hence to the Island of Barbadoes, except a Catechist employed on the Estate of the Society for propagating the Gospel, for the Instruction of the Negroes on it, in addition to the parochial Clergyman.—This Catechist has, as far as I am informed, had but little Success in improving the Morals or Principles of the Negroes, though they have, I believe, been baptised.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

Is the Island of Barbadoes divided into Parishes?

It is divided into Parishes. I refer to a Paper in my Hand, which specifies the particular Parishes, and the Number of Acres in each Parish.

Which Paper so referred to is as follows:

The Parishes and Acres of Land in Barbadoes.							
Parishes.							Acres of Land.
St. Michael	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,580
Christ-Church	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,310
St. Philip	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,040
St. George	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,795
St. John	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,600
St. Joseph	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,010
St. Andrew's	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,780
St. Lucy	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,725
St. Peter	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,330
St. James	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,800
St Thomas	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,500
Total							106,470

Is there a Minister assigned to each Parish, and do they reside thereon?

There is a Minister to every Parish, and their Residence is very regular.

Is there a sufficient Maintenance for the Ministers?

They have each 150l. Currency paid by the Public, an annual Present made them by the Vestry, and a Globe from 20 to 50 Acres, and Surplice Fees. The Provision amounts to from 300l. to 500l. Currency, per Annum. The Clergy are respectable Men, and discharge their Duty. The Churches that were destroyed by the Hurricane, are all rebuilt.

Have

Have you not heard that the religious Orders in the French Islands are of great Service in the Instruction and Management of the Negroes?

I believe that the Ministers who act as Confessors are of great Service in these Respects. I used to think, that the Negroes were better treated in the French Islands than in ours; but I have lately changed my Opinion from observing from the Accounts of French Writers, that they require a greater Supply to keep up their existing Stock than we do. The annual Consumption of the French is from 5 to 10 and 15 per Cent. as they state it.

Governor
Parry.

Slaves and their Children are not in general baptised.

Council of
the Island.

They are not.

A. N° 19.

What Religious Institutions are there for the Benefit of Negro Slaves in each of the Islands in the West Indies?

Mr. Brath-
waite, Agent
for the As-
sembly of the
Island.

Vide Mr. Brathwaite's Answer, A. N° 18.

Governor
Parry.

There are no particular Religious Institutions for the Negro Slaves in this Island. Religious Instructions have been offered them, but they seem always unwilling to attend. Nay, it is well known that they have been detected in Theft at the Time when the Humanity of the Master has led him to give them religious Instruction.

Governor
Parry's fur-
ther Answer.

There is an Institution amongst Mr. Codrington's Benefactions for the Instruction of the Slaves on those Two Plantations which he has given to charitable Uses, in the Principles of Religion. But there is no general Institution of this Sort, except what may be supposed to be intended as such by a very old Act concerning Prayer; which enacts, That for the better Information of all Sorts of Persons concerning God and the true Religion, the respective Ministers of this Island, in their several Parish Churches, on every Sunday in the Afternoon, do there publicly exercise the Duty of Preaching and of Catechising, and questioning all the Youth, and others, that shall come before them, in the Points of the Christian Faith, and endeavour, by such Questions, to instruct them concerning God and the Fundamentals of the Christian Religion, and all the Articles of the Christian Faith. There have been some itinerant Preachers here, of the Moravian Sect, who, as well as the Minister under Mr. Codrington's Institution, have endeavoured to instruct them in the Principles of Religion, with what Effect on their Faith is uncertain, but apparently without any on their Morality, owing, it is conceived, to long established Habits of Vice amongst Slaves, not easily to be corrected amidst the evil Communication of all, and the Prevalency of the Example of such Parents on their Children. Their Superstitions also seem to be almost insurmountable, and must ever be a great Obstacle to their Reception of the true Faith, unless obviated in younger Minds by a suitable Education of the Children, and (which is scarcely practicable) bringing them up apart from the grown Slaves. Even the better Sort amongst them almost universally believe in Witchcraft, and are so firmly persuaded of its Effects (for many of them despond and die when they conceive themselves bewitched), that it would require the ablest Divines to undeceive them, at least no Attempts by the Preachers here have been successful. There are many Slaves, who are brought up in White Families, who have Ideas of the Supreme Being and a future Existence; but they do not seem to be better Moralists than their unenlightened Brethren from Africa. In fact, most of the native Blacks have some Notions of God and a future State. Neither does there seem to be any material Difference in this respect between Free Negroes and Slaves, although the Education of the former is better, as they are frequently taught to write and read, and are instructed in the Christian Faith. On the contrary, by being more free, they are more licentious, and having more Property are more debauched, and rather contribute to the greater Corruption of Slaves.

Council of
the Island.

There are no particular Religious Institutions for the Negro Slaves in this Island. Religious Instruction has been offered them, but they seem always unwilling to attend to it. A large Property was bequeathed by Mr. Codrington to the Society for propagating the Gospel, to form a School for the White Inhabitants, and to give Instruction to the Blacks.

A. N° 20.

Are any Missionaries sent from England for the Instruction of Negro Slaves, and what has been their Success? If unsuccessful, to what Causes is it to be attributed?

Vide

Vide Mr. Brathwaite's Answer, A. N° 18.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

No Missionaries, that I have heard of, are sent into this Island for their Instruction. A large Property was bequeathed by Mr. Codrington to the Society for Propagating the Gospel, to form a School for the White Inhabitants, and to give Instructions to the Blacks.

Governor Parry.

No Missionaries of the Established Church have come hither to our Knowledge.

Council of the Island.

A. N° 21.

Are the Missionaries more successful in the Instruction and Conversion of Free Negroes than in the Instruction and Conversion of Slaves, and to what Causes is any Difference in this Respect to be imputed?

Vide Mr. Brathwaite's Answer, A. N° 18.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

Answered before. Vide Governor Parry's Answer, A. N° 20.

Governor Parry.

Already answered. Vide Council's Answer, A. N° 20.

Council of the Island.

A. N° 22.

Whether Negroes called Obeah-men, or under any other Denomination, practising Witchcraft, exist in the Island of Barbadoes?

Negroes formerly called Obeah-men, but now more commonly called *Docters*, do exist in Barbadoes; but I understand that they are not so many at present as formerly, and that the Number has diminished greatly in the course of the last Twenty Years.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

There is hardly any Estate in the Island in which there is not some old Man or Woman who affects to possess some supernatural Power. These are called Obeah Negroes, and by the superstitious Negroes much feared.

Council of the Island.

A. N° 23.

By what Arts, or by what Means, do the Obeah-men cause the Deaths, or otherwise injure those who are supposed to be influenced thereby? And what are the Symptoms and Effects that have been observed to be produced in People who have been supposed to be under the Influence of their Practices?

The Arts they practise are in general like those adopted in Europe, by the more cunning and designing, to operate on the Passions and Credulity of weak and superstitious Minds, not exactly similar to Animal Magnetism, but as ridiculous, and perhaps as difficult to be described. Indeed they take care to keep secret their supposed Art, particularly from the Whites. The Symptoms produced on Persons by their juggling Tricks are as various as in Europe, when sudden but vast painful Affections of the Mind are brought on. I understand the most general are the Loss of Appetite, great Lethargy, Languor and Debility, with a Propensity to eat improper and indigestible Food, declaring frequently that they are bewitched, and going moping about all day long: Hence Obstructions, Swellings of the Extremities, Tympany, Death.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

Of their Arts we know nothing; but of the Effects produced by them, on those on whom they are exercised, are a Dejection of Spirits, and a gradual Decay.

Council of the Island.

A. N° 24.

Are the Instances of Death or Diseases produced by the Arts or Means practised by the Obeah-men frequent?

The Instances of Death or Diseases are less frequent now than formerly in Barbadoes. The present Race of Negroes there, being for the most part Natives, are more civilized; and from being better informed, they are not so easily deluded: I am told that the Obeah-men act now principally as Fortune-tellers. Some of them have Knowledge in Simples, and can apply them with Success in the Cure of Wounds. From their Knowledge of Poisons they would do a great deal of Mischief, were they not restrained by their Fear of the Whites.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

Not frequent, and much less so than formerly.

Council of the Island.

A. N° 25.

Are the Arts or Means producing Death or Disease brought by the Obeah-men from Africa? or are they Inventions which have originated in the Island?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

Most undoubtedly imported with them from Africa.

Council of the Island.

It has been so long known here, that the Origin is difficult to trace; but the Professors are as often Natives as Africans.

A. N° 26.

Whether any or what Laws exist in the Island of Barbadoes for the Punishment of Obeah-men, and what Evidence is generally required for their Conviction?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

I should think that some Law has been enacted to punish them; but I can find none.

Council of the Island.

They have been considered too despicable to come under the Notice of any public Law.

A. N° 27.

Whether many of the Negroes in the Island are Mahometans?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

I understand there are very few: I believe none but the Mandingo Negroes.

Council of the Island.

We have never heard of any.

A. N° 28.

With respect to Negro Slaves and Free Negroes, what is the Proportion between Males and Females?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

I know very little of the Free Negroes. With respect to Negro Slaves, I can judge only from particular Estates; and I do not imagine that there is any great Difference in the Number of Males and Females in the Island of Barbadoes.

Council of the Island.

The exact Number of Free Negroes in this Island has never yet been ascertained; but it is not imagined that any such Disproportion exists.

A. N° 29.

What is the average Value of a Country-born Negro Man and Woman; and what the average Value of an imported Negro Man and Woman?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

A Country-born Slave is worth 60l. an imported one at an Average 40l.

Governor Parry.

The average Value of a Country-born Negro Man or Woman may be about 60l. Currency; that of an imported Man or Woman about 50l.

Governor Parry's further Answer.

The Price of Slaves in this Island has increased to more than double their former Value within a few Years, owing chiefly to the accidental Circumstances of the increased Cultivation of Cotton, in consequence of its increased Price. The Value of a native Negro Man or Woman of the better Kind, is, at present, from 80l. to 100l. and of the imported about 50l. or 55l. this Currency.

Council of the Island.

The Price of Negroes varies; that of a Country-born Man, in the Prime of Life, may be supposed from 80l. to 90l. and of a Woman from 70l. to 80l. And the average Value of a native Negro, as to an imported one, may be rated in the Proportion of Two to One: Younger Negroes in Proportion to their Ages and Size.

A. N° 30.

Has the Produce of each of the Islands increased in Proportion to the increased Number of Negro Slaves? And if it has not so increased, what Reason is to be assigned for it?

The Produce varies from many Circumstances. I am of opinion, that the Produce of Sugar, from the Islands in general, has increased in full Proportion to the increased Number of Negro Slaves. By a Reference to official Papers from Barbadoes, Antigua, St. Christopher's, Montserrat, and Nevis, I should think your Lordships would find what the Produce and Number of Negro Slaves of our old Islands were Forty or Fifty Years ago.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

The Produce of this Island has, in general, increased in Proportion to the Number of Negroes; but the Negroes of this Island, as appears by the Treasurer's Books, have latterly considerably decreased.

Governor Parry.

The Products of Lands in this Island are very precarious and variable, however well stocked with Slaves and Cattle, from the various Calamities to which they are subject of Blasts, Vermin and Insects of different Kinds, and particularly from the Want of Weather sufficiently seasonable for Years together: But under Circumstances in all Respects favourable, there is no doubt that Lands here yield in Proportion to the Number of Slaves who cultivate, and of Cattle which manure them.

Governor Parry's further Answer.

The Produce of these Islands is, like that of all other Countries, variable and irregular, depending upon many natural Causes; but in general the Estates best stocked with Slaves produce the greatest Income to the Proprietor.

Council of the Island.

A. N° 31.

What Number of Acres has been in Cultivation in each Year, distinguishing the Proportion of Acres that has been appropriated to the Culture of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Cocoa, Ground Provisions, &c. and what has in each Year been the Produce thereof respectively?

I do not think this Question can be answered by any Body.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

The Number of Acres in Cultivation is most difficult to ascertain. It appears to be impossible to cultivate the Lands by the Labour of Europeans or Free Negroes. When the Island was first settled, an Attempt of the former Kind was made and failed, and the African Trade naturally opened.

Governor Parry.

The Produce both of Sugar and Cotton is so extremely variable in different Years, and in different Parts of the Island in the same Year, that it is difficult to make a general Calculation; neither is it easy to ascertain how many Acres are under Cultivation for Canes, and how many for Cotton, the latter increasing every Year for several Years together, and the former in consequence decreasing. The Crop of Sugar is reckoned good which produces 18 Cwt. for every Acre; which, after Payment of all Expences and Plantation Losses, does not leave the Owner more, if so much as 6 per Cent. the Interest of the Island on his Capital: Some Plantations in very favourable Years will produce much more; but then on the contrary, for 8 or 10 Years together, as happened lately, the Owners annually sunk Money, and great Numbers of them were ruined. The Crop of Cotton is good here at 2 Cwt. per Acre on the Average.

Governor Parry's further Answer.

It is not possible to ascertain with Accuracy the Number of Acres which have been in Cultivation in each Year; but generally they are supposed to be about 80,000, nor can it be ascertained with Accuracy what Number of Acres has been appropriated to each Article respectively.

Council of the Island.

A. N° 32.

What is the Mode of cultivating and preparing the Ground for Sugar, Cotton, &c. respectively?

I beg to refer to Mr. Martin's Account of Antigua, and to Mr. Belgrave's Account of Barbadoes.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

This Mode depends much on the Strength of Labour. The usual Method is to dig up the Earth with Hoes, adding a proportionable Quantity of Manure.

Governor Parry.

The Mode of cultivating and preparing Lands in this Island is by *holing* and *planting*, and not by *ploughing* and *sowing*, as in England. The Lands most proper for Canes are those which are deep

Governor Parry's further Answer.

deep and rich; those for Cotton lighter and more sandy. All require a good deal of Manure, and yield but little without it.

Council of
the Island.

The only Mode of preparing the Ground for every Produce is by the Hoe; adding the Proportion of Manure suitable to each Species of Produce.

A. N° 33.

What Soil or Situation is most favourable for Sugar, Cotton, &c. and how far is the Soil capable of Improvement by Manure?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent
for the Assembly of the
Island.

I beg leave again to refer to these Books. The best Soil is required for Sugar Canes; the next for Cotton, which will grow in a shallow Soil, but it must be rich: The inferior Soil will do for the Ground Provisions.

Governor
Parry.

The Soil is all capable of Improvement by Manure, and will do little without Manure. The Soil near the Sea is best adapted to Cotton, the inland Parts to Canes.

Council of
the Island.

The Soil is all capable of Improvement by Manure, and will do little without Manure. The Soil near the Sea is best adapted to Cotton; the inland Parts to Canes.

A. N° 34.

What Difference is there in the Produce per Acre of different Plantations in the same Year, when not exposed to any extraordinary Accident?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent
for the Assembly of the
Island.

The best yielding Estates may produce in very favourable Years, which however but seldom occur, from Forty to Sixty Pots of Sugar per Acre; and the inferior ones from Twenty to Forty.

N. B. Mr. Brathwaite having been desired to procure Returns from as many Estates as he could, of the Number of Negroes actually upon the Estates, &c. &c. delivered in the following Accounts, viz.

An Account of the Negroes on Mr. Brathwaite's Windward Estate from January 1754 to December 1786. January 1754. N° 171.

Years.	Added.	Born.	Male.	Female.	Died.	Male.	Female.
1754	Forty-eight from 1754 to 1764.	1	1	0	9	7	2
1755		3	1	2	8	6	2
1756		2	2	0	5	2	3
1757		3	1	2	5	3	2
1758		0	0	0	5	3	2
1759		2	1	1	9	5	4
1760		0	0	0	6	3	3
1761		5	2	3	8	6	2
1762		9	4	5	10	2	8
1763		4	2	2	4	1	3
1764		5	4	1	6	1	5
	48	34	18	16	75	39	36
1765	Added 17 from 1765 to 1775.	5	4	1	4	2	2
1766		2	0	2	3	0	3
1767		4	2	2	6	4	2
1768		3	3	0	5	4	1
1769		6	3	3	3	1	2
1770		2	2	0	4	4	0
1771		4	2	2	6	3	3
1772		4	1	3	3	2	1
1773		3	3	0	1	0	1
1774		4	1	3	4	2	2
1775		2	2	0	3	2	1
	17	39	23	16	42	24	18

N° January 1754. (171.) December 1764. (178.)
 — January 1765. (178.) December 1775. (192)

Years.	Added.	Born.	Male.	Female.	Died.	Male.	Female.
1776	—	3	1	2	4	3	1
1777	—	7	2	5	6	4	2
1778	—	3	1	2	7	4	3
1779	—	7	1	6	3	1	2
1780	—	2	1	1	10	6	4
1781	—	2	0	2	7	4	3
1782	—	7	3	4	4	2	2
1783	—	2	1	1	5	2	3
1784	—	8	4	4	4	3	1
1785	—	7	4	3	7	4	3
1786	—	5	2	3	2	0	2
	26	53	20	33	59	33	26

January 1776. N° 192.		December 1786. N° 212.	
First Period of 11 Years.	Born 34	Died 75	Decrease 41
Second Period of 11 Do.	— 39	— 42	— 3
Third Period of 11 Do.	— 53	— 59	— 6
	33	126	176
			50

An Account of the Number of Slaves at different Periods on the Estates of the following Persons:

John L. Blackman's Estate.		Thomas Daniel's Estate.		Ashley's Estate.	
Slaves.		Slaves.		Slaves.	
Year 1784	- 190	Year 1779	- 191	Year 1762	- 209
1787	- 192	1786	- 197	1786	- 248
None purchased in the Time.		Nine purchased in the Time. Three died of the Small Pox by Inoculation.		Four given to Mr. Ashley by a Relation in 1775.	
Society's Estate.		J. B.'s Windward Estate.		J. B.	
May 1783		In Thirty-three Years.		In Nineteen Years.	
December 1786	- 273	Births	- 126	Births	- 142
Deaths	- 32	Deaths	- 176	Deaths	- 210
	32	Decrease	- 50	Decrease	- 68
		Number at first	- 178	1st January 1767	- 297
		Purchased	- 84	December 1785	- 229
		Present Number	- 212	None purchased.	

This depends wholly on the Force of Management, and the Quantity of Stock upon each Estate. Governor Parry.

Under the same Circumstances the Produce of Lands throughout the Island, it is conceived, would be equal: But Crops are partially affected by various accidental Causes in different Parts of the Island, as Inequality of Rains, and the partial Effects of Blasts, Vermin, and Insects; so that Crops are seldom equally good all over the Island, small as it is. Governor Parry's further Answer.

The Produce of the Earth is liable to be affected by so many Causes, that it will vary exceedingly, without any extraordinary Accident. Council of the Island.

A. N° 35.

By what Causes are Crops on different Parts of the same Island partially affected?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

In those Climates we are subject to very partial Rains, which will affect one Part of an Island more than another. It may be owing also to partial Blights, and to other Causes, as it happens to the Crops in this and other Countries, for which no particular Reasons can be assigned.

Governor Parry.

Crops are certainly partially affected by Vermin, Blast, and Weather; but how to account for the Causes of these Calamities, has not yet been discovered.

Council of the Island.

A Change of Management, a critical Spell of dry Weather, or an unseasonable Fall of Water, will produce very great Alterations in the Crops on the different Parts of the Island.

A. N° 36.

Does the Quantity of Labour required from the Negroes vary materially in different Parts of the Year, as here in Harvest Time?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

The Time of the Year in which the Labour of the Negroes is longest, is during the Time of making the Sugar, which, in the Island of Barbadoes, is generally from the Month of January to June. In this Time the Negro comes earlier to his Work, and continues at it later. But, from the Intervals of Leisure which are given to him, I doubt whether his Labour during that Period is harder than at other Times. In general they are more healthy at this Time, which may be imputed to the Juice of the Cane, of which they are allowed as much as they chuse; and to the Plenty, in other Respects, that subsists at that Season. We have also less Rain in that Time. In the other Six Months of the Year the Negroes, as well as the Whites, are more unhealthy, which may be imputed to the Rains which prevail, and to the unhealthy Winds which sometimes blow during that Period.

Governor Parry.

The Labour differs at different Seasons of the Year: Our reaping Time, from December to May, is always the most healthful Time of the Year, and most favourable to Negroes. In the other Months of the Year they are most liable to Diseases, from the Abundance of Rain and the Heaviness of the Season.

Governor Parry's further Answer.

The most laborious Time of the Year is the Crop, or Harvest; but this increased Labour produces no visible ill Effects on the Health of the Slaves; on the contrary, it is universally allowed, that they never look better than at these Seasons, for then the various Crops of Provisions are fit for use. But their improved Condition at these Times is principally attributed to the salutary Effect of the Sugar Cane, of which they are allowed the liberal Use when reaping; the Humanity of the Precept which says, Thou shalt not muzzle the Ox that treadeth out the Corn, being then universally adopted.

Council of the Island.

The Labour differs at different Seasons of the Year: Our reaping Time, when most Labour is required from the Negroes, is always the most healthful Time of the Year, and most favourable to Negroes: In the other Months of the Year they are more liable to Diseases, from the Abundance of Rain and the Heaviness of the Season.

A. N° 37.

Would it be possible to cultivate to Advantage the West India Islands, by the Labour of Europeans, or of Free Negroes?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly.

I do not think it would be possible to cultivate them to Advantage by Europeans. The European might be stronger at first, and do more Work, but he would die sooner. The Constitution of a Negro is fitter for a hot Climate. With respect to the Free Negroes, I cannot speak with any Certainty as to their Number. I am of opinion, however, that if the Cultivation could be performed by Negroes working as Day Labourers, it would be much more for the Interest of the Planter; he would not then have either the Care or the Expence of maintaining the young and the old, or of purchasing Negroes, as he does at present. In any given Plantation the working Negroes amount to about One Third of the whole Number: But in warm Climates the Disposition both of Whites and Blacks is more averse to Labour than in colder Countries; and therefore I doubt whether, without some Compulsion, they would be induced to work. If the Negroes were to be set generally at Liberty at once, they would not work, but would grow idle and profligate, and destroy one another, and the Country: And I believe if their Freedom was offered to them upon Condition of working as Day Labourers, not One Tenth would accept it: But by giving them good Principles, and inducing them to confine themselves to One Wife, and thereby attaching them to the Interest of their Family, I think you might by degrees induce them to labour; and in such Case they might wish to become free, and it might be for their Interest to be so.

The Free Negroes are so proud and indolent, that many of them will not labour for their own Maintenance, but become Beggars, and are frequently supported by the Parish they belong to.

Governor Parry.

It is conceived that it would not be possible to cultivate Plantations in the West Indies by the Labour of Europeans; the same having been formerly found impracticable when the Island was under much less Cultivation than at present; nor could they be cultivated by Free Negroes, unless their Numbers were more than equal to the present Number of Slaves, as there would be many of them who would not work, that being the Case with them at present; for although many of them are in great Want, and might earn at some Times of the Year, Two Shillings a Day, and their Feeding, yet they will not perform the slightest Work in the Field; nor would the Situation of the White Inhabitant be safe when surrounded by such Numbers of unprincipled Persons equally free with himself, and without Controul: Nor could it be worth the Planter's while to cultivate his Lands at the Price they would exact when there were no other Labourers.

Governor Parry's further Answer.

This may be well said to be impossible; Europeans wanting Constitutions adequate to support the Heat, and Free Negroes the proper Industry required to cultivate the Lands.

Council of the Island.

A. N° 38.

What is the Disposition of the Free Negroes with respect to Labour, particularly continual or diurnal?

I have answered this Question in another Place. Vide Mr. Brathwaite's Answer, N° A. 37.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

The Free Negroes are in general so proud and indolent that they will not be enticed to Work; many of them are so poor as to be maintained by their different Parishes, and there is scarcely an Instance of their living in any private Service.

Governor Parry.

I do not understand that the Free Negroes of Barbadoes ever hire themselves out to till the Land, although they sometimes do as domestic Servants.—If they hold Lands as Tenants annual, at Will, or in Fee, they are sometimes known to assist in the Cultivation of them. Some of the Females are good Housewives, and conduct the Business of their Families within Doors, others support themselves by the Prostitution of their Persons. Some of the Males are Musicians, and others pursue the mechanical Professions, in the Exercise of which, a Suspicion is amply justified, that many of them clandestinely offend against the Laws; and I must frankly own my Opinion to be, that those living by sinister Practices far exceed the Number of those who do so by the means of honest Industry.

Governor Parry's further Answer.

A most settled Aversion: So far from addicting themselves to continual and diurnal Labour, they are with Difficulty enticed to the Exercise of any handicraft Art: Free Negroes are the Pests of our Society, the Receivers of stolen Goods, and the Encouragers of Slaves in every Kind of Vice.

Council of the Island.

A. N° 39.

Could an European Constitution subsist in a West India Climate under the Labour necessary for cultivating a West India Plantation?

Certainly not; I have given my Reasons in my Answer to the last Question but one.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

It is imagined that an European Constitution could not subsist long in this Climate under the Labour necessary for the Cultivation of Lands here, not because such Labour is greater than many Labours performed in England, but because the Labour here must be performed in an intense Heat of Sun, with but little Variation throughout the Year, and is what an European Constitution cannot long resist.—But this Fervency of Climate seems by no means unfriendly to the Constitution of the Black Inhabitant, nor even painful to his Feelings; on the contrary, in his Hours of Relaxation from Labour, he exposes himself to the warmest Influence of the Sun, and courts his Beams in preference to the Shade. Even the black Infant of Six Weeks old is exposed to the Meridian Heat without any ill Effect on its tender Skin.

Governor Parry.

There has been no single Instance of an European dedicating himself to any Thing like hard Labour, or exposing himself to the Sun, who has been able to support the Heat of this Climate; nor do we think it possible.

Council of the Island.

A. N^o 40.

Is the Labour of Cattle, and of what Species, and in what Proportion, used in the Cultivation of a West India Plantation?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

The Labour of Asses and of Mules, in the Article of Carriage, might be increased to the Benefit of the Planter. The Attention of the Planters has for some Time been turned to the Ease of their Negroes in this respect.

Governor Parry.

The Labour of horned Cattle and of Horses is essentially necessary, and the Proportion depends upon the Size of the Estate, and the Success of the Crop.

Governor Parry's further Answer.

The Labour of Cattle and of Horses (when the Planters are in Circumstances to purchase the latter) is chiefly employed in getting in the Crop, and carrying it to Market, and is generally found more than sufficient for the Stock on each Plantation, as many of them die in consequence thereof; neither is the Number easily increased, as foreign Cattle are very perishable here; and if the Stock of Cattle could be increased, it does not appear from the Mode of Culture which, by Experience, has been found best for Sugar, that their Labour could be substituted for that of the Slaves, in those Works which are attended with most Difficulty, that is, in making the Cane-Hole, and throwing the Manure into it.

Council of the Island.

The Labour of horned Cattle and of Horses is essentially necessary, and the Proportion depends upon the Size and Situation of each Estate, and the Success of the Crop.

A. N^o 41.

Could the Quantity of Cattle be increased, and their Labour substituted for that of Slaves in a greater Extent than it is at present?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

Vide Mr. Brathwaite's Answer, A. N^o 40.

Governor Parry.

The Quantity of Cattle could not well be increased. A certain Proportion of Land could only maintain a certain Proportion of Stock, as at present; nor would it be possible to substitute their Labour for that of Slaves.

Council of the Island.

The Quantity of Cattle could not well be increased. A certain Proportion of Land could only maintain a certain Proportion of Stock, as at present; nor would it be possible to substitute their Labour for that of Slaves. Could any such Mode be devised, it would, from a Sense of Interest alone, be most readily adopted.

A. N^o 42.

Have different European Instruments of Husbandry been introduced in the Cultivation of Plantations in the West Indies?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

With respect to the Island of Barbadoes, the Soil is either deep or hilly, and I doubt, for these Reasons, whether the Use of the Plough could be introduced. I have understood that many Planters, at different Periods, have tried the Plough without Success. The Wheelbarrow might be introduced with Advantage, but the Negro is not disposed to make use of it. I must say, however, that many European Inventions have been of late introduced very much for the Ease of the Negroes. Formerly the Negro used to grind the Corn between Two Stones with the Hand. Now Wind and Hand Mills are introduced in most Plantations for that Purpose. The Negro used also to pump Water by the Hand for different Purposes. This Labour is now performed by means of a little Windmill, and the Pump is introduced in some of the Operations of the Boiling-house, which greatly saves the Labour of the Slaves.

Governor Parry.

European Implements of Husbandry have been tried by particular Planters in very favourable Situations, but without the wished-for Success.

Governor Parry's further Answer.

The chief Instrument of European Husbandry attempted here has been the Plough, but without any such Success as to encourage the Use of it. If there was no other Obstacle, there does not seem to be a sufficient Stock of Cattle for this Labour, together with the other Works before mentioned, to which they *must* be applied; besides, at least, One-fifth Part of the Island consists of hilly Lands, too steep to admit of the Use of the Plough. Add to this, that those Lands which are fit for Sugar are deep and heavy Soils, and require to be cultured in the dry Seasons, to be prepared for planting when the Rains set in, which are here periodical. At this Time of Preparation, such Soils are so hardened by the intense Heat of the Sun in this Climate, that the Culture of them by the Plough would be scarcely practicable; perhaps, however, the Plough might

might be used for the Culture of level Soils of a lighter and looser Texture, for the planting of Cotton and Provisions; but the Labour of preparing such Lands, and for those Purposes, is very inconsiderable to the Slaves; but if any Instruments of Husbandry could be thought of for their Ease in any Works, there is no Doubt that the Planter would eagerly adopt them, as well from Motives of Self-interest as of Humanity; but what those Instruments are (if any) which might contribute to this desirable End, is only likely to be discovered by Persons who, together with a thorough Acquaintance with the several Instruments of European Husbandry, have a perfect Knowledge of the Works necessary to be performed on a Plantation in the West Indies.

This Island has been settled upwards of a Century and a Half; and during that Period, many Attempts have been made, but all fruitless, to introduce the European Instruments of Husbandry. And indeed our Ancestors having departed from the Use of them in the First Instance, is a strong presumptive Proof that they are found unfit for the intended Purposes. European Instruments of Husbandry, in modern Times, have been tried by particular Planters, but without the wished-for Success.

Council of the Island.

A. N^o 43.

What is the whole Number of Acres in the Island of Barbadoes, and how much of that Part thereof which is at present not cultivated, is capable of being brought into Culture?

With respect to this Question relating to the Number of Acres in the Island of Barbadoes, Mr. Brathwaite observed that he had given in a Paper which answered that Question.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

For Paper above alluded to, vide A. N^o 18.

The Number of Acres are 106,470, almost all cultivated. What remains uncultivated is at the Top of high Hills, or down in the Bottom of Gullies, which it would be impossible to cultivate to Advantage; and what is left for Pasturage for the Cattle.

Governor Parry.

The Land in this Island consists of about 106,470 Acres. There is but a small Part thereof so barren as to be quite incapable of some Cultivation.

Governor Parry's further Answer.

The Number of Acres in the Island of Barbadoes is 106,470. Of these there are hardly any not now cultivated that are capable of being brought into Culture.

Council of the Island.

A. N^o 44.

How much Land is there in the Island of Barbadoes which is not private Property?

With respect to this and the succeeding Head of Inquiry, relating to the Quantity of Land in the Island of Barbadoes which is not private Property, and the Proportion of Land being private Property which is now in Cultivation; Mr. Brathwaite does not believe that there is One Acre which is not private Property, and every Acre is now in Cultivation which is capable of being cultivated.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

There is not any Land but what is private Property, except a few Acres of Glebe Land in each Parish appropriated to the Rector's Use, and the fortified Spots.

Governor Parry.

There is but a very small Proportion of the Island which is not private Property, not more perhaps than between Twenty and Thirty Acres.

Governor Parry's further Answer.

None except the Grounds taken up by Fortifications, the Government House, military Barracks, and other public Uses; in all not more than Fifty Acres.

Council of the Island.

A. N^o 45.

What Proportion of the Land which is private Property in the Island of Barbadoes is now in Cultivation?

Vide Mr. Brathwaite's Answer, A. N^o 44.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

It is almost all under Cultivation, except a few Acres for Pasturage; and what is on Hills or at the Bottom of Gullies, as before observed.

Governor Parry.

There seems to be about Two Thirds of the Lands which are capable of Cultivation under Culture every Year; the Remainder of such Lands are left uncultivated; Part thereof for want of Labour, and other Part thereof as Pasturage.

Governor Parry's further Answer.

Council of
the Island.

It is almost all under Cultivation, except a few Acres for Pasturage, and what is on the Tops of Hills, or at the Bottom of Gullies, the Grounds the Fortifications stand on, and Roads.

A. N^o 46.

What Proportion of the Land now under Cultivation in the Island of Barbadoes would, from Situation or Soil, admit of the Use of the Plough?

Mr. Brath-
waite, Agent
for the As-
sembly of the
Island.

With respect to this Head of Inquiry, Mr. Brathwaite observed, that he had already, in the course of his Evidence, given an Answer.

Governor
Parry.

The Plough has been tried upon some few Estates, but with so little Success, that its Use has not increased at all, nor do we imagine the Plough would answer in any Part of this Island.

Governor
Parry's fur-
ther Answer.

There is but a small Part of the Lands which would admit of the Use of the Plough, especially for the Cane Plant; but there are some Lands, where it is conjectured it might be used in the Culture of Cotton and Provisions with a proper Stock of Cattle.

Council of
the Island.

The Plough has been tried upon some few Estates, but with so little Success, that its Use has not increased at all, nor do we imagine the Plough would answer in any Part of this Island.

A. N^o 47.

In how many Plantations in the Island of Barbadoes has the Plough been known to be introduced for the Purpose of preparing the Land for Cultivation?

Mr. Brath-
waite, Agent
for the As-
sembly of the
Island.

The Plough has been introduced into very few Plantations, for the Reasons Mr. Brathwaite had assigned, viz. that the Soil is deep and hilly.

Governor
Parry.

Answered above. (Vide Governor Parry's First Answer, A. N^o 46.)

Governor
Parry's fur-
ther Answer.

The Plough has been tried at different Times, and on several Plantations, for the Purpose however of preparing the Land for Sugar, as it is imagined, but without any such Success, as before observed, to encourage the further and more general Use of it, and it was consequently laid aside; the Reasons for which are partly attempted to be assigned in Answer to a foregoing Question.

Council of
the Island.

It has been tried by many, but in all it has been found necessary to relinquish it. In the hilly Parts, where the Soil is lightest, the Ground is too rocky and uneven; and in the low Lands during the dry Season, the Earth is so hard, as that no Plough-share could go through it; and in the wet Weather it is so deep and miry, that Cattle could not work in it.

A. N^o 48.

How many Slaves in the whole are employed in the said Island of Barbadoes in the Cultivation of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Indigo, &c. &c. and how many in menial Services, in making Roads, Fishing, or any other Employment?

Mr. Brath-
waite, Agent
for the As-
sembly of the
Island.

Mr. Brathwaite cannot speak to this Question with sufficient Precision to give Information on the Subject.

Governor
Parry.

This cannot be answered without knowing the private Property of each Individual, and the particular Occupation of their respective Slaves.

Council of
the Island.

We humbly conceive it is not in our Power to answer this, without knowing the private Property of each Individual, and the particular Occupation of their respective Slaves.

A. N^o 49.

What Proportion does the Number of Slaves bear to the Number of Acres employed in each Species of Cultivation, and what is the average Proportion of the Produce in each Species to the Number of Acres or of Slaves?

Mr. Brath-
waite, Agent
for the As-

With respect to this Question, Mr. Brathwaite observed, that it must depend on the Nature of the Soil, the good Condition of the Negroes, and the Skill of the Manager. He believes, that in

in the Island of Barbadoes, the Planters, from Principles of Humanity, now employ a greater Number of Negroes in performing the same Work than were formerly employed.

This depending so much upon the private Property also of Individuals, and the Number of Slaves resident in the several Towns, so differently employed, it becomes impossible to reduce the Proportion to any Certainty.

It is imagined, that about One Eighth Part of the Slaves here are employed in domestic and other Services. The others are Plantation Slaves, and deducting from the latter the aged and infirm, the sick, the pregnant, the young, and the absent, there are seldom more than Two Thirds of the Slaves on a Plantation who contribute to its Cultivation. About One Third of these are what are called Field Negroes, as being the strongest and ablest bodied. The younger perform also some Works in the Field, but less laborious, as weeding, &c. The Cultivation therefore is, One such Field Negro (including the Labour of the others) to One Acre of Canes, and in some Parts of the Country which are more laborious, Two Field Negroes to One Acre of Canes, and One such Negro (including also the Labour of the others of the Second Class) to Three Acres of Cotton.

Every Field Negro is supposed to be able to plant, take care of, and reap, One Acre of Canes, or Four Acres of Cotton. The Production of the Produce depends upon the Goodness of the Crop.

A. N° 50.

Is the Corn, Grass, or Ground Provisions, raised in the Island of Barbadoes, produced from separate Farms, or from Lands annexed to the Plantations respectively, and worked by the Negroes belonging to the said Plantations?

Mr. Brathwaite observed, that there are in general no separate Farms in the Island of Barbadoes, where Corn, Grass, or Ground Provisions, are raised; but they are annexed to the Sugar Plantations, and some Part of the Provisions raised upon the Sugar Plantation itself; and these are cultivated by the Negroes for Account of the Planter, to be distributed to the Negroes, but not by the Negro himself: And to shew the Economy of a Plantation in the Island of Barbadoes, Mr. Brathwaite delivered in the following Particulars of an Estate in Barbadoes, from 1779 to 1786.

31st December 1780.

A.	R.	P.			A.
210	1	1	Cane Land	Old Canes to reap this Year	56
155	2	18	Provision and Waste Land	Young Canes for next Year	46
				Guinea Corn	114
365	3	19		Pigeon Pease	11
				Yams	9
188			Negroes	Eddoes	13
66			Head of Horned Cattle	Potatoes	16
5			Horses	Cassava	3
17			Hogs	Bonivis	34
50			Sheep		
3			Goats		302

Lost this Year Three Negroes and Thirty-eight Head of Cattle, the dreadful Effects of the Hurricane.

31st December 1781.

A.	R.	P.			A.
210	1	1	Cane Land	Old Canes	46
155	2	18	Provision and Waste Land	Young Canes	50
				Second Crop Canes	17
365	3	19		Indian Corn	42
				Guinea Corn	120
195			Negroes	Pigeon Pease	9
64			Head of Horned Cattle	Yams	7
8			Horses	Eddoes	10
15			Hogs	Potatoes	14
55			Sheep	Cassava	2
5			Goats	Bonivis	14
					331

An Increase of Three Negroes this Year, a Decrease of Two Head of Cattle; bought Four Negroes this Year, and One Cow; also Three Horses.

31st

31st December 1782.

A.	R.	P.			A.
210	1	1	Cane Land	Old Canes	50
155	2	18	Provision and Waste Land	Second Crop Canes	18
				Young Canes	54
365	3	19		Indian Corn	30
				Guinea Corn	110
195			Negroes	Pigeon Pease	13
66			Head of Cattle	Yams	9
8			Horses	Eddoes	14
16			Hogs	Potatoes	8
55			Sheep	Cassava	0½
7			Goats	Bonivis	9
					315½

An Increase this Year among the Cattle One Head; bought this Year One Cow.

31st December 1783.

A.	R.	P.			A.
210	1	1	Cane Land	Old Canes	54
155	2	18	Provision and Waste Land	Second Crop Canes	10
				Young Canes	59
365	3	19		Indian Corn	37
				Guinea Corn	100
193			Negroes	Pigeon Pease	13
63			Head of Cattle	Yams	8
8			Horses	Eddoes	11
10			Hogs	Potatoes	11
66			Sheep	Bonivis	10
8			Goats		313

Loft this Year Two Negroes and Nine Head of Cattle; bought this Year Eight Head of Cattle.

31st December 1784.

A.	R.	P.			A.
210	1	1	Cane Land	Old Canes	59
155	2	18	Provision and Waste Land	Young Canes	53
				Second Crop Canes	35
365	3	19		Guinea Corn	67½
				Indian Corn	25
196			Negroes	Pigeon Pease	8
65			Head of Cattle	Yams	15
7			Horses	Eddoes	4
7			Hogs	Potatoes	5
80			Sheep	Bonivis	18
6			Goats	Turmeric	1
					290½

An Increase this Year of Three Negroes; bought this Year Twelve Head of Cattle; loft this Year Eight Head of Cattle, and One Horse.

31st December 1785.

A.	R.	P.		A.
210	1	1	Cane Land	53
155	2	18	Provisions and Waste Land	58
				30
365	3	19		81
				51
194			Negroes	14
57			Head of Cattle	6
14			Horses	5
6			Hogs	4
56			Sheep	24
5			Goats	1
				327

Loft this Year Two Negroes, Five Head of Cattle, and Two Horses; bought this Year Nine Head of Cattle and Nine Horses.

31st December 1786.

A.	R.	P.		A.
210	1	1	Cane Land	58
155	2	18	Provision and Waste Land	49
				30
365	3	19		97
				53
197			Negroes	10
66			Head of Cattle	9
12			Horses	7
4			Hogs	4
55			Sheep	5
4			Goats	1
				323

Loft this Year 2 Negroes, 5 Head of Cattle, and 1 Horse; bought this Year 5 Negroes, and 14 Head of Cattle; also 400 Bushels of Corn; which is all I have bought since the Year 1780.

In the Year 1782, the Whole of the Negroes upon this Estate were inoculated with the Small-pox, and three died.

N. B. From the Number of Acres of Cane Land on this Estate, more Land might be planted with Canes if a Supply of Corn could be depended on. With respect to the Advantages which the Negro derives from raising Garden Provisions, and breeding Hogs and Poultry, Mr. Brathwaite referred to his Answer to a former Question on that Head.

In general produced from the Plantations; but smaller Farms produce some Corn and Provisions also.

Governor Parry.

Corn and Ground Provisions, of which there is a great Variety, are produced on Plantations which have Labour sufficient to plant them; and are also produced on small Farms, or Tenements, or Plantations, let out to poor Persons for their own Use; and are also produced by Persons possessing Farms of their own, and from whom they are generally purchased for the Use of those Plantations which have not Labour of their own sufficient for planting them; and also the necessary Crop.

Governor Parry's further Answer.

In general produced from the Estates; but smaller Plantations or Farms produce Corn and Provisions also.

Council of the Island.

A. N° 51.

What is the Kind of Manure made use of in the Island of Barbadoes?

The Dung of Cattle; chiefly horned Cattle. We have few Horses, as they are now too dear to be purchased. Besides this, we make use of Trash, which is the Straw of the Cane. If we could import Coals at so cheap a Rate as to make use of them in our Boiling-houses and Still-houses, instead of the Mill-trash which we now use, we should apply the latter to the Purpose of Manure; and besides, it would be a Means of lessening the Labour, as I am of opinion the Canes would not then require to be planted every Year.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

Governor Parry.

The Manure is made from Horses, Horned Cattle, Mold, and Cane Trash.

Governor Parry's further Answer.

The Manure which is generally made use of in this Island consists chiefly of the Dung of Cattle, Horses, Hogs and Sheep; together with Trash, green Bushes, and Mold.

Council of the Island.

The Manure is made from Horses, Horned Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Cane Trash, Mold, and the Offals of the Sugar Works.

A. N° 52.

If in general the Planters were to employ Mules and Cattle in carrying out the Manure, would it not be for the Advantage both of the Negroes and the Owners?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

Vide Mr. Brathwaite's Answer, A. N° 40.

Governor Parry.

The Mules are not found so convenient to this Business; and the Negro-labour is better adapted for carrying Manure about the same Fields in which it is raised: but, in order to assist the Negroes, Manure at any Distance, or from the Buildings, is conveyed by Carts drawn by Cattle or Horses.

Governor Parry's further Answer.

From the Mode of cultivating the Cane Plant, it is scarcely practicable to carry out the Manure by Cattle and Mules, the Holes for that Plant being large, deep, and close together: And the Labour of carrying out the Manure over Lands prepared for Cotton, is by no means so difficult for the Slaves as to make the Use of Cattle and Mules for that Purpose a material Object in favour of Slaves, when it is considered also, that their Labour would be nearly as great in loading and unloading the Beasts, and attending them in their several Traverses over the Land.

Council of the Island.

From the Manner in which we are obliged to hole the Land for Canes, it is impossible to throw out the Dung to the Cane-holes in any other Manner than by the Negroes. In order to assist them, Manure at any Distance, or from the Buildings, is conveyed by Carts drawn by Cattle.

A. N° 53.

Upon a Plantation with a given Stock of Negroes, and yielding on an Average a certain annual Quantity of Sugar, what may be supposed to be the nett Income to the Owner, if living on the Island, after deducting the Charge of maintaining and cloathing his Negroes, the Wear and Tear, and other necessary Expences; and what the nett Income to the Owner living in Great Britain?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

No Man can answer this Question with Respect to future Years. With respect to the past, I will make up and lay before the Committee a Statement according to my Opinion. With respect to the Management of an Estate by the Owner resident, or by a Manager when the Owner is absent, it depends upon the comparative Capacity of such Owner and such Manager. But in general it is natural to suppose, that the Presence of the Owner is of great Advantage.

Governor Parry.

This depending entirely on the private Concerns of Individuals, it cannot possibly be ascertained without making a comparative Review of Gentlemen's private Income.

Governor Parry's further Answer.

The Residence of the Owner in this Island, or his Residence in Great Britain, it is conceived, would make little or no Difference in the nett Income of his Plantation, supposing it to be under the same Mode of Management.

Council of the Island.

We do not see any necessary Difference in the nett Income of a Person living in England or the West Indies. This depending entirely on the private Concerns of Individuals, it cannot possibly be ascertained without making a comparative Review of Gentlemen's private Income.

The following Papers being detached Pieces of Evidence referring to the Island of Barbadoes, Parts of which it was difficult to arrange under the foregoing Heads; the Committee have therefore thought proper to insert the same here at Length.

N° 1. Letter of Instruction to Samuel Estwicke Esq. from the Committee of Council in Barbadoes, on the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

N° 2. Letter from Mr. Senhouse to Mr. Granville Sharp, respecting the Advantages arising from the humane Treatment of Slaves in the Island of Barbadoes.

- N^o 3. Extract of a Letter from Governor Parry to the Right Honourable Lord Sydney.
 N^o 4 and 5. Two Petitions inclosed in the above Letter, on the Subject of some Pawns carried from the Coast of Africa by Captain Bibby of the Ship Molly.

N^o 1.

Letter of Instructions to Samuel Estwicke, Esq. from the Committee of Council in Barbadoes, on the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

Barbadoes, Feb. 22, 1788.

SIR,

WE, the Committee appointed to correspond with you, as Agent to the Council, beg leave to call your Attention to a Subject of a very interesting Nature to the commercial Interest of Great Britain, and to the Welfare and Prosperity of this Island. Endeavours we understand are using, and a Bill, we hear, is to be introduced into Parliament, for the Abolition of the African Negro Trade to the British West India Islands. If Success should attend this Measure, this Island must be effectually ruined. To you, who so well know our Situation, and how impossible it is to cultivate our Lands without a regular Supply of Negroes for that Purpose, it will be unnecessary to enlarge on this Subject. You know full well, that Trade, like Rivers, will find its Course; that if this Trade is stopped to the British Islands, it will increase more rapidly to those Islands belonging to France, Spain, and Holland; that while additional Strength is given to those foreign Countries, Great Britain must be most essentially injured in her Commerce, and in her Marine dependent on that Commerce; that while those Countries increase their Sugar and Cotton Trade, ours must dwindle totally to Decay, for want of a Supply of Hands to work the Lands. Thus the Parent State must be injured in proportion to the Sufferings of her Colonies. That the Negroes from natural Causes decrease in this Island, and without a constant Supply would be inadequate to our Purposes, is true. That this Decrease proceeds from severe Usage, is not a Fact. The Negroes in this Island are in general in happier Situations than many of the Poor in Great Britain. In all Countries some Abuses will arise. This may be seen every where: But surely the partial Abuse of a useful and necessary Commerce can never be a sufficient Reason for its Abolition. You know how impracticable it would be to cultivate our Lands with White Vagrants. These would prove only a Banditti of Robbers.

The Council expect from you, Sir, the most forcible Opposition to this pernicious Plan of abolishing the African Trade. Your own good Sense will point out to you the properest Methods to be pursued. It is necessary that Men should be acquainted with the true State of the Case, and that the Delusion of false Representations should be removed. We are, with great Regard,

Sir,

Your faithful and obedient humble Servants,

Henry.
 John Best.
 Jos. Keeling.

N^o 2.

Letter from Mr. Senhouse to Mr. Granville Sharp, dated Barbadoes, February 27, 1788, respecting the Advantages arising from the humane Treatment of Slaves in that Island.

SIR,

Thinking myself called upon, as an Individual, by your interesting Address to the Public concerning the present State of Slavery in the West Indies, I beg leave to communicate to you Two Instances, tending to prove, that if Negro Slaves be treated with Humanity in Situations not peculiarly unhealthy, nor otherwise unfavourable, they will necessarily *increase*.

You may depend that I shall pay the most scrupulous Regard to Truth in stating my Observations. Happy, if, by laying before you a few well attested Facts, I can enlarge your Fund of Information, and thereby enable you to reason with greater Accuracy and Effect upon a Subject so honourable to the Gentlemen concerned, and so truly interesting to the Cause of Humanity.

The First Instance which I shall lay before you, without any further Ceremony, is as follows:

A Noble Earl, whose Name would do honour to this Paper (but which, without his special Permission, I do not think myself at liberty, even upon so laudable an Occasion, to mention), having entrusted to me the Care of his Plantation situated in the windward Part of this Island, I took charge of the same accordingly, and on the 31st December 1774, there were upon it 115 Slaves of all Denominations.

There

There have been purchased since (*i. e.* in the Year 1777) 32 Slaves, which, added to the former Number, make 147.

There are at this Time upon the Plantation of the original Stock, and of those since bought as above-mentioned, together with the Descendants of both, 163; consequently the Increase during the above Period, notwithstanding several Casualties, has been 16.

But it is necessary to observe, that it is probable the Increase would have been still more, had not Five Negroes belonging to the Estate been killed by the Hurricane which happened in this Island in the Year 1780.

The late Manager upon his Lordship's Plantation, as well as the Gentleman who now has the immediate Direction of its Cultivation (and who is deservedly at the Head of his Profession), have both repeatedly assured me, that they believe the Slaves thereon to be the most orderly and tractable Set in the Island, which is another pleasing Consequence of proper Treatment; and now that they are got into so regular a Train, a more rapid future Increase may be reasonably expected.

The last Year the Increase was Three, and the Year 1784 added Eight to the general Stock.

The other Instance which I beg leave to lay before you is, concerning my own Plantation, situated still further to windward than the noble Lord's above mentioned, of which I became Possessor in the Month of July 1774, with 119 Slaves.

There have been purchased since that Time Five Negroes, and Three have been sold, Two therefore must be added to the original 119.

Besides which, in the Year 1784, the Plantation Slaves were increased Twenty-seven, by the Bequest of a Relation, who then died. These several Numbers, taken together, make the Total 148.

There are this Day upon the Estate, of the above Stock and their Descendants, 161; of course the Increase has been Thirteen.

But it must likewise be observed in this Place, that Three were killed by the Hurricane above mentioned: That Three more apparently died in consequence of it, and Five others died by Casualties.

One Hundred and Thirty-eight Slaves belonging to those two Plantations were inoculated in the Year 1781, but one of whom died, and that one was old and infirm.

These Instances, together with some others, of which I have Information from good Authority, although they did not come so immediately under my own personal Observation, have a strong Tendency to prove, that if Negro Slaves be well fed, properly clothed, comfortably lodged, not overworked, and duly taken care of when sick (which I can affirm has been the Case with those above mentioned), the Owner's Humanity will in a few Years be amply rewarded by a valuable Increase in his Property, and will need no further Supply in the Manner now so justly condemned: And I am warranted in this Idea by the uncommon Proportion of fine healthy Children of both Sexes upon these two Plantations (the natural Consequence I presume of so long a Course of proper Treatment), who promise to be more than sufficient amply to stock them both at no very distant Period.

I am of opinion, that the Treatment of Slaves in general in the British West India Islands is greatly altered of late Years for the better: The present is an Age of Liberality, and these unhappy People have in some Degree benefited by the general Improvement in the Manners of Mankind. But it is nevertheless to be apprehended that Humanity, even when aided by so powerful an Auxiliary as Self-interest, too frequently gives way in sordid Minds to Cruelty and Oppression; such Men (for such I fear there are) preferring a present paltry Advantage to a more substantial and honourable future Good.

Your laudable Efforts, terminate where they will, cannot fail of benefiting this unfortunate Race of Men. Even the Inquiry alone (should it unluckily proceed no further) will have, I conceive, desirable Effects: It will naturally bring the Matter home to every Man's Feelings, and, by forcing them to examine more minutely into their own particular Conduct, necessarily improve the good in the Management of their Slaves, and I sincerely hope will make the bad better.

I have the Honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and very humble Servant,

W. Senhouse.

N^o 3.

Extract of Letter from Governor Parry to Lord Sydney, dated Barbadoes, May 13th, 1788, transmitting two Petitions.

TO the African Slave Trade, upon the Coast, I cannot venture to speak, not being sufficiently acquainted with it; but am fearful such monstrous Abuses have crept into it, as to make the Interference of the British Legislature absolutely necessary; and have to lament, that it falls

to my Lot to possess your Lordship with the unpleasing Information contained in the inclosed Petitions, which is fully demonstrative of the shameful Practices carried on in that unnatural Commerce.

I have now to inform your Lordship that the Schooner Gainsborough, mentioned in these Petitions, came to anchor in Carlisle Bay the 27th of last Month, about Eight o'Clock at Night; and the Ship Molly sailed in at Day-break the next Morning, when Gamble, the Master of the Schooner, went on board her, and had a good deal of Conversation with Bibby, the Master of the Molly, respecting the Pawns mentioned in the Petitions; and instead of coming immediately to me, suffered the Ship to sail away at Eight o'Clock, and did not bring the Petitions to me until near Two; and that I believe he would not have done, had he not been obliged to apply for a Permit to pass the Fort; therefore, the only possible Means left me to afford any Relief to the poor distressed Petitioners was, to send after the Ship to Dominica (to which Port I found she was bound), to endeavour to recover the Pawns there, which I have the Pleasure to inform your Lordship has been done, and they are gone back to their enraged Parents in the Schooner Gainsborough, which will, I trust, procure the Release of the miserable Petitioners, who are, I hope, as innocent of the Conduct of Bibby as I am willing to suppose them: But the Behaviour of Gamble was so extraordinary, that I cannot help having my Suspicions; and I was yesterday told that he had private Instructions from the Petitioners not to present the Petitions to me, if Bibby would quietly resign the Pawns; which leads me to believe that there was a general Combination, in these unwarrantable Practices, amongst all the Masters of the Vessels then in Cameroons River.

Your Lordship is perfectly informed of the nefarious Practices of the African Trade, and the cruel Manner in which the greater Number of the Masters treat their Seamen: There is scarcely a Vessel in that Trade that calls at Barbadoes, from which I have not a Complaint made to me, either by the Master or the Seamen, but more frequently (and generally with greater Reason) by the latter, who are often shamefully used; for the African Traders at home, being obliged to send out their Ships very strong handed, as well from the Unhealthiness of the Climate as the Necessity of guarding the Slaves, soon feel the Expence of Seamen's Wages; and as soon as they come amongst these Islands, and all Danger of Insurrection is removed, the Masters quarrel with their Seamen upon the most frivolous Pretences, and turn them on shore upon the first Island they stop at, sometimes with and sometimes without paying them their Wages; and Barbadoes, being the windward Station, has generally a large Proportion of these Men thrown in upon her; and sorry am I to say, that many of these valuable Subjects are, from Sickness, and the dire Necessity of entering into foreign Employ for Maintenance, lost to the British Nation.

The Evil your Lordship will, I am sure, view in the fullest Extent of its Magnitude, and apply a much better Remedy than I have Abilities to recommend: But perhaps some Good might arise, if every Master of a Ship or Vessel was compelled to inroll his Ship's Company at the Custom House of the Port of which he belongs, and from whence he takes his Departure; and obliged upon his Return to account for every individual Deficiency, either by Death, Discharge, Desertion, or otherwise; and if either of these Casualties should happen in any British Colony, to bring a Certificate of it from the Governor or Lieutenant Governor; if in a Foreign Colony, from the Consul, or principal Traders where there is not a Consul.

Your Lordship will, I trust, have the Goodness to pardon me for entering so largely into this Subject, when I assure you that nothing but the Ills that pass daily under my Inspection should have induced me to be so troublesome,

N^o 4. *Petition.*

Quans Town, Cameroons, Africa, 27th Feb. 1788.

To His Excellency the Governor of Barbadoes.

I WILLIAM QUARRIER, Master of the Schooner Gainsborough belonging to Mr. John Fisher, Merchant in Liverpool, and I James Bean, Master of the Ship Hew belonging to Mr. James Mugson, Merchant in London, being on shore in the Execution of our Business, were seized by a Body of armed Men who were in Ambush for that Purpose, who treated us in a most cruel, savage, barbarous Manner, dragged us into one of their inland Towns, and there loaded us with Irons, on account of the unprecedented Behaviour of Capt. Robert Bibby of the Ship Molly, belonging to Messrs. Gregson and Co. Merchants, Liverpool. The King and Traders in Cameroons protest before God and us William Quarrier and James Bean, which we believe to be just, that the said Captain Bibby has carried off Thirty of the King and Traders Sons and Daughters and Relations, which were put on board the said Ship as Pawns; and that the greatest Part of the Slaves and Ivory was paid for their Release, when Captain Bibby absolutely refused their Release when redeemed. The King and Traders further declare, from other bad Treatment they received from Captain Bibby, that they will stop all Trade in the River, and all the Goods in the Factories, and keep us close in Irons till the aforesaid Thirty Pawns are brought back to their Parents in Cameroon River. The King and Traders further declare they will pay any Goods (say Slaves and Ivory) to the said Captain Bibby, or his Merchant's Order, upon the Arrival of their Sons, Daughters,

Daughters, and Relations, in Cameroon River; and we William Quarrier and James Bean have no other Resource for our Lives and Liberty, jointly agree for the Behalf of our Owners Property, to dispatch the Gainsborough, Captain Gamble, to the Island of Barbadoes, where we learn Captain Bibby is to receive his Instructions from his Merchants to what Island to proceed to sell his Negroes. We William Quarrier and James Bean, your most humble Petitioners, do pray your most worthy Excellency to detain, or cause to be detained, the said Ship Molly, Captain Robert Bibby, until the aforesaid Thirty Sons, Daughters, and Relations, are delivered to Captain Gamble of the Schooner Gainsborough, in order that they may be brought back to their Parents, so that the aforesaid Thirty Pawns may be known. The King and Traders have sent with Captain Gamble a Black Man named James Quan, who is well acquainted with the said People that Captain Bibby carried off in a clandestine Manner.

(Signed) William Quarrier.
James Bean.

N^o 5. *Petition.*

To His Excellency the Governor of Barbadoes.

I JAMES M'GAUTY, Master of the Ship Othello belonging to Messrs. Thomas and William Earle, jun. and Co. Merchants in Liverpool; I William Willoughby, Master of the Barque John belonging to Camden and Calvert, Merchants in London; and I Isaac Nixen, Master of the Ship Fisher belonging to John Fisher, Merchant of Liverpool; being on Shore on the 14th of February on the Execution of our Merchants Business, were seized by a Body of the Natives armed, who lay in Ambush on purpose to take us, which they effected, and dragged us up to their Town, where they treated us in a most savage and barbarous Manner, and loaded us with Irons on account of the imprudent Behaviour of Captain Robert Bibby, Master of the Ship Molly belonging to Messrs. Gregson and Co. Merchants of Liverpool, who carried off Thirty Pawns, who were the King and Traders Sons, Daughters, and Relations. The King and Traders declare, that the greatest Part of the Slaves and Ivory was paid to the said Captain Robert Bibby for the Release of their Sons, Daughters, and Relations, who were in pledge on board the Ship Molly when the said Captain Robert Bibby refused releasing them.

And on the 15th Instant the Natives in a tumultuous Manner assembled together, when I James M'Gauty, I William Willoughby, and I Isaac Nixen, were brought before them, when they demanded in the first place the Pawns that were on board our respective Ships, and threatened in a most shocking Manner to put us to Death if we refused; whereby I James M'Gauty for the Preservation of my Life as above, I William Willoughby for the Preservation of mine, were forced to send off Orders to our respective Ships to send the Pawns on Shore, when I James M'Gauty did deliver up Thirty-two Pawns, which were all I had on board for upwards of Eighty Slaves; and I William Willoughby did deliver up Five Pawns, which were all I had for Twenty Slaves or upwards; and the King and Traders further declare that they will not settle this Business, without the Schooner Gainsborough goes in pursuit of Captain Robert Bibby, and brings back their Sons, Daughters, and Relations, &c. to the River Cameroons. I James M'Gauty, sending the Schooner Gainsborough, put off from Time to Time, did on the 18th Instant dispatch the Schooner Union with Five Slaves, and a Letter informing the said Captain Robert Bibby of every Particular, and our unhappy Situation; but not having an Opportunity to have it signed by Isaac Nixen or William Willoughby, I James M'Gauty signed it, and sent it off as aforesaid, that Captain Robert Bibby might not appear ignorant hereafter. We James M'Gauty and William Willoughby having had several Consultations with the Traders concerning making Trade on Shore, and finding we could not possibly in their extravagant Conditions, did consult with Captain Isaac Nixen of the Ship Fisher, to make a joint landing of our several Ships Company, and endeavour to regain our Liberty, which was effected on the 24th about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon: And we James M'Gauty and William Willoughby verily believe that our respective Voyages are entirely ruined, the Natives being determined to make no further Trade with either of us, nor pay the above Debts, until their Sons, Daughters, &c. are returned, and debarring us of Wood, Water, or any Country Provisions; therefore we shall be forced to leave the River immediately, and on that Account we think our Voyages ruined as before. We pray your Excellency to take notice of our Case, and are with great Respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble Servants,

(Signed) James M'Gauty.
William Willoughby.
Isaac Nixen.

Dated on board the Ship Othello at the River Cameroons, Coast of Africa, this First Day of March in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-eight.

The above Extract of a Letter from Governor Parry, together with the Two Petitions, were referred, by Order of the Committee, to your Majesty's Attorney General, who was directed to consider what Steps it might be proper to take towards bringing the Offenders to public Justice.

Antigua. A. N° 1, 2, 3.

A. N° 1.

WHAT is the legal Power which Masters have over their Slaves in each of the British Islands in the West Indies?

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—The Laws of the Island of Antigua, after providing for the Safety of the Lives of Slaves, and guarding their Persons from the Danger of suffering any wanton Cruelties, leave their Masters every other Power over them: First, because Masters having an absolute Property in their Slaves, and therefore the greatest Interest in their Preservation, Health, and Welfare, the Laws suppose them worthy of being intrusted with such a Power. And, in the second Place, because the common Safety of the White Inhabitants, and the very Existence of their Plantations, depend on the Masters having every Authority over their Slaves that is necessary to enforce their implicit Obedience, and keep them under due Subjection on all Occasions.

Messrs. Hutchinson and Burton, joint Agents for the Island, and Dr. Adair.

N. B. The Laws above referred to are, An Act passed in the Island in the Year 1694, viz. N° 89. N° 130, passed in the Year 1702. N° 176, passed in the Year 1723. The last relates to the Trials of Negroes by Jury, passed in

In Antigua the Power which Masters have over their Slaves is not unlimited, as in many Countries, but somewhat resembles the Power which Lords exercised over the Vassals when the Tenure of pure Villanage prevailed. Slaves are Property, and disposable by Will or Deed. Masters have a Power to correct their Slaves; and it is essential to the Relation of Masters and Slaves that such Power should exist; for otherwise the necessary Subordination due from the one to the other could not be kept up. But the Power of Masters does not extend to the taking away of Life or Limb. There is no Law prescribing what Species of Punishment the Master may inflict; but in Practice, the Punishment is generally a Whipping upon the bare Posteriors, not exceeding Thirty-nine Lashes, and frequently within that Number.

Council and Assembly of the Island.

A. N° 2.

What is the Protection granted to Slaves by Law in each of the British Islands?

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—A few Years ago, in case any free Person whatever was convicted of murdering, maiming, or dismembering a Slave, the Law at Antigua inflicted a heavy Fine proportionate to each Offence, and required the Party convicted, in either Case, to be imprisoned until he had paid the Fine adjudged against him, and found sufficient Sureties for his good Behaviour. But it has been suggested, that by a Law since enacted in that Island, the Crime of murdering a Slave has been made punishable with Death; but for the Certainty of this Fact I beg leave to refer to the Answers to be received from the Island. In all other Respects the Slave derives his Protection from his Master, who has his Remedy at Law for any Injury or Abuse his Slave may receive from the Hands of another Person.

Messrs. Hutchinson and Burton, joint Agents for the Island, and Dr. Adair.

By an Act of the Legislature of Antigua in 1723—If any Free Person shall wilfully kill a Slave belonging to himself or another, such Person shall be prosecuted at the Sessions by Indictment, and fined in a Sum not exceeding Three Hundred Pounds, nor less than One Hundred Pounds, and be imprisoned until he pays his Fine. And, in case of dismembering, the Offender shall be fined in a Sum not exceeding One Hundred Pounds, nor less than Twenty. Thus far the Act.

Council and Assembly of the Island.

If the Slave is beaten, the Master has a Right to recover Damages in an Action on the Case; and the Offender may be bound over to the Sessions, and prosecuted by Information or Indictment. If a Master inflicts a cruel and wanton Punishment upon his Slave, it is apprehended the Common Law affords Redress by Information or Indictment; and there is no colonial Law to prevent such Proceeding.

A. N° 3.

For what Offences are Slaves subject to their Masters Correction; for what are they amenable to the established Jurisdiction of the Island, and in what Manner are they tried?

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—A Slave is subject to his Master's Correction for all Offences of a private Nature; but for a Trespass, and such Offences as are criminal, or against the King's Peace, the Law requires public Satisfaction; and the Offender may be taken out of his Master's Possession, and tried for the same at Antigua, either by One or more Magistrates, One to be of the Quorum only; or by Three Magistrates and Six Freeholders or Housekeepers, according to the Nature of the

Messrs. Hutchinson and Burton, joint Agents for the Island, and Dr. Adair.

the Offence. And in case of Conviction for any capital Crime, and being sentenced to die, the Law, in order to take away the Inducement a Master would otherwise have to conceal and screen his Slave from condign Punishment, entitles the Master, after Execution, to a certain Sum, to be paid out of the Treasury of the Colony, as an Equivalent for the Loss of such Slave.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

There is no Law which declares the Offences for which Slaves may be subject to their Masters Correction; but Humanity and Self-interest concur in dictating to the Master not to correct his Slaves where no Offence has been committed to merit Punishment.

There have been several Laws made whereby Slaves have become amenable to an established Jurisdiction in this Island.

By an Act made in 1694, it is enacted, "That upon Complaint made to any Justice within this Island, of any heinous or grievous Crime, or felonious Act or Acts, committed by any Slave or Slaves, the said Justice shall associate himself to another Justice (One of which Justices being of the Quorum), and they shall try the Offenders. If the Justices, upon hearing the Matter, shall adjudge the Criminal or Criminals guilty of the Offence complained of, then the Justices shall give Sentence of Death, or such other Punishment as the Crime deserveth: And if the Crime committed shall not deserve Death, they shall condemn or adjudge the Criminal or Criminals to the Party or Parties injured, after receiving such corporal Punishment as the Justices shall appoint, unless the Owners shall pay to the Party injured such Sum or Sums of Money, at such Time or Times as the Justices shall appoint." But Humanity and Self-interest concur in dictating to the Master not to correct where there is no Offence to merit a Punishment.

By an Act made in 1602, it is enacted, "That if any sturdy Slave shall impudently strike or oppose any White Person, any Justice, upon Complaint or Proof made, shall order a Constable to cause such Slave to be publicly whipped at their Discretion. And if such White Person be any way hurt, wounded, or disfigured by any Slave's Resistance, such offending Slave or Slaves shall have their Nose slit, or any Member cut off, or be punished with Death, at the Discretion of the Justices: Always excepting, that such Slave do not the same by his or her Owner or Master's Order, or in Defence of his or her Person or Goods."

By an Act made in 1723, it is enacted, "That if any Slave or Slaves shall be guilty of any enormous Crime, whereby the Life of any White Person shall be endangered or attempted, or any Dwelling-house or Our-house belonging to any White Person shall be burnt, or attempted to be burnt, such Slave or Slaves, and his and their Accessories, Concealers, or Abettors, being Slaves, shall be adjudged Felons, and suffer Death. And by the said Act, if any Slave shall conceal or harbour a runaway Slave knowingly, or if any Slave shall be taken fighting, or if any Slave shall draw a Knife upon another, the Offender shall be publicly whipped by Order of a Justice of the Peace; and if any Negroes, being of the Age of Sixteen, shall run away in a Gang or Number, amounting to Ten, or upwards, from any One Plantation to which such Slaves shall belong, and shall continue runaway for Ten Days or more, then One of the said Negroes, such as the Justices shall think the greatest Offender, shall suffer Death as a Felon."

By an Act of the Legislature passed in 1784,

If a Slave commits any heinous or felonious Crime, he is to be tried by a Court consisting of Two Justices of the Peace (One being of the Quorum), and a Jury of Six White Inhabitants. If the Slave is found guilty by the Jury, the Justices pronounce Sentence of Death, or other Punishment, according to the Nature of the Offence. If Sentence of Death is pronounced, the Execution is not to take place until Four Days after; and the Justices are required, under a Penalty, to give notice of such Sentence to the Person in chief Command in the Island within Thirty-six Hours after passing thereof: But if the Offence of which the Slave is convicted doth not merit the Punishment of Death, then the Justices are empowered to inflict a corporal Punishment at such Time and in such Place as they shall think proper. The Evidence of One Slave against another is admitted, but not against a Free Person.

There are frequent Instances of Slaves convicted of capital Offences being pardoned upon the Recommendation of Justices and Juries, who in all Cases have discovered a Disposition inclinable to Mercy.

The Justices, in adjudging capital Punishments upon Slaves convicted, govern themselves either by colonial Laws, or by the Laws of England, as they may apply.

The corporal Punishment inflicted by Magistrates is generally a public Whipping; the Number of Stripes seldom exceed Thirty-nine Lashes, and is frequently confined within that Number. No Instance within Memory can be produced of a public Whipping being immoderate.

A. N° 4.

To what Penalties are Masters, or those who act under them, subject if they transgress the Laws made for the Protection of Negro Slaves, or in any Respect exercise Acts of Cruelty towards them; and to what Courts are they in such Cases amenable?

Messrs. Hut-
chinson and
Burton, joint
Agents for
the Island,
and Dr. A-
dair.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—As well Masters as those who act under them, being subject to the Punishments before stated, for the Crime of murdering, maiming, or dismembering a Slave, are amenable for the same in the Courts of Grand Sessions, and must be indicted and tried, as near as may be, according to the Forms of proceeding in England to criminal Causes.

Does it frequently happen, that Masters, or their Managers under them, either in the Manner of correcting the Slave, or otherwise, kill or maim them?

Dr. ADAIR does not recollect in all his Experience any Instance in which he can impute the Death or Maiming of a Slave to the Severity of the Punishment inflicted on them; except in One Case, about Nine or Ten Years ago, when the Master was tried. In consequence of which, some Time after, a Law was proposed in the Assembly for making the Killing of a Slave capital.

For an Answer to this Question we refer to the Three foregoing.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

A. N° 5.

Are Negro Slaves fed at their Masters Expence, or by their own Labour; and when fed by their Masters, with what are they fed, and in what Quantity?

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—Slaves are fed at their Masters Expence, and the Food usually allowed them is Ground Provisions and Corn, with a Proportion of dried or salt Fish, or salt Pork; but the Quantity depends so much on the Regulations of different Plantations, and on the State of Ground Provisions, that it is not easy to ascertain it; and in case of Droughts, and a Scarcity of Corn, the Expence of feeding the Slaves is very heavy on the Planters.

Messrs. Hutchinson and
Burton, joint
Agents for
the Island,
and Dr. Adair.

Negro Slaves are universally fed in this Island at their Masters Expence with Indian Corn, Beans, Rice, Flour, Yams and Potatoes; they have likewise a Number of salted Herrings, or salted Fish, with a Quantity of dried Salt allowed them. The Quantity of Grain to each Negro is from Eight to Twelve Pints, and of Yams or Potatoes from Twenty-five to Thirty per Week. Independent of the above weekly Allowance, they have Permission granted them to raise every Kind of Poultry, as well as some few Hogs and Goats; there is likewise assigned over to each of the Negroes so full grown as to be capable of cultivating it, a Piece or Parcel of Ground, which they plant with Roots and various Kinds of Vegetables. There is likewise a Provision made for them of salted Beef or Pork, with a certain Quantity of Yams or Flour, during the Christmas Holidays; and if a Negro appears poor or sickly, he is ordered additional Nourishment from his Master's Kitchen.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

A. N° 6.

How are Negro Slaves clothed, lodged, and secured against the Inclemency of the Season? State the Law and the Practice.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—Slaves are allowed every Year a Blanket, and a Quantity of Osnaburghs and coarse Woollens for making themselves Clothing, little Clothing being thought requisite in a West India Climate; and they are always lodged and secured against the Inclemency of the Season in very comfortable Houses; and if there are any that are not so, it must be their own Faults, they having the Means almost at hand for putting them into such a State. Provision for Slaves in these Respects is regulated by Practice only.

Messrs. Hutchinson and
Burton, joint
Agents for
the Island,
and Dr. Adair.

Do you conceive that the Allotment of Clothing given to the Negroes is sufficient for Persons in their Situation, in that Climate?

Dr. ADAIR.—In general, it is sufficient to preserve them from the Inclemency of the Season; but I think there are some Instances in which the Masters are too sparing. The Negroes are very careless of their Clothing, and frequently sell their Blankets.

Stone and Wooden Buildings, thatched, are erected at their Masters Expence for their Benefit, which effectually secure them from the Inclemency of the Weather, their Owners taking care, as well from Policy as Humanity, that their Houses are kept clean, airy, and in tenantable Order and Repair. In damp and low Situations, they are clothed with Woollen Clothes; and in dry Situations, with a lighter Stuff called Osnaburghs. Such is the Practice. No Laws have ever been passed in this Island for enforcing due Care of the Slaves; as, from the Humanity exercised towards them by their Owners, it has never been found necessary to pass a Law for that Purpose.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

A. N° 7.

What is the annual Expence of the Maintenance of a Negro Man, Woman, and Child, at different Ages, respectively?

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—I am unable to answer this Head of Inquiry.

Messrs. Hutchinson and
Burton, joint
Agents for
the Island,
and Dr. Adair.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

This Expence must be different in the different Islands; and it is certain that it is different on different Estates in this Island; and it very often depends upon the Importation or Scarcity of the Articles of Food, and not less frequently on the Weather in general. The average Maintenance of a Slave for Food and Clothing, in Health and Sicknefs, cannot be estimated at less than 4 l. Sterling *per Annum*.

A. N^o 8.

Are many Negroes usually let out to hire; in what Numbers, and on what Conditions?

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chinson and
Burton, joint
Agents for
the Island,
and Dr. A-
dair.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—Slaves let out to hire, of which there are many employed in that Way, are either Field or Domestic Negroes, or such as are Artificers, &c.; and the Conditions of their Hire depend on the Value of their Labour, many of the Women being either good Cooks, Nurses, Sempstresses, and the Men good Grooms, Footmen, Boilers, or skilful in the Trades of Cooper, Carpenter, Mason, Blacksmith, and the like; and the common Field Negroes earn from Five to Eight Pounds, and the other Classes from Eight to Twenty Pounds Sterling *per Annum*.

Council and
Assembly of
of the Island.

As it is presumed that this Question means only such Slaves as are let out for the Cultivation of the Lands, the Answer will be principally confined to them. There are many Slaves let out to hire in various Numbers, and on various Conditions, and for Periods of Time constantly varying. Some are hired by the Day, some by the Acre of Land, and some upon Leases for Terms of Years, either by the Head, or at so much *per Cent.* on the appraised Value, when the Lease commences. For those by the Day Thirteen-pence Halfpenny Sterling, or thereabouts, is paid for each Slave, and the Proprietors subsist them. For those by the Acre from Three to Four Pounds Sterling *per Acre* is paid, according as the Soil may be more or less laborious; and in that Case also, they are subsisted by the Proprietor. For Slaves leased for a Term, from Ten to Twelve *per Cent per Annum* on the appraised Value is usually paid, and the Lessee bears all Charges and Expences; and it is most commonly stipulated in the Lease, that if, at the Expiration thereof, the then appraised Value should exceed the original Appraisement, the Proprietor shall pay the Difference, and so *vice versa*, in case the Second Appraisement should be short of the first; which last Covenant, while it ensures to the Lessor his Capital, at the same Time effectually protects the Slaves from ill Treatment, and makes it the Interest of the Lessee to take such Care of them, during the Lease, as will keep them in Health and Vigour, and promote an Increase by Births; and that the Effects intended by that Covenant are usually produced, is very apparent from the Balance of Reappraisements rarely falling otherwise than against the original Proprietors. Other Slaves of various Trades and Occupations are hired out by the Month or Year, at such Sums as their Services deserve, and remain during the Term at the Risk of the Proprietor, but subsisted by the Person who hired them.

A. N^o 9.

Are any Days, or Hours in Days, set apart in which the Slaves may labour for themselves? State the Law and the Practice.

Messrs. Hut-
chinson and
Burton, joint
Agents for
the Island,
and Dr. A-
dair.
Vide Act N^o
176.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—Slaves are always allowed several Hours in every working Day for their Relaxation, and Masters are obliged *by Law* to allow them also Three Holidays at Christmas, which they spend in great Mirth and Conviviality (a Season when, in many of the Islands, it is judged necessary, on that Account, to enforce Martial Law), and some Masters set apart for them Saturdays, but none exact from them any Labour on Sundays; all which Times of Recreation and Leisure they employ in a Manner most agreeable to themselves.

Mr. Hutchinson delivered in to the Committee the following Journals and daily Remarks on the Employment of Negro Slaves, upon a Plantation in the Island of Antigua, for the Months of September, October, and December 1787.

DAILY REMARKS.

	In the Field.	Jobs.	Hospital.	Yas.	Gras Gang.	Watches and Stock Keepers	Domestics.	Children and Invalids.	Runaways.		DAILY REMARKS.	Weather.
Saturday	1	80	39	20	5	15	16	8	43	1	Great Gang continued holding A. M.—All Hands in their Gardens P. M.	Fair
Sunday	2									1	All Hands in their Gardens	Showery
Monday	3	83	39	17	5	15	16	8	43	1	Continued holding—small Gang weeding—Mules carrying Dung	Fair
Tuesday	4	84	39	16	5	15	16	8	43	1	Continued Ditto	Showery
Wednesday	5	79	39	21	5	15	16	8	43	1	Continued Ditto	Ditto
Thursday	6	79	39	21	5	15	16	8	43	1	Continued Ditto	Ditto
Friday	7	79	39	21	5	15	16	8	43	1	Continued Ditto	Ditto
Saturday	8	79	39	20	6	15	16	8	43	1	Finished poling A. M.—Mending Roads P. M.—Ditto	Fair
Sunday	9									1	All Hands in their Gardens	Fair
Monday	10	78	39	21	6	15	16	18	43	1	Great Gang mending Roads A. M.—All Hands in their Gardens P. M.	Ditto
Tuesday	11	78	39	21	6	15	16	18	43	1	All Hands weeding Canes next Pasture—Mules carrying Dung	Ditto
Wednesday	12	78	39	21	6	15	16	18	43	1	Continued Ditto	Ditto
Thursday	13	78	39	21	6	15	16	18	43	1	Continued Ditto	Ditto
Friday	14	78	39	21	6	15	16	18	43	1	All Hands trafficking and moulding the Penns—Very rainy Weather—Mules stopped	Rain
Saturday	15	78	39	21	6	15	16	18	43	1	All Hands weeding	Ditto
Sunday	16									1	All Hands in their Gardens	Ditto
Monday	17	75	39	24	6	15	16	8	43	1	Weeding with great and small Gang joined—Sickly owing to the Weather	Ditto
Tuesday	18	74	39	25	6	15	16	8	43	1	Continued Ditto—Mules carrying Dung	Fair
Wednesday	19	74	39	25	6	15	16	8	43	1	Mending private Roads—Ditto	Ditto
Thursday	20	73	39	26	6	15	16	8	43	1	Continued Ditto—All Hands in their Gardens P. M.—Ditto	Ditto
Friday	21	76	39	23	6	15	16	8	43	1	Continued Ditto—Mules carrying Dung	Ditto
Saturday	22	76	39	23	6	15	16	8	43	1	Continued Ditto	Showery
Sunday	23									1	All Hands in their Gardens	Ditto
Monday	24	85	39	15	6	15	16	8	43	1	All Hands weeding Canes—Mules carrying Dung	Showery
Tuesday	25	83	39	17	6	15	16	8	43	1	Trafficking and moulding Cattle Penns	Ditto
Wednesday	26	84	39	16	6	15	16	8	43	1	All Hands weeding	Fair
Thursday	27	83	39	17	6	15	16	8	43	1	All Hands weeding	Ditto
Friday	28	81	39	19	6	15	16	8	43	1	Continued Ditto—All Hands in their Gardens P. M.—R.	Rainy
Saturday	29	78	39	22	6	15	16	8	43	1	Continued Ditto	Ditto
Sunday	30									1	All Hands in their Gardens	Fair

JOURNAL, October 1787.

DAILY REMARKS.

	In the Field.	Jobs.	Hospital.	Yaws.	Grass Gang.	Watches and Stock Keepers.	Domestics.	Children and Invalids.	Runaways.		Weather.
Monday	174	50	15	6	15	16	8	43		Eleven Negroes sent to the King's Works to pay off Arrears; the rest weeding. Mules carrying Dung	Fair
Tuesday	274	50	15	6	15	16	8	43		Ditto continued—rest continued weeding. Carpenters and Ten others cutting Wood for Bagals Houle	Showery
Wednesday	372	50	17	6	15	16	8	43		Ditto Mules carrying Dung	Fair
Thursday	472	50	17	6	15	16	8	43		Ditto Mules carrying Dung	Ditto
Friday	570	50	19	6	15	16	8	43		Ditto continued A. M.—All Hands in their Gardens P. M.	Ditto
Saturday	670	50	19	6	15	16	8	43		Ditto continued—Ten with Carpenters—rest weeding Canes	Ditto
Sunday	7	50	19	6	15	16	8	43		A. M. Traffing and moulding Penns—weeding P. M.—Mules carrying Dung	Ditto
Monday	872	50	17	6	15	16	8	43		All Hands in their Gardens	Showery
Tuesday	969	50	20	6	15	16	8	43		Eleven Negroes continued at King's Works, Ten with Carpenters, rest weeding, and Mules carrying Dung	Ditto
Wednesday	1069	50	20	6	15	16	8	43		Ditto continued—traffing and moulding Penns P. M.	Fair
Thursday	1168	50	19	6	15	16	8	43		Traffing and moulding lower Penn A. M.—weeding P. M.	Showery
Friday	1268	50	19	6	15	16	8	43		Continued weeding A. M.—All Hands in their Gardens	Ditto
Saturday	1368	50	19	6	15	16	8	43		Continued Ditto all Day—Carpenters continued—Mafons hanging Boiler—Two Mules carrying Sand	Ditto
Sunday	14	50	19	6	15	16	8	43		Continued Ditto	
Monday	1580	40	19	6	15	16	8	43		All Hands in their Gardens	Showers at Night
Tuesday	1678	40	19	6	15	16	8	43	2	Difcontinued the Eleven Negroes that were on the Works. Began dunging and cross-poling—Mules carrying Dung	Ditto
Wednesday	1778	40	19	6	15	16	8	43	2	Dunging and cross-poling	
Thursday	1868	49	22	6	15	16	8	43		Continued Ditto A. M.—Carpenters and Mafons continued trafficking Penn P. M.	
Friday	1968	49	22	6	15	16	8	43		Continued Ditto A. M.—Traffing and moulding Penns P. M.	
Saturday	2068	49	22	6	15	16	8	43		All Hands dunging and cross-poling—Mules carrying Dung	
Sunday	21	49	22	6	15	16	8	43		Continued Ditto	
Monday	2274	36	25	10	15	16	8	43		All Hands in their Gardens	Fair
Tuesday	2372	38	25	10	15	16	8	43		One per Cent. in addition to public Works—Continued cross-poling and dunging—Mules carrying Dung	Ditto
Wednesday	2473	38	24	10	15	16	8	43		Continued cross-poling and dunging—Carpenters building Bagals Houle	Fair
Thursday	2572	38	24	10	15	16	8	43	1	Continued ditto—and finished throwing out Dung—Carpenters Ditto	Ditto
Friday	2672	38	24	10	15	16	8	43	1	Continued Ditto in the Morning—afterwards all Hands in their Gardens	Showery
Saturday	2772	38	24	10	15	16	8	43	1	All Hands carrying out Dung from the Mule Penn—Mules carrying out Dung	Fair
Sunday	28	38	24	10	15	16	8	43	1	Continued Ditto—Carpenters finished the Bagals Houle	Ditto
Monday	2970	38	26	10	15	16	8	43		All Hands in their Gardens	Ditto
Tuesday	3070	38	26	10	15	16	8	43	1	Making Dung in the Forenoon—P. M. trafficking Penns—Mules carrying Dung	Fair
Wednesday	3170	38	26	10	15	16	8	43	1	Mending and making a Road for carrying Dung	Ditto
										Began planting—Carpenters mending Carts	Ditto

DAILY REMARKS.										Weather.
	In the Field.	Jobs.	Hospital.	Yaws.	Grafs Gang.	Watches and Stock Keepers.	Domestics.	Children and Invalids.	Runaways.	
Saturday	1	65	44	28	5	13	20	8	43	Fair
Sunday	2									Ditto
Monday	3	68	44	26	5	13	20	8	43	Dry
Tuesday	4	66	44	27	5	13	20	8	43	Ditto
Wednesday	5	66	44	27	5	13	20	8	43	Ditto
Thursday	6	66	44	27	5	13	20	8	43	Ditto
Friday	7	66	44	27	5	13	20	8	43	Ditto
Saturday	8	68	44	25	5	13	20	8	43	Rain
Sunday	9									Fair
Monday	10	69	44	24	5	13	20	8	43	Very rainy
Tuesday	11	68	44	25	5	13	20	8	43	Showery
Wednesday	12	68	44	25	5	13	20	8	43	Fair
Thursday	13	68	44	25	5	13	20	8	43	Ditto
Friday	14	68	44	25	5	13	20	8	43	Ditto
Saturday	15	68	44	25	5	13	20	8	43	Ditto
Sunday	16									Showery
Monday	17	66	44	27	5	13	20	8	43	Ditto
Tuesday	18	66	44	27	5	13	20	8	43	Ditto
Wednesday	19	62	48	27	5	13	20	8	44	Ditto
Thursday	20	62	48	27	5	13	20	8	44	Fair
Friday	21	62	48	27	5	13	20	8	44	Ditto
Saturday	22	62	48	27	5	13	20	8	44	Ditto
Sunday	23									Ditto
Monday	24	74	38	25	5	13	20	8	44	Ditto
Tuesday	25									Ditto
Wednesday	26									Ditto
Thursday	27	64	48	25	5	13	20	8	44	Ditto
Friday	28	67	48	25	5	13	20	8	44	Ditto
Saturday	29	6	48	22	5	13	20	8	44	Ditto
Sunday	30									Ditto
Monday	31	67	48	22	5	13	20	8	44	Ditto

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

In all Plantations the Slaves are allowed a proper Time, not less than Half an Hour in the Morning, for eating their Breakfast; Two and sometimes Three Hours at Noon; and after Six in the Evening, the rest of the Day; and these Hours are applied in the Manner most agreeable to themselves: Besides, they are frequently indulged, in the course of the Week, with Half a Day to look after their Stock, cultivate their Ground, and reap in its Produce. Exclusive of the above, the Sabbath Day is allowed them, which they spend in Acts of Devotion, or otherwise, as suits their Inclinations; and, at Christmas, Three Days Holidays, which are appropriated to Merriment and to Festivity. These Indulgences are all, except the last, the Consequences of Humanity and good Policy. The Christmas Holidays are fixed by Law.

A. N° 10.

Have Slaves any Portions of Land assigned them for the Purpose of cultivating them for their own Use?—State the Law and the Practice.

Messrs. Hutchinson and
Burton, joint
Agents for
the Island,
and Dr. Adair.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—Every Planter assigns each Slave and Family a Portion of Land, on which they raise Ground Provisions, Poultry, Hogs, and Goats; and by their Industry in this Respect the public Markets are generally supplied with these Articles in sufficient Plenty: Besides which they have the Means of daily earning something by the Burthens of Grass and Faggots they collect and pick up in the Fields. This Regulation for the Encouragement of Slaves is founded on Practice only.

What Right has the Negro Slave in any Property acquired by him?

By uniform Consent and Practice he is understood to have complete Property therein.

Dr. ADAIR recollects but One Instance in which this Right was invaded by a Master, and it was fatal to him; he was shot by his Slaves, and the Reason assigned by them for this Murder was, that he often took their Poultry without paying for it: Their Property is generally as sacred as if it was secured by the most positive Laws; and though there are no express Laws for that Purpose, the Right is implied in many of them. The Masters encourage Industry in these Respects, as it attaches the Slaves more to the Plantation, and saves them a Part of the Expence of maintaining them.

Does it often happen that a Negro acquires and possesses considerable Property?

Land and Slaves they cannot possess; but other Property they often do acquire and possess; by a verbal Will, which is never disputed, they are allowed to dispose of it to their Families.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

In many Plantations a Piece of Land, though never the best, seldom the worst, is set apart for this Purpose, the Size of it depending upon the Number of Slaves annexed to the Estate, and it remains in their Occupation during the Will of the Proprietor. In other Plantations the Negro Ground, as it is called, is never changed; so that a Slave being in Possession of a valuable Tract of Ground may at his Death bequeath to his Son or Friend (provided such Son or Friend is a Slave of his Master) and no other Slave; nor can any other Person whatsoever molest him in the Possession, unless his Master chooses to dispossess him of it.

A. N° 11.

Are Negro Slaves subject to any peculiar Diseases, to which White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not subject? and if they are so subject, assign the Causes.

Messrs. Hutchinson and
Burton, joint
Agents for
the Island,
and Dr. Adair.

Mr. HUTCHINSON—New Negroes are more peculiarly subject to some Diseases, such as the Guinea Worm, and the Yaws, which they bring in their Blood from the Coast of Africa, and to which White Inhabitants are not subject.

Dr. ADAIR observed upon this Answer, that though the Yaws is a Disease originally imported from Africa, it is become an endemic Disease in the Island, and sometimes affects White People.

Mr. BURTON having consulted Dr. Adair respecting peculiar Diseases to which Negroes in the West Indies are subject, and having received an Answer in writing, the same was as follows:

Dr. Adair.

Before Dr. M. Adair enters upon the Consideration of the Queries transmitted to him by Mr. Burton, he begs leave to offer some preliminary Observations, not suggested by Ostentation or Arrogance, but merely to enable the Right Honourable Board, by whom the Queries were proposed, to determine concerning the Credibility of his Testimony, and the Competency of his Judgment, with regard to the Facts he advances, and the Opinions he forms, respecting the Subject of those Queries.

That he has not obtruded himself on this Occasion, or officiously interfered on the Subject of the Slave Trade, unpopular and invidious as it is generally deemed, is well known to Mr. Burton, for he has only yielded to repeated and urgent Solicitations; but having undertaken the Task, he will perform it with a Degree of Candour and Impartiality, which could not be exceeded were it to be sanctioned by the most sacred Obligation.

In answering the Queries, he confines himself to the personal Knowledge he acquired, during a Residence at different Periods of Twenty Years at Antigua, where, in his professional Capacity, he had daily Opportunities of observing the Treatment and Condition of the Slaves; and as a Judge of the Supreme Court, occasion to remark the Degree of Protection afforded them by the Laws of the Colony.

It is well known in that Colony, that not only by private Suggestions, but by occasional Publications, he endeavoured to point out such Circumstances as might render the Condition of Slaves more easy and comfortable, and he flatters himself his Efforts were not unavailing.

His Interest cannot be affected by any Determination of the Legislature, with respect to the Abolition or Regulation of the Slave Trade; for though he was formerly Proprietor of many Slaves, he has not for some Years been possessed of any Property of that Kind; and with much Satisfaction he reflects that in the Transfer of his Property, he procured for his quondam Servants the Protection of a humane and indulgent Master.

As some of the Queries are complicated, he found it necessary to subdivide them.

As several of the Queries allude to the relative Condition of the Free Negroes and the Slaves, it may be proper to remark, that in Antigua the Proportion of the former, whether born free, or who have obtained Freedom by Indulgence or by Purchase, is so small, that no decisive Estimate can be formed of the superior Advantages derived from that Circumstance over a State of Slavery.

But so far as a limited Analogy may tend to establish a general Axiom, several of those People emancipated by Dr. Adair and others, instead of deriving Benefit from their new Situation, became indolent and worthless, being often detected either in harbouring the runaway Slaves, and employing them in their own Service, or in giving them Encouragement to rob their Masters, by becoming the Receivers of stolen Goods; and yet those People had, by unremitting Industry, accumulated the Price of their Freedom.

Dr. Adair is inclined to believe therefore, that the emancipated Negroes do not enjoy any solid Advantages over well-disposed and industrious Slaves.

Are the Negroes subject to any peculiar Diseases to which White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not subject? and if they are so subject, assign the Causes.

Slaves may be divided into the Domestic, the Mechanic, and the Labourer: The Two former are not more unhealthy than the White Inhabitants; nor are the latter subject to any peculiar Disease, derived from their Occupation; though by labouring during Nine Hours, exposed to the Rays of the Sun, but much more by other Circumstances to be considered hereafter, they are more subject to endemic Diseases than the other Slaves, but much less so than Seamen, Soldiers, or other White Persons on their first Arrival in that Climate, owing to the Constitutions of the latter not being assimilated to the Climate; and therefore a much greater Proportion of them fall Victims to the endemic Diseases.

Hence it may be inferred, that the Mortality in that Climate is not so much the Result of Labour as of Situation, for the Occupation *even* of a Field Slave is not so severe as that of a Day-labourer in this Country.

Other Circumstances, more than mere Labour, seem to injure the Healths of this Description of Slaves:

1st, Their sudden Transition from Labour to the almost sedentary Employment of collecting Grass for the Plantation Horses; during which Time, and by being unnecessarily detained afterwards, for the Purpose of being mustered, they are exposed to the noxious Night Dews.

2d, Their frequent Migrations after Work to other Plantations, often very distant, for the Purpose either of merry-making, or of visiting their Husbands or Wives, so that the greatest Part of the Night is often consumed in travelling from and to their Masters Estates.

3d, The Scantiness, and sometimes the bad Quality of their Foods; for though industrious Slaves have generally so many other Resources, as (independent of their weekly Allowance) to procure them not only the Necessaries, but even (to them) the Luxuries of Life; yet it too frequently happens, that in the Distribution of Provisions, a proper Distinction is not made between them and the indolent and thriftless; so that the latter by their Improvidence are rendered worthless and even noxious by Habits of Depredation.

But in barren Soils, and during long Droughts, when the Grounds allotted to each Slave are not productive, even the industrious Slave may suffer when a proper Compensation is not made by an Increase of the weekly Allowance, and by giving them Foods nutritive and invigorating in proportion to their Labour.

Though this Distress may undoubtedly sometimes be owing to Inattention or ill-judged Parsimony, yet it more frequently proceeds from real Inability to apply an adequate Remedy from the Scarcity or bad Quality of imported Provision.

During Dr. Adair's last Residence in Antigua from 1777 to 1783, a Series of dry Weather having almost totally suppressed the Growth of the indigenous Vegetables, the Supplies from the Mother Country being precarious, the Quality of the Provision imported from thence being sometimes bad, and our Intercourse with the Northern Colonies being interrupted; these concurring Circumstances probably produced, but certainly exasperated, a very severe and fatal Epidemic which prevailed at that Period.

Though

Though these local accidental Evils might perhaps in some Instances have been alleviated by due Attention and Foresight, yet it was totally impossible to obviate them intirely, the concurring Causes being inevitable.

Under the Influence of these Causes, Antigua, and (Dr. Adair believes) other of the British Islands, sustained an immense Loss of Slaves during the American War; and such hereafter may be their Fate, if during a Series of dry Seasons their Supplies of Provision from the Northern Colonies should be irregular, scanty, or intercepted.

What Care is taken of the Slaves in Sicknes? Are there any Laws or Regulations for that Purpose? What Provision is made for them when old, or disabled?

1st, A medical Man is employed to prescribe for the Sick, and One or more aged female Slaves to attend them.

There are no Laws or Regulations for this Purpose; nor is it likely any Laws could be framed to enforce the Performance of this and similar Duties with due Effect, should the Master resist the united Motives of Humanity and Self-interest.

2d, When the Proprietor resides upon the Plantation, his Interest must (independent of other Motives) be a powerful Incentive to attend to, and supply the Wants of his sick Slaves. It is probable, however, that in the Absence of the Master, the Manager may not always be sufficiently attentive to this very essential Part of his Duty; but if the medical Man interferes, as he ought, no very gross Neglects or Abuses in this respect can be committed: And Dr. Adair verily believes, that the sick Slaves in general enjoy more Comforts, and better Accommodations than the indigent Sick in any Country in Europe. But it is not in this respect only, that the medical Man may be of essential Service; knowing professionally, as he ought, "*Quid natura faciat, aut ferat*," he is peculiarly qualified to point out the Quantity and Quality of the Nourishment necessary for the Slaves even in Health, according to the Nature of the Seasons and the Degree of their Labour.

3d, Dr. Adair believes there is a Law to oblige the Proprietor to provide for his aged and disabled Slaves, to prevent their being a Burthen to the Public; because in the only Instance he recollects, the Evil was remedied by the Interposition of a Magistrate. He suspects, however, that the weekly Allowance allotted them from the Plantation, may often be scanty, though this Deficiency is, he believes, made up by the Kindness of their Relatives; at least he does not recollect an Instance of any Slave of this Description being exposed to want.

What is the general Period of their Lives? Is it of equal Duration with that of White Inhabitants, or Free Negroes?

1st, The Age of Negroes cannot be ascertained; but so far as Appearances may be relied on, a considerable Proportion of the Slaves seem to attain old Age.

2d, Hot Climates do not seem to be favourable to Longevity; but this Circumstance affects the White Inhabitants and Free Negroes equally with the Slaves; nor does Dr. Adair, so far as his Recollection serves him, believe that the Labour of the latter tends to abridge the Term of their Lives in any considerable Degree.

Can any Causes be assigned which impede the natural Increase of Negro Slaves?

Several Causes may be assigned.

1st, The enervating Heat of the Climate, which disposes to Abortion.

2d, The Practice of Polygamy.

3d, The Incontinence of the Female Slaves. The very early, premature, and debilitating Commerce of the Sexes, and the frequent Attempts to procure Abortion in the younger Females, with a view of preserving their Persons longer in request, and thereby inducing Sterility.

4th, The Indolence of the pregnant Females during the last Months of Gestation. The excessive Indulgence of both Sexes in the Use of spirituous Liquors and Tobacco, the Men particularly, by which they are much enervated.

5th, The general Practice of suckling their Children to the End of the Second, and even the Third Year, a Practice perhaps founded in Custom, but more probably adopted by the Mothers, to protract the Period of Indulgence granted them on account of the necessary Attention to their Infants.

6th, The injudicious Choice frequently made in the Purchase of African Slaves, by preferring adult Males (which always constitute a considerable Proportion of the Number imported) for the Purpose of deriving immediate Advantage from their Labour. But these Adults being habituated to Indolence in their native Country, to which they are more attached than the younger Slaves, often become sullen and refractory in their new Situation, and either elope or gradually decline in Spirit and in Health; and when seized with Disease, are apt to neglect or reject the Means of Relief.

But when young Slaves (and a considerable Proportion of them Females) are purchased, though some Years elapse before the Planter can have the Benefit of their Labour, he is in the Event amply repaid by the Necessity for annual Supplies being much lessened.

It has been confidently asserted, that the Planters use the most inhuman Expedients, not only to prevent their Female Slaves from breeding, but even to destroy the infant Progeny, because it is more profitable to purchase Slaves fit for Labour, than to rear the Infants.

This, like many other Allegations against the West India Planters, is an Imputation equally false and malignant; for One Slave born or reared in the Colony, is equal in Value to Two of the same Age imported (mere Infants excepted); and so conscious are Planters of this Truth, that the Value of a Female Slave is always enhanced by the Number of her Children.

Particular Instances have been adduced to prove that an Increase of Slaves must always be the Consequence of mild Treatment, and from thence a general but false Inference has been drawn, That the annual Diminution of the whole Number of Slaves must be solely owing to the combined Causes of hard Labour, scanty Fare, and harsh Treatment.

Dr. Adair admits that there may have been Instances of a Loss of Slaves sustained by either or all of these Causes; but so far as his Observation has extended, he avers it to be his firm Belief that the Instances are much fewer than have been alleged.

Dr. Adair has been informed that in some Plantations there has been an annual Increase of Slaves without Purchase of African Negroes, but this rare Circumstance has not been attributed to the proper Causes, which he will endeavour to assign.

1st, The judicious Choice of African Slaves at the original Settlement of the Plantation.

2d, The Practice of some provident and wealthy Planters of purchasing either native or seasoned Slaves, of which frequent Opportunities occur, either when they are publicly sold under Executions for Debt, or on other Occasions; and if these accidental Additions are not brought into the Account, as they seldom or ever are, the Computation is fallacious; but granting that no such Additions have been made, Dr. Adair from his very extensive Experience avers, that the Instances of such annual Increase without Purchase must be exceedingly rare.

3d, But the chief Cause of this annual Increase in particular Plantations is, that in every Colony there are Situations which are more healthy, the Soil more loose and productive; and consequently under these Circumstances the Slaves are more healthy, their Employment less laborious, and their Provision more ample.

In general however there is an annual Decrease of the Slaves, which, though no accurate Calculation has been made, may be estimated at $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 per Cent. and in some unhealthy Plantations it is perhaps double; but that this Decrease ought not to be attributed to hard Labour and harsh Usage is evident, because in unhealthy Plantations the Mortality of the Whites keeps pace with that of the Slaves, and also from a Consideration of the following Circumstance:

Sir John Pringle, in his Treatise on Army Diseases, has calculated that the annual Loss in our Armies in Flanders (besides those Men who were killed and died of their Wounds) was 1 in 17; but of the Regiments sent to the West Indies, and the Seamen stationed there in Ships of War, the Loss is certainly much greater; and even of those Persons who go to reside in a civil Capacity a very considerable Proportion die annually (a).

Dr. Adair deems it his Duty to vindicate the native White or Creolian Inhabitants from an Aspersion that is as cruel as it is unjust, viz. That they are peculiarly harsh to their Slaves. Dr. Adair, from long Experience, solemnly avers, that they are much more kind and indulgent to them than the British, Irish, and North American Proprietors and Managers (Dr. Adair is a Briton), who sometimes afford lamentable Proofs of their Departure from the Principles of Liberty and the Dictates of Humanity.

This Charge against the Creolians has been countenanced by an artful Insinuation, that they inherit a Spirit of Rapine and Cruelty from Buccaneers and Convicts their Predecessors. Unjust and malignant as the Inference is, with respect to any of our West Islands, the Fact is only applicable to our quondam Possessions in North America, and to One only of our Sugar Colonies; the Importation of Convicts into the Leeward Islands having been effectually prevented by Law.

Are many Children born of Negro Slaves, and in what Proportion are they reared?

Though some Female Slaves are sufficiently prolific, yet Reasons are assigned under the preceding Query, why they are not generally so.

No Calculation has been made of the Proportion reared, but it is certainly much less than of White Children, for a Reason to be given under the next Query.

One Cause of the Mortality of young Slaves is the Inattention of the Mother, whose natural Affection for her Offspring does not seem in general to be so ardent as that of White Women.

Another Cause is, that in some Plantations the Mothers are not allowed a sufficient Proportion of Provision for their Children, and therefore, deeming them an Incumbrance, they are less solicitous about their Preservation; but this Evil has, of late Years, been less frequent than formerly; and in well-regulated Plantations, the Children of careless Mothers are daily fed under the Eye of the Mistress.

(a) Lord Kaimes, in his History of Man, asserts, that in Jamaica the annual Decrease of Slaves is 7 per cent.; but he must have been misinformed.

Are the Children of Negro Slaves subject to any Diseases to which the Children of the Whites, or Free Negroes, are not equally subject; and if they are, to what Causes is it to be imputed?

There is a Disease to which the Infants of Free Negroes and Slaves are equally subject, but from which, so far as Dr. Adair recollects, White Infants are totally exempted.

This Disease, technically termed Tetanus or Trismus, and vulgarly the locked Jaw, or Jaw-fall, seizes the Infant within the Period of 8 or 9 Days after Birth, and is almost always fatal.

It is supposed to proceed from Exposure to Cold; but from the superintending Care of the Mistresses of some Plantations, the Disease is become less frequent.

Is there any Period at which the increased Labour of the Negro produces any Effect on the Health of the Negro; and at what Time of the Year is the Labour increased?

During the Season in which the Sugar is manufactured the Labour of the Slaves is very light, as they are chiefly employed in cutting down the Sugar Cane, planting the Ground, and in manufacturing the Sugar: Their Diseases are few, and they evidently acquire Flesh and Strength (a).

This is partly owing to the Season being naturally more healthy, and partly owing to the immense Quantity of Cane Juice they consume, and of Sugar which they purloin.

This Harvest Season generally commences in February or March, and ends in July or August; though when the Crops are large, or when the Plantation is deficient in the Number of working Slaves, it continues longer.

From September to January the endemic Diseases are more frequent and violent; and the State of the Weather is more operative in the Propagation of epidemic Diseases.

During these Months the Employment of Slaves is much more laborious, being that of ploughing the Land, and preparing it for the Reception of the Cane Plant.

Dr. Adair has always been of opinion, and has taken every Opportunity of declaring it, that at this Period the Quantity of Provision should not only be much increased, but that it should be of a more nutritive Kind, for the Purpose of sustaining them against the injurious Effects of hard Labour and an unhealthy Season (b).

Could an European Constitution subsist in such a Climate under the Labour necessary for cultivating a West India Plantation?

The preceding Replies shew what Dr. Adair's Opinion is upon this Head; and he does not hesitate to declare it to be his firm Belief, that European Constitutions could not subsist in such a Climate, under the Labour necessary for cultivating a West India Plantation, so as to render it beneficial to the Proprietor, as a Means of Subsistence, or to the Public, as an Object of Commerce and Revenue.

Having been explicit and impartial in his Answers to such of the Queries as were transmitted to him, Dr. Adair flatters himself that it will not be deemed impertinent, if he offers a few cursory Remarks on a Subject which has occupied the Attention of the Public, and may soon come under the Consideration of the Legislature.

Though Slavery has in some Shape or other been countenanced by almost every Nation in the World, and even subsisted under the Jewish Theocracy, Dr. Adair does not presume to defend, or even to palliate, that Species of Traffic which has been carried on between Africa and America, but begs leave to observe, that the present Generation of our West India Planters is not responsible for the Consequences, provided they use all the Means in their Power to render the Situation of these poor People as comfortable as possible.

Holding either by Inheritance or by Purchase (under the Sanction of British Acts of Parliament), a Property in Slaves, it is worthy of impartial Inquiry, how their Interests will be affected, either by the immediate Emancipation of all the Slaves in the British Colonies, the Regulation of the Slave Trade, or a total Abolition of it.

First, There are so many unanswerable Objections to immediate and total Emancipation, that it would be an Affront to any Man of common Sense to attempt to detail them.

Second, What will be the Consequence of restraining the British Merchant from importing Slaves into our Colonies?

Unless we could restrain other European Nations from supplying our Islands with African Slaves, which is not practicable, we should subject them to the additional Expence of purchasing them at a much higher Rate and Expence, which, added to the other Charges and Taxes, already almost insupportable, must soon totally put a stop to the Culture of Sugar in our Colonies.

(a) Lord Kaimes asserts, that the Steams of boiling Sugar are noxious: That they are not so, the healthy State of the Negroes during Crop is a Proof. It may be worthy of Remark, that since the Use of Sugar has been so general in Europe, putrid epidemic Diseases have been less frequent and fatal.

(b) Mr. Tobin, a very respectable Planter of the Island of Nevis, having perused these Answers, assured Dr. Adair, that in Nevis, at this Time of the Year, the Allowance is increased at least One-third, and that in the Estates he possessed or superintended, each labouring Slave, after Harvest, was allowed for Breakfast a Sea Biscuit mixed with Melasses.

But admitting the Possibility of restraining the Planter from importing Slaves in any Manner whatsoever, the Ruin of the Colonies will be sooner effected, and the Sugar Trade more speedily transferred to other Nations.

Sugar now becomes almost a Necessary of Life, especially in this Kingdom, must be purchased from other Nations, and as Slaves must be employed in its Culture, the Slave Trade, though transferred, will not be diminished; and (without considering the national Loss of a most lucrative Commerce) it becomes a Question in Morals, whether we shall be in any Degree less culpable in abetting Slavery indirectly by purchasing the Fruits of it from Foreigners, rather than from our own Subjects; for in the Code of moral as well as municipal Law, the Accessory is as criminal as the Principal.

But (exclaim Enthusiasts) "*fiat justitia ruat cælum.*" This infamous Traffic (say they) must be abolished, as it is inconsistent with our Duty as Christians, and totally incompatible with the Genius of the British Constitution, founded in the purest Principles of Liberty and Justice.

First, With respect to the Imputation it is supposed to throw on our national Morals and Religion, it appears from the Old Testament, that whilst God himself condescended to be the immediate Legislator of his chosen People, Bondage (Slavery) was not prohibited by the Divine Lawgiver, nor even under the Christian Dispensation do we find that Christ or the Apostles directly disapproved of it.

Dr. Adair wishes however that such a Traffic had never been established, not only because it militates against the natural Rights of Mankind, but as it has been a Principle incentive to that Rage of Colonization and of universal Commerce, which has produced an excessive commercial Jealousy; and such Confidence in our national Resources as not only to involve us in Wars for near a Century, not only with our European Rivals, but lately with our quondam American Subjects, inasmuch, that at this Instant we derive from our Sugar Colonies almost the only Resource against national Bankruptcy. Hence it is, that the Slave Trade, sanctioned as it has been (at least indirectly) by the Laws of this Country, has become one of the most important political Subjects that has ever been agitated in this Kingdom.

It has however been shown above, that even a Dereliction in our Part of the Benefit resulting from this Commerce would not avail, unless we could persuade other Nations to follow our Example.

With regard to the Incompatibility of this Traffic with the Principles of our Government, it has perhaps justly been asserted, that no Government, even the best, is uniformly administered according to the Principles of Justice and Humanity.

Is the impressed Seaman much less a Slave than the African? or is the Soldier subjected to the Rigour of severe Discipline, a Freeman, in the just Sense of the Word? The Truth is, that the Obligations of public Justice must often be violated in consideration of public Necessity; and in this Point of View only can the Continuance of the Slave Trade be admissible.

It may not be unworthy of Consideration, what Impression the present Clamour may make on the Slaves in our Sugar Colonies.

Their great Superiority in point of Numbers, and an Idea that the Majority of this Country is favourable to their Emancipation, may produce a general Revolt, which would be attended with most ruinous Consequences, not only to the Colonies, but to the Mother Country.

3. Should the Legislature in its Wisdom deem an absolute Restraint of future Importation to be an impolitic Measure, some Regulations might be suggested which would render the future Condition of the Slaves more easy and comfortable; for though Dr. Adair firmly believes that *even now* their Condition is more eligible in every just Point of View than that of the lower Ranks in Europe; yet it cannot be denied, that it may be meliorated by Expedients, which, instead of injuring, would eventually promote the real Interest of the Planter.

Dr. Adair thinks it will not be from the Purpose, to offer a few Observations on the Condition of the African Slaves, before and after they become the Property of the West India Planter.

First, Having never visited the Coast of Africa, he could only derive his Information from Books of Travels, or occasional Information.

From these Sources, he has learned that the Countries from whence the Slaves are imported, consist of small despotic Monarchies, which on various Pretences are frequently engaged in War.

It is generally admitted, that many of our Slaves have been Prisoners of War, who formerly having been sacrificed to personal or political Retaliation, have, since the Intercourse with Europeans, been preserved as lucrative Objects of Commerce.

It is generally understood, that the Prince of each Territory, being absolute Master of the Lives and Properties of his Subjects, often avails himself of his despotic Power in selling them to European Traders.

Secondly, Dreadful and indeed improbable Stories have been told of the Cruelty of the Captains of African Ships, respecting the Treatment of the Slaves during their Passage to the West Indies; but without entertaining a very high Opinion of this rugged Race of Men, it is evidently their Interest to bring their Slaves in a good Condition to Market, because they are often, if not always, interested as Proprietors; so that the Testimony of those Persons who have detailed

Stories

Stories of wanton or deliberate Cruelty exercised upon the Slaves, seldom merits any Credit; for when the Slaves arrive in the West Indies, unless an Epidemic has prevailed in the Ship, they generally go on Shore hale, lusty, and in good Spirits.

It will be expected that Dr. Adair should be more explicit on the Subject of their Treatment after they become the Property of the Planter.

The Love of Power is said to be a ruling Passion in the Mind of Man; and the History of Mankind affords ample Proofs, that in the Exercise of unlimited Power he is too apt to exceed the Bounds of Justice and Humanity; and therefore it would be uncandid absolutely to deny the Stories that have been tolerably authenticated respecting the harsh Treatment of individual Slaves, though probably much exaggerated.

But it is so far from being Matter of Surprise that some Instances of wanton or deliberate Cruelty have been brought forward on tolerable Authority, that it is really surprizing they have not occurred more frequently in our West-India Colonies. But do none such occur even in this Country?

Without attributing to the West India Planter a larger Proportion of the social Virtues than he really possesses, or venturing to inquire into his *real* Motives when he *seems* to exercise those Virtues towards his Negro Servants, he is, at least, actuated by One very powerful Incentive—the Consideration of his own Interest.

Slaves are a very valuable, but a very precarious Property; and those who are imported from Africa require, for several Months after their Importation, assiduous Attention and great Indulgence.

On their Arrival at the Plantation, they are generally committed to the Care of an experienced Slave of their own Country, and are, for a considerable Time, exempt from any Duty that can be deemed laborious.

Even after they enter on their Occupations, much Care is necessary to reconcile them, by the gentlest Means, to their new Situation.

Their Food in their native Country being chiefly vegetable, it is so likewise in the Colonies; with an Addition generally of a small Portion of Salt Fish. In many Plantations they have a daily or weekly Allowance; in some they neither expect nor require it; in all, each Family has a Portion of Land which they cultivate in Provision, to provide for their own Use; and the industrious, moreover, rear Goats, Hogs, and Poultry; so that many of them become (comparatively) wealthy.

Sunday they employ as they think proper, and, except during the Harvest, they are generally allowed Half a Day beside, in every Week, to cultivate their Grounds, or carry their Produce to Market. At Christmas they have Three Days Vacation, and a Portion of Salt Beef and Flour. The Cloathing allowed by the Master is but slight, though sufficient for the Climate, but the industrious, not contented with this, often supply themselves very amply with Finery, of which they, the Women especially, are very fond.

They often amuse themselves with Singing and Dancing, and from the Cheerfulness of their Demeanour there is no Reason to suppose they consider Bondage as a great Evil.

Many of them have of late Years been converted and baptized by the Methodist and Moravian Preachers, and seem to be very zealous and devout.

If a Slave manifests good Dispositions, he is encouraged, if not rewarded; otherwise he is punished; but a prudent Planter never punishes a Slave with such Severity as to excite incurable Disgust or incorrigible Obstinacy, well knowing that he himself must eventually be the Sufferer.

It has however happened, that Proprietors of harsh or capricious Tempers, mistaking or neglecting their true Interests, and brutal Overseers, disregarding the Interest of their Employer, have occasionally exercised much Severity towards their Slaves. But are there no cruel Fathers, Husbands, and Masters, in this Country of Liberty? It is to be feared that too many Adventurers of this Complexion have crossed the Atlantic, where they have gratified their *Penchant* at the Expence of the poor unresisting Slave.

It has been asserted, that the Discipline of a West India Plantation is founded on a uniform System of Tyranny; but Dr. Adair ventures to assert, that the Discipline is not more rigid than that of European Navies and Armies, and, in several Instances, not so much so.

A West India Plantation may justly be deemed One great Family, and the Government of it consequently patriarchal; therefore such Offences as in their Nature or Magnitude do not come under the Cognizance of the Civil Magistrate, are necessarily punishable by the Master, or those to whom he delegates his Power.

The great Disparity in point of Numbers between the White Inhabitants and the Slaves, probably suggested to the first Settlers the Necessity of rigid Discipline, as their only Security against Insurrection, being then destitute of Military Protection.

But during Dr. Adair's Residence in the West Indies, which commenced 40 Years ago, the Discipline has been considerably relaxed; and the particular Instances of harsh Treatment have been much less frequent.

With respect to the Distribution of public Justice, Dr. Adair, not only as a Provincial Magistrate, but as one of the Judges, had occasion to remark, that their public Offences were punished with

with Lenity, and their personal Injuries with rigid Impartiality; though he was always of opinion that the Punishment of a White Person for the Murder of a Slave should be capital; whereas, by the Laws of Antigua, it is only Fine and Imprisonment.

But notwithstanding the Facts and Arguments adduced in the preceding Pages, it may be said, that the Testimonies of Persons who have resided in the West India Islands manifest the Abuses of Slavery, and the Public Voice demands an Abolition of it.

As the Conduct of Men in similar Situations is nearly the same, Dr. Adair cannot comprehend the Probability of Acts of Cruelty being frequently committed in one Island which were unknown in another; and therefore does not hesitate to declare it to be his firm Belief, that some of the supposed Facts are incredible, and others exaggerated; and there are very substantial Reasons for suspecting, that some of the Relaters have been actuated by Disappointment, Disgust, or the Lust of popular Applause.

With respect to the Public in general, a few Pamphlets and Petitions, chiefly founded on Misrepresentations or Misapprehension, cannot be justly deemed the Sense of the Public; but even admitting them to be expressive of it, we know that Prejudice is a deceitful Inmate: In her own Form the liberal will resist her; but she gains Admission to the Heart under so many specious Disguises, that, once received, it is almost impossible to expel her.

There are some Diseases, such as the Yaws, Black Scurvy, &c. which occur in Negroes, and especially in Africans, much more commonly than in White Persons, as there are also others which are rarely to be met with among them which are sufficiently common among White Persons, as Gout, &c.; but it is not supposed the Negroes, whether Slaves or Free, are exclusively liable to any Diseases either constitutional or acquired.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

A. N° 12.

What Care is taken of the Slaves in Sicknes? Are there any Laws or Regulations for that Purpose? What Provision is made for them when old or disabled; and are their Masters obliged, in such Cases, to maintain them?

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—Every Planter has a Sick House to which all Invalids are sent and taken care of; and it is a constant Practice among the Planters to allow an annual Sum to a Physician for medical Assistance; and when Slaves are old or disabled, such Slaves are maintained by their Master; and as long as they live, receive every necessary Attendance from those who, on account of their being either near Relations or Friends, are appointed to nurse and take care of them: But how far Masters are enjoined by Law thus to provide for sick and old or disabled Slaves, not being in possession of the Laws of the Island, I am unable to tell with absolute Certainty.

Messrs. Hut-
chinson and
Burton, joint
Agents for
the Island,
and Dr. A-
dair.

There are no Laws or other Regulations with regard to the Care to be taken of Negroes, when affected by Sicknes, than such as arise from Custom or Usage. A medical Man is paid by the Year for attending the Negroes, and it is customary for him, or some proper Assistant, to go to each Estate once or twice every Week,—generally twice in the sickly Months, to see who may be complaining, and to prescribe and send Medicines for them: But he is likewise obliged to attend whenever he is called upon on the intermediate Days. There is generally on each Estate, and ought always to be, an Hospital provided with proper Conveniences and Attendants for the Accommodation and Care of the Sick; and whatever Diet or other Articles of Comfort is directed by the medical Man in Attendance, for them who are sick, is always or generally supplied. And with regard to the old or disabled, by the Tenth Clause of an Act passed in the Thirty-first Year of the Reign of his late Majesty George the Second, it is provided, That if any Person shall manumit or set free any Slaves diseased, blind, aged, or disabled from working, he shall provide them a proper House, and sufficient Clothing and Diet; and if they are found rambling or begging through his Neglect, he is subject to certain Penalties: And by the same Clause, if any Person shall suffer any of his Slaves who come under the above Description to ramble or beg, he shall be punished in the same Manner as if he has actually manumitted and neglected to make Provision for them. Besides which, there is always supposed to be sufficient Power in the Magistrates, either individually or in Sessions, to take cognizance of, and provide a Remedy for any Oppressions that may be practised, and no Magistrate would refuse to give his Assistance in such a Case.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

A. N° 13.

What is the general Period of the Lives of Negro Slaves? Is it of equal Duration with that of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes?

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—I am unable to answer this Head of Inquiry.

Messrs. Hut-
chinson and
Burton, joint
Agents for
the Island,
and Dr. A-
dair.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

There are no legal religious Institutions established in this Colony for the particular Benefit of the Slaves, but they are never prevented from attending the Parish Churches and Meeting Houses, which they do in great Numbers, and receive from the Ministers of the Established Church of England, the Moravian Missionaries who are tolerated by Law, and the Methodist Preachers, equal Instruction with the other Parts of their Congregations in Morality and religious Duties.

Missionaries of the Sect of Moravians have migrated to this Island, and Methodist Preachers have of late Years made their Appearance here; and as both are tolerated, and have erected necessary Places for holding their Meetings, and as no Objection whatever is made by the Proprietors of Slaves to the Attendance of the latter on those Preachers, they make as many Converts as they can; and a very large Proportion of the Slaves here consider themselves as attached to one or other of the different Sects, and carefully observe a Propriety of Dress and Conduct during the Time of Divine Service.

The Missionaries are not more successful in the Instruction and Conversion of Free Negroes than in the Instruction and Conversion of Slaves. The Character of the Free Negroes (a few Instances only excepted), as before given, is a sufficient Reason for this Assertion.

A. N^o 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27.

Whether Negroes called Obeah-men, or under any other Denomination practising Witchcraft, exist in the Island of Antigua?

By what Arts, or by what Means, do these Obeah-men cause the Deaths, or otherwise injure those who are supposed to be influenced thereby; and what are the Symptoms and Effects that have been observed to be produced in People who have been supposed to be under the Influence of their Practices?

Are the Instances of Death, produced by these Arts or Means, frequent?

Are these Arts or Means brought by the Obeah-men from Africa, or are they Inventions which have originated in the Island?

Whether any or what Laws exist in the said Island for the Punishment of them; and what Evidence is generally required for their Conviction?

Whether many of the Negroes in the Islands are Mahometans?

Messrs. Hutchinson and
Burton, joint
Agents for
the Island,
and Dr. Adair.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—A few Negroes called Obeah-men do yet exist in the Island of Antigua.

Dr. ADAIR.—Persons under that Denomination still exist in Antigua, though they are supposed to be now less numerous than formerly.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—Without pretending to the Knowledge some profess to have of every minute Point that can relate to the Negroes in the West Indies, I feel no Difficulty in distinguishing these Obeah-men as a Set of People who, being better acquainted with the Qualities of Herbs, and having a more perfect Knowledge of the Nature of Simples, than the rest of the Negroes, improve that Advantage to acquire an Awe and a Superiority over them; and this they do by wickedly contriving to administer their noxious Drugs, whenever it can suit the Views of their Ambition, or serve to satiate their vindictive Tempers; and I have been informed, that what with the Power of these Drugs, and what with the Prepossession the injured Persons are under that their Condition admits of no Remedy, there have been Instances of Negroes actually lingering to Death. I am more particularly led into this Opinion of their Arts by the Symptoms and Effects which, as I have always understood, uniformly shew themselves in all Cases wherein those Arts are supposed to be put in practice. A Languor and total Enervation first seize the Object of the Obeah-man's Ill-will; and these Symptoms are soon followed by so great a Lowness and Depression of Spirits as to produce an extraordinary Despondency; and such Notions have these People of the supernatural Power of these Doctors when under the Influence of their Practices, that they think it would be making their Case still more desperate, were they to complain that the Obeah-man had made them feel the Effect of his Displeasure, or (as they express themselves on such Occasions) had put his ugly Mouth upon them. But their Poisons have Degrees of Inveteracy in them, and affect very differently, some Sorts leaving the Body ulcerous, and other Sorts leaving the Limbs in a honey-combed State. These are some of the Effects the Negroes impute to the Arts of the Obeah-men; but I imagine they ascribe to that Cause many Diseases they are afflicted with, which the Obeah-men have not been any ways instrumental in occasioning.

Dr. ADAIR.—The Arts and Means they use seem to operate on the Mind rather than on the Body; for though it has been supposed that they have occasionally been guilty of administering Poison, Dr. Adair has never had just Ground for believing that any Disease could be traced to this Cause, though he does not deny the Probability of it.—The Influence over the Minds of the superstitious has sometimes been powerful and permanent, and the Effects somewhat similar to those which result from Animal Magnetism; but in no Instance has Dr. Adair known those Effects to terminate in the Death of the Patient.

The Symptoms were, in general, such as accompany Hypochondriacism and Melancholy: It ought however to be remarked, that artful Slaves, with a Hope of temporary Exemption from Labour, or as an Excuse for Delinquency, have sometimes pretended to be under the Influence of an Obeah-man's Spells; when the Belief of such Influence has been real, strong, and permanent, Dr. Adair has been informed, that the Patient has been relieved by Counterspells.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—In the Infancy of Planting, when the West India Islands were stocked by imported Negroes only, the Obeah-men had every Opportunity of imposing upon the Ignorance of those about them, and were almost entirely unrestrained from doing what Mischief they pleased, which occasioned Provision by Law, in some of the Islands, for the Punishment of them whenever they could be convicted of having practised their Arts, called at that Time by the profound Appellation of Magic, Necromancy, Witchcraft, &c. but in proportion as the Negroes of the Islands have become more enlightened by the Increase of those who are denominated Country-born, the Obeah-men have lost their Influence and terrifying Power over the rest of the Negroes, there being few or none, except imported Negroes, who continue to view them as in any degree supernaturally endowed; and such has been the Effect which the Dread of Punishment and the increased Difficulty of supporting their magical Character have produced, that they now seem almost to content themselves with the Pre-eminence of being thought to have an inspired Knowledge of all Crimes that are committed, and by such pretended Inspiration, or rather their Dexterity in discovering Offences committed by the Negroes, they are thought to be oftentimes the Means of preventing great Enormities among them. At least, so unfrequent are now the Instances of Death or Disease produced by any Arts or Means they make use of, that although I spent Four or Five Years at the Bahama Islands, in the Office of the Secretary of the Colony, and Two or Three Years in the West Indies, I never heard of more than Three or Four Instances, in which a Suspicion could be entertained of their practising their Arts against the Life or Health of any Person whatever; and no Instance occurred in all that Time, of any one of them being convicted of either of those Crimes.

Dr. ADAIR—never knew any Instance of Death from the supposed Influence of Obeah-men's Spells; though daily Experience proves, that a Disease originating in a depraved Imagination, or a powerful Excitement or Depression of the mental Faculties, may derange and suspend, and even destroy, the vital Powers.

Dr. ADAIR believes that Diseases from the supposed Operation of Spells are now very rare.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—These Arts or Means practised by the Obeah-men are most probably brought from Africa; and this I am induced to believe, particularly on account of the Universality of the Character of the Obeah-men among the Negroes, which, I should think, would be sufficient to establish that Point, if there was no other Foundation to rest it upon.

Dr. ADAIR.—These Arts or Means seem to have originated in Africa, because the reputed Obeah-men are generally Natives of that Country. The Offices of Soothsayer and Physician may sometimes have been united, but in most Instances Dr. Adair believes they are distinct. The chief Pretensions of the Obeah-men seem to be confined to the Faculty of foreseeing Events, and in pointing out the Means of producing those Events; such Pretensions however have, in a few Instances which have come within Dr. Adair's Cognizance, been productive of dangerous Consequences, as they have induced some Slaves to commit Crimes, and even Murder, from the Obeah-man's Assurance of Secrecy, Success, and Impunity.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—I believe there is no Law in the Island of Antigua which specifies the Crime of practising these Arts, but that it is left to fall under some general Clause for punishing Negroes for Offences that are not specifically named in the Laws made for their Government, which is a Circumstance that seems to shew that it was never thought by the Legislature of that Island to be an Offence so frequently committed there as to require their particular Notice.

Dr. ADAIR—believes, but cannot positively assert, that Obeah-men are restrained by Law from the Exercise of their Arts. In Criminal Prosecutions, however, it is not easy to convict them as Accessories, because the Evidence of the Principal is not admitted as valid.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—I never heard of there being any Negroes in that Island that are Mahometans.

Dr. ADAIR.—Mahometans are certainly sometimes sold as Slaves in our Colonies.

Dr. ADAIR—knew Three Persons of this Description; One of them a Negro Man, and resided some Years in the Colony, and was able to give a tolerable Account of his Faith. The others were young Women, who were distinguished from the Negro Tribe by the Complexion and Hair of a Madagascar Indian, and seemed to have been brought from a Country very remote from that which is termed the Slave Coast.

That there are some few Negroes called Obeah-men existing in this Island, is certain; but the Information that they, or others under any Denomination whatever, practise Witchcraft, ought to have been totally disregarded, as it is presumed that the Idea of a Possibility of that Art has been long ago exploded in Great Britain, and consequently in every Part of the Dominions inhabited by Persons educated there, and entertaining the same Sentiments. No Instances what-

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

ever are known of these Obeah-men causing the Death, or otherwise injuring those supposed to be under their Influence: That they practise on the Ignorance and Simplicity of Slaves less artful than themselves, sometimes appears to be the Case; but no other Symptoms or Effects are observed but those arising from Fear and Superstition; nor have any Instances of Death or Disease been known to be produced by their Arts or Means. Whether those Arts or Means are brought by the Obeah-men from Africa, or are Inventions originated in this Island, no Persons have ever thought it worth their while to inquire. No Laws whatever exist for the particular Punishment of these few Impostors; but whenever they are detected in their Practices, they are punished by the Magistrates as Cheats and Rogues; and the same Evidence as is admitted in other Cases for the Conviction of Slaves, is deemed sufficient to bring these Offenders to Correction.

It is not known that any of the Slaves in this Country are Mahometans; some very few have been supposed to write, or have pretended to write, the Arabic Language.

A. N° 28.

With respect to Negro Slaves and Free Negroes, what is the Proportion between Males and Females?

Messrs. Hutchinson and Burton, joint Agents for the Island, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—In respect to Negro Slaves, I have no Calculation fixing the Proportion between Males and Females, that can be relied upon; but, at the same Time, I have good Reason to believe that the Females are about One-third less in Number than the Males; and in regard to Free Negroes, I must observe, that their whole Number at Antigua amounts to only a few Hundred; and the Circumstances which occasion the Proportion between Males and Females among them are extremely accidental.

Dr. ADAIR observed that the Proportion of Females, in his Opinion, is greater than that stated by Mr. Hutchinson.

Council and Assembly of the Island.

This cannot be answered, for the Reasons given in the Answer to the *Second Question*; nor can the Fact be ascertained but by the Method therein mentioned.

A. N° 29.

What is the average Value of a Country-born Negro Man and Woman? And what the average Value of an imported Negro Man and Woman?

Messrs. Hutchinson and Burton, joint Agents for the Island, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—The Value of a Country-born Negro Man is from Fifty to Two or Three Hundred Pounds Sterling; and of an imported Negro Man from Thirty-seven to Forty-five Pounds; and that of an ordinary Negro Woman is commonly rated at One-fourth Part less than the Value of an ordinary Negro Man.

Council and Assembly of the Island.

The average Value at this Time in this Island of a full-grown Country-born Negro, including Tradesmen and Women, may be estimated at Fifty-five to Sixty Pounds Sterling; and the average Value of an imported Negro Man and Woman at Thirty-seven to Thirty-eight Pounds Sterling.

A. N° 30.

Has the Produce of each of the Islands increased in proportion to the increased Number of Negro Slaves? and if it has not so increased, what Reason is to be assigned for it?

Messrs. Hutchinson and Burton, joint Agents for the Island, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—It has been observed, that in the new Islands the Produce of each has increased very much in proportion to the increased Number of Negroes; but in regard to the old Islands, that Rule will by no means hold good, because new Land is more productive, and is cultivated with less Labour, than old Land; the one requiring little or no Dung, and generating few or no Weeds; and the other requiring a great deal of Manure, and in proportion to the Manure that has been laid upon it, more or less obnoxious to Weeds, which it is of the utmost Consequence to the Planter to keep under, and demands not only more constant Labour than any other Work upon a Plantation, but a greater Strength of it, and consequently an increased Number of Slaves.

Council and Assembly of the Island.

It cannot be doubted that the Produce of Antigua has increased in proportion to the increased Number of Slaves; nor can it be supposed, as Slaves are the main Sinews of a Sugar Plantation, but that in order to preserve a Continuation of the present Produce of that Island, their Numbers must be kept up; and it is most reasonable to conclude, as a very great Majority of the Plantations, not less than Nineteen in Twenty, are deficient in Slaves, that notwithstanding Cultivation is carried on to as great Height as it can be with the present Strength of Slaves in the Island, an Increase of their Numbers would occasion an Increase of Produce.

A. N° 31.

What Number of Acres has been in Cultivation in each Year, distinguishing the Proportion of Acres that has been appropriated to the Culture of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Cocoa, Ground Provisions, &c. and what has in each Year been the Produce thereof respectively?

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—The Island of Antigua, to speak generally, is divided into Sugar Estates, and Pasture and Provision Land; but the particular Number of Acres appropriated to each cannot yet be ascertained.

Messrs. Hutchinson and Burton, joint Agents for the Island, and Dr. Adair.

A Knowledge of the Quantity of Land cultivated in this Island has not been ever ascertained; this Question cannot, for that Reason, be precisely answered as to that Point. It has been already said, that no other Species of Produce but Sugar, and a very small Quantity of Cotton, is raised in this Island; and the cultivated Lands intended for the Cane are equally divided each Year into Three Parts; One of which is in Plant Canes, One in Ratoon Canes, and the other lying fallow, or planted with such Provisions as are considered a fallow Crop. The Quantity of Sugar shipped from this Island in each Year from 1779 to 1788 inclusive, may be seen by the annexed Table.

Council and Assembly of the Island.

Years.	Hhds. of Sugar.	Tierces of Sugar.	Barrels of Sugar.	Punchs. of Rum.	Tierces of Rum.	Barrels of Rum.
1779	3,382	579	164	1,633	163	245
1780	3,518	662	65	846	86	14
1781	8,408	1,260	746	3,364	48	24
1782	15,102	1,603	1,854	4,832	142	107
1783	3,099	1,391	970	938	472	144
1784	18,370	1,868	3,260	7,077	1,575	1,459
1785	17,295	1,993	3,005	7,297	362	287
1786	16,072	1,895	4,005	5,787	262	475
1787	19,147	2,729	1,670	6,791	318	147
1788	14,256	1,910	1,010	6,165	275	107

A. N° 32.

What is the Mode of cultivating and preparing the Ground for Sugar, Cotton, &c. respectively?

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—The Mode of cultivating the Ground for Sugar is, about the Month of August, to clear and hoe it thoroughly, and when that is done, to lay Pieces of Cane obliquely in Holes dug close together, and properly dunged for that Purpose, and then to cover them with the Earth. In this Manner a whole Field is planted in regular Lines, at the Distance of about Four Feet; but it is not till Sixteen Months after that the Canes are usually ripe and fit for the Mill; and during this Interval of their growing, the greatest Care is necessary to keep the Grounds well weeded, and guard the Canes from every Thing that is noxious to them. The Cane Ground is generally divided into Three Parts: One contains the Canes for the succeeding Crop, another the young Canes, and the Third lies fallow, ready to be next planted.

Messrs. Hutchinson and Burton, joint Agents for the Island, and Dr. Adair.

The Planters cultivate their Lands for Sugar with a Hand-hoe, and open it, manure it, and otherwise prepare it, as the different Soils require, and as the different Proprietors or Managers think most likely to answer.

Council and Assembly of the Island.

A. N° 33.

What Soil is most favourable for Sugar, Cotton, &c. and how far is the Soil capable of Improvement by Manure?

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—Sugar Canes require a warm, rich Soil; and such Soil is so capable of being kept in Heart, and being improved by Manure, that without it there would soon be an End to the Culture, particularly of Sugar, in the old Islands; and it is therefore one of the most capital Wants a Planter must provide for cultivating a Plantation, and affords an Argument, in addition to all others, for the Policy of supplying the Sugar Colonies with Plantation Stock and Cattle in the easiest Manner.

Messrs. Hutchinson and Burton, joint Agents for the Island, and Dr. Adair.

The Soils most favourable for Sugar are a black Mould upon Clay, and the same Soil on a Marle. It is generally understood (and now established as a Fact), that in every Country where Husbandry has been introduced, the Land is impoverished by the Plant (let it be what it will) that grows upon it; and that, in order to revive its Spirit, it will be necessary either to fallow, or

Council and Assembly of the Island.

or to introduce something as a Substitute thereto. The Dung of Animals, properly intermixed with Mould, Loam, Clay, Marle, Sand, Ashes, Lime, Salt, &c. &c. is that Substitute which the Planters from Experience have found to be of the greatest Advantage to their Lands.

A. N^o 34.

What Difference is there in the Produce *per* Acre of different Plantations in the same Year, when not exposed to extraordinary Accidents?

Messrs. Hutchinson and Burton, joint Agents for the Island, and Dr. Adair.

Council and Assembly of the Island.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—The Difference in the Produce *per* Acre of different Plantations in the same Year, when not exposed to any extraordinary Accident, is so great, that in the Instance of Sugar Plantations, when some Acres produce Three Hogheads, others fall so short of that Quantity, that they yield no more than Half an Hoghead.

The Difference in the Produce *per* Acre of different Plantations in the same Year is so uncertain, and the Causes for that Difference are so various, and so much depends upon the Difference of Soil and Situation, and in the Cultivation even of the same Plantation by different People, that it is impossible to answer this Question with any Precision, but by stating One particular Plantation against another, and ascertaining the several Causes above mentioned relative to each; and it is presumed a comparative View so confined would not answer the End proposed by the Question.

One general Observation however occurs, and may be depended upon as a Fact, which is, the Plantations that are best stocked with Slaves always make, comparatively speaking, the greatest Quantity of Produce.

A. N^o 35.

By what Causes are Crops, on different Parts of the same Island, partially affected?

Messrs. Hutchinson and Burton, joint Agents for the Island, and Dr. Adair.

Council and Assembly of the Island.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—Crops on different Parts of the Island are partially affected, partly by the Difference of the Soil, and partly by the partial Rains which the West India Islands are remarkably liable to.

By the Difference of Soils and Situations; by the Quantity of Land well or ill manured; by the greater or less Skill or Knowledge of the Proprietor or Manager; and, above all, by the partial Seasons of Rain.

A. N^o 36.

Does the Quantity of Labour, which it is necessary to require from the Negroes, vary materially in different Parts of the Year, as it does here in Harvest Time, &c.? and is there any Period at which the increased Labour produces any particular Effect on the Health of the Negroes?

Messrs. Hutchinson and Burton, joint Agents for the Island, and Dr. Adair.

Council and Assembly of the Island.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—A greater Quantity of Labour is required from the Slaves in the Season of the Crop than in any other Part of the Year; and they are so far from being at that Time more affected in their Health by such increased Labour, that nothing is more generally remarked, than that they never appear so healthy, and in so high Spirits, as they always do at that Period, which must undoubtedly be owing to the nourishing and invigorating and medicinal Qualities of the Cane-juice, which they are immoderately fond of.

During the Time of taking off the Crop, the Negroes work many more Hours in the Day than out of Crop, and sometimes with little Remission for Rest; but the Work is so easy, and the Juice of the Canes (which they take *ad libitum*) so refreshing, that they are universally more cheerful and healthy during this Period than at any other Time, and continue more or less so during the remaining Period of the Year, in proportion to the Length of the Crop. It is not supposed, that either the Degree or the Nature of the Labour they go through out of Crop, has any great Effect in causing them to be more sickly than in Crop. Indeed, a Variety of other Causes concur to make that Season more or less unhealthy to all the Inhabitants of the Island; and it is to be observed, that in Crop Time the Labour of the White Servants keeps pace with the increased Labour of the Slaves.

A. N^o 37.

Would it be possible to cultivate to Advantage the West India Islands by the Labour of Europeans, or of Free Negroes?

Mr.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—In Answer to this Query, I think myself well warranted in asserting, that a Planter can so little afford to give an European or Free Negro One Shilling *per* Day for his Hire (which is a Sum it cannot be conceived either the one or the other would work for), that if such Planter could employ his Gang of Negroes throughout the Year for Wages at a much lower Rate, he never would think of cultivating his Ground, were it the most productive Spot in the West Indies.

Messrs. Hutchinson and Burton, joint Agents for the Island, and Dr. Adair.

Morally impossible. Europeans perish under much less laborious Services; and as to the Free Negroes, what has been said already of them in these Answers, must shew, that no pecuniary or other Consideration whatsoever, would induce them to cultivate the Lands.

Council and Assembly of the Island.

A. N^o 38.

What is the Disposition of the Free Negroes with respect to Labour, particularly continual or diurnal Labour?

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—Free Negroes seem as little inclined to submit to Labour as White People, and generally employ themselves in such Occupations as are common to the lower Class of White Inhabitants.

Messrs. Hutchinson and Burton, joint Agents for the Island, and Dr. Adair.

By the Conduct of the Free Negroes in general, it may be very safely pronounced, that their Dispositions are averse to hard Labour, whether continual or diurnal, and that they consider themselves as superior to it. They apply themselves, a very few Instances excepted, to the Employment of Writing-clerks, Tailors, and other sedentary Trades. They will not even undertake any mechanical Occupations, such as Carpenters, Coopers, &c. although they might depend upon being constantly hired. To ask them to work in the Cultivation of Land, would be considered as an Affront, and they may in general be regarded as an useless dissipated Race of People, and as Encouragers of Thefts and Robberies in the Slaves, by buying and receiving stolen Goods.

Council and Assembly of the Island.

A. N^o 39.

Could an European Constitution subsist in a West India Climate, under the Labour necessary for cultivating a West India Plantation?

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—As it cannot be pretended, that the native White Inhabitants, who do no laborious Work at all, have the Opportunity of recovering themselves from an impaired Constitution by a Change of Climate, and are accustomed to the most wholesome and dainty Diet, have under these Circumstances much, if at all, increased in any of the West India Islands, it is highly reasonable to suppose their Decrease would be very alarming, were they driven to the Necessity of performing themselves the Labour now imposed on the Negroes; much less can it be imagined, that European Constitutions can possibly subsist there under the same Share of Labour; and as a strong Argument of their being unequal to it, I need only appeal to the Nation's Experience of the Mortality which the Climate of the West Indies produced during the late War among his Majesty's Troops that served there: For whatever can be ascribed to the Circumstances of Soldiers as an additional Cause of that Mortality, must be ascribed in a still higher Degree to the Situation that Description of Europeans would be under, whose Necessities would force them to emigrate to the West Indies upon the Footing of common Labourers.

Messrs. Hutchinson and Burton, joint Agents for the Island, and Dr. Adair.

Answered by the 37th.

Council and Assembly of the Island.

A. N^o 40 and 41.

Is the Labour of Cattle, and of what Species and in what Proportion, used in the Cultivation of a West India Plantation?

Could the Quantity of such Cattle be increased, and could their Labour be substituted for that of Slaves in a greater Extent than it is at present?

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—Horses, Mules, and Cattle, are indispensably necessary on every Plantation, both for lessening Negro Labour, and for other Purposes. When the Canes are cut and made into Bundles, they are carried to the Mills by Asses, Carts, or Horses; and Horses and Cattle are necessary also for working the Mills, of which there are Three Sorts, viz. Cattle, Wind and Water Mills; but for Want of Water the Two First Sorts only are in use at Antigua, and in working the Cattle Mills, Six or Eight Horses at a Time are necessary to turn them; and the Draught even for that Number is so great that they require being relieved every Hour.

Messrs. Hutchinson and Burton, joint Agents for the Island, and Dr. Adair.

I should imagine the Quantity of Cattle would be increased, provided the Landholders in the new Islands were encouraged to turn such Lands as are fit for no other Use into Pasture and Provision Grounds. At present, the Customhouse Charges upon Vessels passing from one Island to another, even with Goods not enumerated, are by Regulation so heavy as to operate as a great Check to Improvements of this Sort; and though the Labour of Cattle could not be substituted for that of Slaves to a greater Extent than it is at present, yet it is certain, if the Stock of Cattle required in the present Mode of cultivating Plantations should by any means be diminished, the Labour of the Slaves must be increased in proportion to the Deficiency of that Stock.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

On every Plantation, as many Mules, Horses, and horned Cattle, are made use of for Draught and Cultivation, as the Abilities of the Proprietors and the Extent of his Lands will admit of; and in no Instance whatever is the Labour of Slaves exacted where Cattle can be employed.

A. N° 42.

Have different European Instruments of Husbandry from Time to Time been introduced in the Cultivation of Plantations in the West Indies; and is it likely that the Use of these could be extended, or further Improvements in this respect be applied, to lighten and abridge the Labour of Slaves in cultivating West India Plantations?

Messrs. Hut-
chinson and
Burton, joint
Agents for
the Island,
and Dr. A-
dair.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—The Sugar Canes are cut with a Bill, or some such other Tool, by One at a Time; for they are too big, and have too much Resistance, to be mowed with a Scythe, or cut with a Hook; and at the Time of their being cut, they are trimmed, and their Leaves or Flags and Tops are cut off, and the rest of the Field Work is done with Axes, Hoes, and other necessary Instruments of the same simple Kind. Also Mills, Mill Cakes, Ladles, Skimmers, and a Variety of Coppers, are required for the grinding of the Canes, and for the Process of boiling and curing, and Stills for the making of Rum. These being the principal Instruments and the Works necessary for the manufacturing of Sugar and Rum, and as it is manifestly for the Advantage of the Planters in the West Indies to avail themselves of all Improvements that can be made in the Use of those Instruments, and of all Expedients that can be put in practice for the lessening of the Labour of their Slaves, it is natural for me to suppose, that, after an Experience of upwards of a Century and an Half, the Instruments of Cultivation in use there are now formed upon Principles the best calculated for that End, and are in the same comparative State of Perfection as the Instruments of Husbandry are in England, and that any further Improvement of them depends on the same Accidents in one Country as in the other.

Dr. ADAIR—observed, that Colonel Martyn, who was a Man of great Ingenuity, and of a very speculative Turn of Mind, and has written on the Cultivation of the West India Islands, carried a Plough and Ploughmen to Antigua; but, after some Years Experience, gave up the Use of it, though he does not know the Reason of it.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

The Plough has been frequently introduced and as frequently laid aside as an unprofitable Mode of Cultivation; the Proprietors, who had adopted this Plan, being necessitated speedily to discontinue their Plough, having found to their Sorrow that their Cattle were impoverished, and many frequently died. All other probable Improvements in the Instruments of Husbandry have, from Time to Time, had a fair Trial; but nothing has yet been found so completely suited to the Disposition of the Slaves, and at the same Time so efficacious in Cultivation, as the Hand Hoe. It must be Obstinacy, or Want of common Sense in the Extreme, that could induce a Planter to reject any Instrument or System of Husbandry that would abridge the Labour of his Slaves.

A. N° 43.

What is the whole Number of Acres in the Island of Antigua; and how much of that Part thereof which is at present not cultivated is capable of being brought into Culture?

Messrs. Hut-
chinson and
Burton, joint
Agents for
the Island,
and Dr. A-
dair.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—The Island of Antigua is upwards of 50 Miles in Circumference, and contains Two different Kinds of Soil: One rich and fertile, and the other (which prevails over a very large Part of the Island) stiff, clayey, and of a Quality so much inferior, and so infested with an inirradicable Grass, that many Estates consisting of it, which were once very productive, are now so impoverished and worn out, as either to be converted into Pasture Land, or to become entirely abandoned; and exclusive of such abandoned Land, and a Sort that is inimprovable, every Part of the Island may be said to be under Cultivation.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

By an accurate Survey of this Island made and published in the Years 1746, 7, and 8, the whole Number of Acres of Land is there laid down as being 69,225. But there appear insurmountable Objections to the ascertaining how much of that Part of the Island which is at present not cultivated, is capable of being brought into Culture.

A. N° 44.

How much Land is there in the Island of Antigua which is not private Property?

No Answer from the Agents.

There is not any Land which is not private Property, except the Tract of Land at English Harbour vested by a Law passed in the Year 1743 in his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, for certain public Uses; and another Tract of 50 Acres in the Neighbourhood of the Town of St. John, originally intended for building thereon a House for the Residence of his Majesty's Governor, but now used as a Common; and the Lands on which his Majesty's Barracks are erected. These different Parcels comprise the whole Land which is not private Property.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

A. N° 45.

What Proportion of the Land which is private Property in the Island of Antigua is now in Cultivation?

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—There is no Land in the said Island which is not private Property, except such Land as is either unimprovable, impracticable, or annexed to public Works and Buildings; but I cannot distinguish the Proportion of the Land of those Descriptions, or of that which is now in Cultivation.

Messrs. Hut-
chinson and
Burton, joint
Agents for
the Island,
and Dr. A-
dair.

The whole Quantity of Land in this Island has been very often ascertained by the Oaths of the Inhabitants for the Purpose of raising Taxes; but a Knowledge of the Proportion of Land in Cultivation has not ever been thought necessary, nor indeed would the Proportion of any One Year determine the Fact, as it must necessarily vary in each Year according to the Will and Abilities of the Proprietors to diminish or increase the Quantity of their cultivated Lands.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

A. N° 46 and 47.

What Proportion of the Land now in Cultivation in the Island of Antigua would, from Situation or Soil, admit of the Use of the Plough?

In how many Plantations in the said Island has the Plough been known to be introduced for the Purpose of preparing the Land for Cultivation?

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—The Plough has been introduced in many Plantations in the said Island, but in no One Instance has the Trial of it yet proved successful.

Messrs. Hut-
chinson and
Burton, joint
Agents for
the Island,
and Dr. A-
dair.

The Land in this Island, like the Lands of other Countries, which is not too steep or too stony, would admit of the Use of the Plough; but it has been found by repeated Experience to be so expensive an Instrument of Husbandry, and so very laborious in this Climate to Man and Beasts, that as often as it has been tried so often it has been laid aside.

It is impossible to tell the exact Number of Plantations in which the Plough has been introduced for the Purpose of Cultivation. It has certainly been tried in several, but in no One Instance has it, for the Reasons given above, yet proved successful.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

A. N° 48.

How many Slaves in the whole are employed in the Island of Antigua in the Cultivation of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Indigo, &c. &c. and how many in menial Services, in making Roads, Fishing, or any other Employments?

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—I am totally unable to answer this Query.

Mess. Hut-
chinson and
Burton, joint
Agents for
the Island,
and Dr. A-
dair.

No other Produce but Sugar, and a very small Quantity of Cotton, is raised in this Island, and by far the greatest Number of the Slaves are employed in the Cultivation thereof: But to answer this Question precisely is impossible, as the Numbers employed in the several Occupations thereby stated are continually varying at the Will or according to the Necessities of the Proprietors. No Slaves are particularly set apart for the Purpose of making or repairing Roads that is done by a

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

Summons of such a Number of Slaves as the Commissioners appointed for that Service in each District may think necessary, whenever the Roads require to be repaired.

A. N° 49.

What Proportion does the Number of Slaves bear to the Number of Acres employed in each Species of Cultivation; and what is the average Proportion of Produce in each Species to the Number of Acres, or of Slaves?

Messrs. Hutchinson and Burton, joint Agents for the Island, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—Being unable to answer the preceding Head of Enquiry, it is impossible for me to say what Proportion the Number of Slaves bears to the Number of Acres employed in each Species of Cultivation; and though in a very good Year some Acres yield as much as Three Hogsheads of Sugar *per* Acre, when others yield no more than Half an Hoghead *per* Acre, the average Proportion of Produce to an Acre cannot be ascertained by any Sort of Conjecture, until it is known what Proportion the good bears to the indifferent Soil under Cultivation, and the Number of Acres employed in each Species of Cultivation.

Council and Assembly of the Island.

A Knowledge of the Proportion of Lands in Cultivation in this Island has not ever been ascertained; and as it is equally impossible to say at present what Proportion of the Lands in Cultivation is appropriated to the different Species of Produce, nothing but mere Conjecture can be offered as an Answer to this Question.

A. N° 50.

Is the Corn, Grass, or Ground Provisions, raised in the Island of Antigua produced from separate Farms; or from Lands annexed to the Plantations respectively, and worked by the Negroes belonging to the Plantations?

Messrs. Hutchinson and Burton, joint Agents for the Island, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—Corn, Grass, and Ground Provision, raised in the said Island, are produced from Lands annexed to the Plantations, and worked by Negroes belonging to such Plantations.

Council and Assembly of the Island.

From Lands annexed to and apart of the Plantations, and worked by the Slaves belonging thereto.

A. N° 51.

What is the Kind of Manure made use of in the Island of Antigua?

Messrs. Hutchinson and Burton, joint Agents for the Island, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—The Manure made use of in the Island is composed of Dung, Trash, Marl.

Council and Assembly of the Island.

The Manure used in this Island is made from the Dung of every Animal employed in the Cultivation, or other Services; which being tolerably intermixed with Mold, Clay, Loam, Marl, Lime, Salt, Ashes, Shells, Sea Moss, Sand, &c. is applied as the Soil may require; the dried Cane Blades also form a considerable Part of the Manure; and some Planters have imported Rags and Soot for the Purpose of Manure also.

A. N° 52.

If in general the Planters were to employ Mules and Cattle in carrying out the Manure, would it not be for the Advantage both of the Negroes and Owners?

Messrs. Hutchinson and Burton, joint Agents for the Island, and Dr. Adair.

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—The Planters at Antigua do generally employ Mules and Cattle in carrying out Manure.

Council and Assembly of the Island.

The Introduction of Cattle and Mules into the Lands prepared for immediate planting would totally destroy all the Labour and Expence incurred thereby; but in all Places where that can be avoided the Manure is carried out by Mules and Cattle, and undoubtedly to the Advantage and Ease of the Proprietors and Slaves; but the latter are never employed in manuring the Land, otherwise than by distributing the Dung into the Cane Holes, which it is absolutely impossible to do in any other Way.

A. N° 53.

Upon any Plantation with a given Stock of Negroes, and yielding on an Average a certain annual Quantity of Sugar, what may be supposed to be the nett Income to the Owner if living on the Island, after deducting the Charge of maintaining and clothing his Negroes, the Wear and Tear, and other necessary Expences? And what the nett Income to the Owner living in Great Britain?

Mr. HUTCHINSON.—Having never had any immediate Concern in a Sugar Plantation, I do not find myself sufficiently competent to make the nice Calculation which this Question requires.

Messrs. Hutchinson and Burton, joint Agents for the Island, and Dr. Adair, Council and Assembly of the Island.

The nett Income of any Plantation in this Island is, from the Calamities of dry Weather, the Blast, and other Accidents, and the present dreadful Scourge of the Borer, so uncertain, that to name any nett Income to the Owner of any Plantation with a given Stock of Slaves, would be the Height of Folly in those who so well know the Truth by deplorable Experience. There cannot be any Doubt but that the Proprietor, by residing on his Sugar Plantation, must from his Care and Attention increase the Income thereof; but it does not appear, that except in the Article of paying Commissions by Absentees, the Income of a Plantation can vary to the Owner, whether living here or in Great Britain.

The following Papers being detached Pieces of Evidence, referring to the Island of Antigua, Parts of which it was difficult to arrange under the foregoing Heads, the Committee have therefore thought proper to insert the same here at Length.

N° 1. Extract of a Letter from Governor Sir Thomas Shirley to Lord Sydney, dated Antigua, April 5, 1788.

N° 2 and 3. Letters from Messrs. Entwistle and Gordon, on the Subject of the Moravian Missionaries in Antigua.

N° 4. Letter, dated 3d June 1788, from Dr. Adair, on the Subject of Regulations to be enacted by the Legislatures of the several Islands for the Benefit of Negro Slaves.

N° 5. Letter, dated 21st March 1787, from Messrs. Burton and Hutchinson, joint Agents of the Island of Antigua; together with Extracts of the Instructions lately received by them from the Council and Assembly of the Island.

N° 1.

Extract of a Letter from Governor Sir Thomas Shirley to Lord Sydney, dated Antigua, April 5, 1788.

THIS Question, my Lord, is of the first Importance to the present Welfare and future Existence of his Majesty's West India Colonies: I do not mean, my Lord, from any Effect which it will have on the Minds of the Slaves; but that, from what I have yet been able to learn, it is impossible to cultivate the West India Islands in any other Manner than is done at present, and that, except in a few Instances, the Slaves on the Plantations will, in a given Number of Years, be totally extirpated without Importations from Africa.

Mr. Entwistle and Mr. Gordon, respecting the Morals and Behaviour of the Negroes who have been converted by the Missionaries.

The Committee having considered the Answers returned by the said Agents for the Island of Antigua, touching the several Heads of Inquiry transmitted to them, and the Evidence given by them and by Dr. Adair respecting the said Island, directed a Letter to be written to the said Agents, desiring them to procure from any Planters, whose Negroes have been

converted by the Moravian Missionaries in the Island of Antigua, the fullest Information of the Effects produced by such Conversion with respect to the Behaviour of such Negroes, and in return received through the Medium of the said Agents, the following Answers from Mr. Bertie Entwistle and Mr. James Gordon, viz.

N^o 2.

Mr. Entwistle.

After a Residence in the West Indies for more than Thirty Years, and from having had under my Care and Direction upwards of 2000 Slaves for full Twenty Years of that Time, I think I may venture to give you the Information which you require, as to the Effects produced on the Morals and on the Behaviour of those Slaves who attend the Meetings of the Moravian Preachers and other Missionaries for inculcating Principles of Religion amongst the Slaves in the Colonies: And I must say, in justice to the good Conduct of many of those Missionaries, for I conceive that Example operates on their Minds more powerfully than Precept, that those Slaves in particular, who do attend such Meetings, are become more decent in their Manners and Dress, and have acquired higher Notions of what is right and more Detestation of what is wrong; which favourable Alteration in them has had its good Effect on those Slaves who do not attend the Meetings, from the Prevalency of Example. And from hence I will venture to pronounce, that the Slaves in general have improved in their Morals and in their Behaviour, by the Example and by the Precepts of those Missionaries.

P. S. I have encouraged those Missionaries so far as to allow Three Places of Meeting on the different Plantations under my Care.

N^o 3.

Mr. Gordon.

My Opinion perfectly coincides with Mr. Entwistle, and if the Negroes are suffered to proceed in the same Way, under the Moravian Missionaries, their Morals will be much improved; but the Negroes do not confine themselves altogether to the Moravian Meetings, but many attend the Established Church, and they seem not to comprehend that there is any Difference in Opinion respecting the Churches' Religion.

N^o 4.

Letter from Dr. Adair, on the Subject of Regulations to be enacted by the Legislatures of the Islands for the Benefit of Negro Slaves.

S I R,

The Day after I attended the Committee of the Privy Council, I sent to Lord Hawkesbury my Answer to the additional Queries, chiefly respecting the Obeah-men; and at the same Time inclosed for his Lordship's Perusal an exact Copy of my Answers to the Queries transmitted to me when at Bath, by the Agents for Antigua.

From a very intelligent medical Gentleman, just arrived from Antigua, I learn that the Conversion of the Negroes goes on most rapidly since the Arrival of Mr. Westley's Missionaries, and that the Funds for erecting Places of Worship, and for supporting the Preachers, are very considerable; and as these Funds chiefly arise from the Contributions of the Slaves, this Circumstance affords a presumptive Proof that these People are not in so indigent and miserable a State as has been alleged.

When I attended the Council, I remarked that the Converts were baptized by the parochial Clergy, some of whom had thereby amassed considerable Sums. This I could not account for; but this Gentleman attributes it to spiritual Pride in the Converts, who deem the Ceremony to be more creditable, perhaps more effectual, when performed by the Regular Clergy; but as this Preference tended to weaken the Influence of the Missionaries, the latter have taken much Pains to prevent a Practice which interferes equally with their Consequence and their Emolument.

This Anecdote, apparently trifling, is mentioned to shew, that had the Regular Clergy exerted themselves in promoting the Conversion of these poor People, their Efforts must have been more successful than those of the Sectaries, in proportion to the superior Estimation in which they are held by the Slaves; and therefore, that an Injunction from their Diocesan would induce them to take an active Part in so good a Work; and I am, from Experience, entirely convinced, that the Influence of religious Principle, imperfect as it may be on their uncultivated Minds, would operate very strongly in rendering them contented and happy; and, when aided by a few judicious Regulations respecting their Food, Accommodation, and Treatment, would remove every reasonable Objection to their present Situation.

An

An Expedient has occurred to me, which I shall take the Liberty of suggesting, as I believe it will be the most effectual that can be fallen upon.

I would propose that an Instruction be sent to the several colonial Governors to obtain a Law to the following Effect:

That every medical Man be summoned before the Council, and after having taken an Oath framed for the Purpose, shall be directed to consult on the Quantum and Quality of the Foods necessary for the Slaves according to their Ages, Seasons of the Year, Degree of Labour, and the Nature of their Diseases; and that a Report of the Majority on these Heads shall become an established Rule; and as a Diversity of Opinion may arise, this Meeting shall be deemed a Secret Committee, the Deliberations of which, except the general Result, shall not be divulged.

Each Individual shall also be bound by Oath to inquire from Time to Time, in the several Plantations they attend, how far the Regulations established (and which are to be published in the Newspapers) have been complied with. If after the first Offence pointed out by the medical Man to the Proprietor or Manager, a second shall be committed, he shall be bound to make his Report to the next Magistrate as soon as possible, and the several Magistrates shall, if necessary, interfere; but, at all events, they shall report, in the Form of a Presentment to the Grand Sessions, the Names of the Persons, and the Nature of their Offences, when they shall not only be punished by the Court, but their Names published in the Newspapers.

To complete the Plan of Reformation, the medical Man shall also be obliged to interpose, and report all Instances (after the First Offence) of severe Punishment, or other Acts of Cruelty inflicted on the Slaves.

I would vest this inquisitorial Power in medical Men, because, from their professional Knowledge, they are the best Judges of all those Circumstances, and have the best Opportunities of detecting Abuses of this Kind, which (a very few low-bred sordid Proprietors excepted) are generally committed by Managers and inferior White Servants, almost always without the Privity of the Proprietors, and in diametrical Opposition to their true Interests.

I sincerely hope that the Law now before the House of Commons, which proportions the Number of Slaves to the Tonnage, will pass without Delay, as it may not only render the Condition of the poor Slaves, whilst on board, more comfortable, but may prevent the Generation of those destructive malignant Fevers equally fatal to the Crews as the Slaves, and which generally are produced by Want of sufficient Accommodation and pure Air.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble Servant,

Ja^s Makittrick Adair.

N^o 5.

Letter from Messrs. Burton and Hutchinson, joint Agents for the Island.

My Lords,

London, March 21, 1789.

AS we are informed your Lordships are now framing a final Report on his Majesty's Order of Reference relative to the Slave Trade, we do ourselves the Honour of inclosing to your Lordships, Extracts of the Instructions we have lately received from the Council and Assembly of the Island of Antigua, which we trust will sufficiently account for the few existing Laws for the Protection and Management of the Slaves in that Island, as well as serve to apprise your Lordships of the Ideas entertained by the Two Houses of Legislature there, should an Abolition of the Trade take place, or should Parliament interfere in the internal Government of the Slaves themselves.

We have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect, my Lords, your Lordships' most obedient and most humble Servants,

Joⁿ Burton.

W. Hutchinson.

Extracts of the Instructions to the Agents.

"WE desire that you will represent to the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, by Petition, Remonstrance, or such other Mode as shall appear most advisable, the evil Consequences which must inevitably arise to this Island and the West India Colonies, from any Law for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, or from any Laws passed by the Parliament of Great Britain for the internal Regulation or Government of Slaves in any of the West India Islands.—You are also desired to do the same in the House of Lords.

"We desire that you will represent in the strongest Terms, that any Interference of the Parliament of Great Britain in the internal Government or Regulation of our Slaves, must be inevitably attended with the most injurious Consequences, and may probably occasion very dangerous Commotions. It is impossible for a few White Persons to govern a great Number of Slaves, without a discretionary Power of punishing Offences, so as such Punishments do not extend to Life or Limb and are not excessive. Without presuming to make any Comparison, we might venture to ask whether it would be possible to maintain strict Discipline in the Army or Navy, without the discretionary Power of punishing for Disobedience of Orders, although almost every other

Other Species of Offence is particularly provided for by the Legislature: Unless the Inhabitants of the West India Islands are supposed to be destitute of common Sense, as well as of the common Principles of Humanity, it can hardly be thought probable that a Planter should be so regardless of his own Interest as to deprive himself of the Labour of his Slaves, by Cruelty or excessive Punishment, or treat them in such a Manner as to induce them to quit his Service.

"If it is objected by any of his Majesty's Ministers, or by any Member of either House, that no Law hath yet been passed in this Island for the better Regulation and Comfort of the Slaves, we desire that you will on our Part assert, that the Omission has not proceeded from any wilful Neglect or Inattention to a Subject which the People of Great Britain now consider of such very great Importance, but from our Unwillingness to do any Thing in our present critical Situation which may have the Appearance of Deceit, or induce the Parliament to suppose that the Charges of Cruelty and Oppression with which the West India Colonies have been so unjustly loaded, had any real Foundation in Truth, or that by immediately passing specious Laws to regulate the Conduct of the Masters, we wish to avert an Inquiry into the real State and Condition of the Slaves. You may, however, on our Part solemnly declare, that we will not fail to frame and pass, so far as our Power will extend, such Laws for the Security and Ease of our Slaves as can be really carried into effect without a total Subversion of the Discipline and Subordination which must necessarily be preserved where the Disproportion of Slaves and Free Servants is at least Fifty to One; for we do not hesitate to affirm, that if a sufficient discretionary Power cannot be exercised by the Master over his Slaves, the West India Colonies will in a very short Time be of no Use to Great Britain, and of no Value to the present Proprietors.

"The African Trade has hitherto been carried on under the Sanction of Parliament; and upon the Faith of its Continuance, and upon the Certainty of the necessary Supply of Slaves, many Millions have been expended in the Settlement of Sugar Plantations, which we presume have in some Degree contributed to the Increase of the Shipping and Revenue of the Mother Country. If it is now thought proper, from Motives of more refined Humanity, to pass a Law for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and thereby involve the Sugar Colonies in one common Ruin; and if neither the Evils which will accrue to the Inhabitants of the West India Islands, nor the Influence which they may have upon the Navigation and Revenue of Great Britain, are thought of sufficient Consequence to counteract the Efforts of a mistaken Tendernefs for the Negroes; we desire that you will not fail to place in the strongest Point of View before the Parliament, the very great Injustice which we shall suffer by so material an Alteration in the original Terms upon which so great a Property has been vested in distant Parts of the Empire, exposed to various Calamities to which Great Britain is happily a Stranger, and yet, under many peculiar Disadvantages, producing at the most not more than an average Profit of Six *per Centum* on the Capital.

"And if, after a full Discussion of these important Points, we are doomed to be the Victims of popular Clamour, we desire that you will on our Parts appeal to the Justice of the Parliament, and submit, Whether we are not entitled to be paid a reasonable Value for our Property out of the national Fund.—That Property may be afterwards disposed of, upon such new Terms as the Wisdom of Parliament may think proper.

Ashton Warner, President.
Tho' Freeman, Speaker."

144 329

Montserrat. A. N^o 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

A. N^o 1.

WHAT is the legal Power which Masters have over their Slaves in each of the British Islands in the West Indies?

An absolute Power, not extending to Life or Limb.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

A. N^o 2.

What is the Protection granted to Slaves, by Law, in each of the British Islands?

Not any particular Protection given by positive Law; but the Grand Juries are peculiarly attentive to any Breach of Humanity, either in Masters or those employed under them, representing their Conduct, and preferring Indictments against those who transgress, when they are punishable at the Discretion of the Court; and there are Instances where White People have been punished for Offences of this Nature. And the Murder of a Slave is equally felonious as that of a Free or White Person: Every Slave looks up to his Master for Protection in every Instance where he is aggrieved.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

A. N^o 3.

For what Offences are Slaves subject to their Masters Correction? For what are they amenable to the established Jurisdiction of the Island; and in what Manner are they tried?

They are subject to their Masters Correction for every Offence not amounting to Felony, for which they are amenable to the established Jurisdiction of the Island, and are tried by the President, and at least Four of the Council. If the Offence is against a Third Person, or their Slave, the Party may have Recourse to a Magistrate, if he does not obtain Satisfaction from the Master, who may order a Whipping not exceeding Thirty-nine Stripes.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

A. N^o 4.

To what Penalties are Masters, or those who act under them, subject, if they transgress the Laws made for the Protection of Negro Slaves, or in any Respect exercise Acts of Cruelty towards them; and to what Courts are they in such Cases amenable?

We have no local Law for the Protection of Slaves against their Masters, or those who act under them; but for Acts of Cruelty they may be prosecuted in the ordinary Course of Justice, in the Courts of King's Bench and Grand Sessions.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

A. N^o 5.

Are Negro Slaves fed at their Masters Expence, or by their own Labour; and when fed by their Masters, with what are they fed, and in what Quantity?

They are partly fed at their Masters Expence, and partly by their own Labour: Their Food consists of Beans, Corn, Flour, Ryemeal, Herrings, and Salt-Fish, of which their Allowance consists of from 4 to 8 Pints *per* Week of the Grain, and from 4 to 8 Herrings, furnished by the Master; though this varies according to Circumstances and Situations; many Masters planting large Quantities of Plantains, Potatoes, and Cassada, for their Sustenance, and most Masters constantly boil a Pot twice a Day for the Children of poorer Negroes who will not provide for themselves. On extraordinary Work, Sugar, Rum, and Biscuit, are frequently given. Beef, Pork, and dried Fish, commonly at Christmas and Easter, as an extra Allowance.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

There is a Law in this Island obliging every Master to plant One Acre of Provision for every Eight Negroes.

A. N^o 6.

How are Negro Slaves clothed, lodged, and secured against the Inclemency of the Season?—State the Law and the Practice.

Their Clothing consists of Osnaburghs, Baize, Check, and Watchmen's Cloaks. Many Masters give Hats and Shoes to the principal Negroes, or those who are lame, or have any Complaint

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

plaint in the Head. Good Negroes clothe themselves exceedingly well, independent of any Thing which they receive from the Masters, which occasions the great Vent that is found in the West Indies for all the coarse Goods which the Merchants send from Europe. Each Family have their own House, consisting of Two or Three Rooms, surrounded by a Garden; and in general better lodged than the poorer Sort of Peasants in Europe: many of their Houses would vie with some of the best Cottages in England.

A. N° 7.

What is the annual Expence of the Maintenance of a Negro Man and Woman and Child, at different Ages respectively?

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

No particular Account having been kept on any Estates, we cannot ascertain this Point.

A. N° 8.

Are many Negroes usually let out to hire, in what Numbers, and on what Conditions?

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

There are Task-work Gangs, amounting to about 700, let out for hire. The usual Price of Work is 5 *l.* Currency *per* Acre for Holing of Land; and from One Shilling and Sixpence to Two Shillings Currency for Day Work.

A. N° 9.

Are any Days, or Hours in Days, set apart, in which the Slaves may labour for themselves?—State the Law and the Practice.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

There is not any Law upon this Point; but when the Crop is finished, the Generality of Masters allow their Negroes a Day, or Half a Day, besides Sunday (which they call their own) in each Week, to work for themselves; they have Half an Hour for Breakfast, and from Two and a Half to Three Hours at Noon. Nurses, and Women who have several Children, have greater Indulgencies.

A. N° 10.

Have Negro Slaves any Portions of Land assigned them for the Purpose of cultivating them for their own Use?—State the Law and the Practice.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

In most Estates, the Negroes have as much Land allowed them to cultivate for themselves as they can possibly manage.

A. N° 11.

Are Negro Slaves subject to any peculiar Diseases, to which White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not subject? and, if they are so subject, assign the Causes.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

No.

A. N° 12.

What Care is taken of the Slaves in Sicknes? Are there any Laws or Regulations for that Purpose? What Provision is made for them when old or disabled, and are their Masters obliged in such Cases to maintain them?

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

There is no Law as to these Particulars. On Estates a Doctor is generally employed by the Year; and frequently a very comfortable Hospital is erected for the Reception of such Sick who have not contagious Disorders. When old and disabled, some slight Occupation is generally allotted to them; and in general they are decently taken care of, and an Omission on the Part of the Owner would be prosecuted as a Misdemeanor.

A. N° 13.

What is the general Period of the Lives of Negro Slaves? Is it of equal Duration with that of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes?

Their Life is in general of equal Duration with that of the Whites or Free Negroes, and there are few Estates which have not Negroes of Seventy or Eighty Years of Age, and many much older.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

A. N° 14.

What is the Practice respecting the Marriage of Negro Slaves, and what are the Regulations concerning it?

Dr. Madan's Regulations, except that the Male may abandon the Female without making a suitable Provision, and Divorces, are as frequent among them as among the People of Fashion in England, and not liable to the same Expences.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

A. N° 15.

Can any Causes be assigned which impede the natural Increase of Negro Slaves?

The premature and promiscuous Commerce of the Sexes; the Prostitution of the Women in the younger Part of their Lives; Night-walking; by which they contract severe Colds, and other Disorders, by the Concealment of which they are often injured, which must necessarily impede the natural Increase. But this is not without Exception, as many Women have Seven or Eight Children by the same Husband, where they lead regular Lives. The Proportion reared is about One Half of those who are born.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

A. N° 16.

Are many Children born of Negro Slaves, and in what Proportion are they reared?

Answered under N° 15.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

A. N° 17.

Are Children of Negro Slaves subject; to any Diseases to which the Children of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not equally subject; and if they are, to what Cause is it to be imputed?

They are not subject to any particular Disease, that White Children and Free Negroes are not.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

A. N° 18.

Are Negro Slaves or their Children in general baptized?

Of late it is become a very general Custom to baptize them.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

A. N° 19.

What religious Institutions are there for the Benefit of Negro Slaves in each of the Islands in the West Indies?

The Moravians are settled in some of the Islands. Since the Bishop of London's Letter (dated April 2, 1788), Attempts have been made by the regular Clergy here; with what Success it is impossible yet to ascertain.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

A. N° 20.

Are any Missionaries sent from England for the Instruction of Negro Slaves, and what has been their Success? If unsuccessful, to what Cause is it to be attributed?

There never have been any Missionaries.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

A. N° 21.

Are the Missionaries more successful in the Instruction and Conversion of Slaves; and to what Causes is any Difference in this Respect to be imputed?

Answered in the foregoing.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

A. N°

N. B. No Answers have been returned by the Council and Assembly of the Island from the 22d to the 27th Head of Inquiry inclusive, respecting the Practice of Obeah, and whether many of the Negroes are Mahometans.

A. N° 28.

With respect to Negro Slaves and Free Negroes, what is the Proportion between Males and Females?

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

We believe the Proportion of Males and Females is nearly equal.

A. N° 29.

What is the average Value of a Country-born Negro Man and Woman, and what the average Value of an imported Negro Man and Woman?

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

A young Field Negro Man, according to his Quality, is worth from 90 l. to 135 l. Currency; a Woman from 80 l. to 120 l.; and Tradesmen are worth much more, according to their Abilities and Trade, from 120 l. to 330 l.; and new Negroes from 66 l. to 80 l. Currency.

A. N° 30.

Has the Produce of each of the Islands increased in proportion to the increased Number of Negro Slaves; and if it has not so increased, what Reason is to be assigned for it?

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

The Produce of the Island has decreased very much of late Years, owing to the Severity of the Weather, long Cultivation, Floods, and the Ravages of the Borer, as well as to the Emigration of many Negroes transported to neighbouring Islands. Note, The Decrease of Negroes in Fifteen Years is about One-eighth, and of Produce more than One-third.

A. N° 31.

What Number of Acres has been in Cultivation in each Year; distinguishing the Proportion of Acres that has been appropriated to the Culture of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Cocoa, Ground Provisions, &c. and what has in each Year been the Produce thereof respectively?

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

We cannot answer this Query with any Certainty.

A. N° 32.

What is the Mode of cultivating and preparing the Ground for Sugar, Cotton, &c. respectively?

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

The Mode of preparing and cultivating the Land for the Sugar Canes is, by fallowing, hoe-ploughing, hoeing, and dunging as high as possible, and keeping the Lands clean before and after planting. Many differ in their System of Plantership; these general Rules are, or ought to be, observed by all.—The Cotton requires less Cultivation, but ought to be kept free from Weeds.

A. N° 33.

What Soil is most favourable for Sugar, Cotton, &c.; and how far is the Soil capable of Improvement by Manure?

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

The Sugar Cane will grow in any Soil, but thrives best in a loose, deep Mould; a shallow, warm Soil will do for Cotton, provided it is sheltered from Wind; though the better the Soil, and the more highly manured, the more Produce it will return.

A. N° 34.

What Difference is there in the Produce *per* Acre of different Plantations in the same Year, when not exposed to any extraordinary Accident?

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

The Difference of the Produce *per* Acre on different Estates, according to the Richness or Poverty of the Soil, the good or bad Culture, is very considerable, often as One to Three; the Weather also, according to Situations, has great Influence on the Crop.

A. N°

A. N° 35.

By what Causes are Crops on different Parts of the same Island partially affected?

The Crops in different Parts of the same Island are affected by Drought in the low Lands, Deluges of Rain in the high Lands, and sometimes by Vermin, such as Rats, Grub, Blast, and the vilest and most ruinous of all Calamities, the Borer, an Insect very lately known in these Islands, and which proved in some Parts more destructive than the severest Hurricanes.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

A. N° 36.

Does the Quantity of Labour which it is necessary to require from the Negroes vary materially in different Parts of the Year, as it does here in Harvest Time, &c.; and is there any Period at which the increased Labour produces any particular Effect on the Health of the Negroes?

The Labour of the Negroes is much greater during the Crop than at any other Period; at the same Time they are much healthier, and require less Allowance of Food, owing to the great Salubrity of the Air, and the free Use they have of the Cane Liquor, hot or cold. This Island is in general very healthy at all Seasons of the Year, and it is not subject to periodical or epidemic Disorders.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

A. N° 37.

Would it be possible to cultivate to Advantage the West India Islands, by the Labour of Europeans or of Free Negroes?

We conceive that it would not be possible to cultivate the West Indies by White People or Free Negroes, as they would not be equal to the Labour, neither could our Estates bear the Expence.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

A. N° 38.

What is the Disposition of the Free Negroes with respect to Labour, particularly continual or diurnal Labour?

Free Negroes are never known to hire themselves out for Field Labour; they are generally Tradesmen, Bay Porters, or Hucksters; they are prone to Indolence, and to indulge themselves whenever they can afford it.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

A. N° 39.

Could an European Constitution subsist in a West India Climate under the Labour necessary for cultivating a West India Plantation?

No European Constitution could subsist under the Labour necessary for the Cultivation of a West India Plantation; neither could it be done by Free Negroes, as the strictest Discipline is requisite, on account of the Variety and emergent Calls at various Periods, which would require the strictest military Discipline to enforce Obedience to Orders: Free Negroes are in general of an idle Habit and Disposition, preferring any Mode of getting their Bread to that of cultivating Land.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

A. N° 40.

Is the Labour of Cattle, and of what Species, and in what Proportion, used in the Cultivation of a West India Plantation?

Horned Cattle and Mules are mostly used for the Carriage of the Canes to the Mill, the Produce to Market, Dung to the Fields, and to bring home Lumber, Provisions, &c.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

A. N° 41.

Could the Quantity of Cattle be increased, and could their Labour be substituted for that of Slaves, in a greater Extent than it is at present?

Many Proprietors have large Tracts of Pasture Land, where they raise a good many Cattle for Sale; but few Sugar Estates are sufficiently extensive for that Purpose; they seldom keep more Stock for Labour than they can hand-feed. The Labour of Cattle is substituted for that of Slaves in as great an Extent as possible, Common Sense directing it.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

A. N° 42.

Have different European Instruments of Husbandry from Time to Time been introduced in the Cultivation of Plantations in the West Indies; and is it likely that the Use of these could be extended, or further Improvements in this respect be applied, to lighten and abridge the Labour of Slaves in cultivating West India Plantations?

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

The Hoe, Cutting-bill, and Basket, are the Instruments commonly used. It is observed of Negroes, that they are of an obstinate Disposition; and could the Introduction of other Implements abridge their Labour, yet so strong is the Force of Habit, that it would be difficult to familiarise them to their Use.

A. N° 43.

What is the whole Number of Acres in the Island of Montserrat; and how much of that Part thereof, which is at present not cultivated, is capable of being brought into Culture?

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

The whole Number of Acres are supposed to be about 30,000.

The clearing of the uncultivated Parts, at present, would subject the Island to the greater Droughts, without much Prospect of any Returns, as the Mountains in Woods are very steep and difficult of Access.

A. N° 44.

How much Land is there in the Island of Montserrat which is not private Property?

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

It is conceived, that all the Land in this Island is private Property, except his Majesty's Forts.

A. N° 45.

What Proportion of the Land which is private Property in the Island of Montserrat is now in Cultivation?

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

There are about 6000 Acres appropriated to the Culture of Sugar, 2000 to Cotton, 2000 to Ground Provisions, and 2000 to Pasturage; the rest is either very mountainous or very barren.

A. N° 46.

What Proportion of the Land now in Cultivation in the Island of Montserrat would, from Situation or Soil, admit of the Use of the Plough?

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

Our Lands in general are too rocky and steep to admit the Use of the Plough.

A. N° 47.

In how many Plantations in the Island of Montserrat has the Plough been known to be introduced, for the Purpose of preparing the Land for Cultivation?

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

None.

A. N° 48.

How many Slaves in the whole are employed in the Island of Montserrat in the Cultivation of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Indigo, &c. &c.; and how many in menial Services, in making Roads, Fishing, or any other Employments?

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

The whole Number of Slaves in this Island, by the Returns made this present Year 1788, is 8310. Those used in Cultivation of the Lands, including the making and repairing the High Roads, which is done at the Expence of the Planters, may be about One-third of the whole. The old Negroes and Children incapable of Work, must rather exceed One-third, in so old a settled Island where we have had very few new Negroes imported for many Years. Tradesmen, Grafs-gangs, Domesticcs, form the Remainder.

A. N° 49.

What Proportion does the Number of Slaves bear to the Number of Acres employed in each Species of Cultivation; and what is the average Proportion of Produce in each Species to the Number of Acres or of Slaves?

The average Crop from 1784 to 1788, both inclusive, is 2737 Hogsheads of Sugar, and 1107 Council and
 Puncheons of Rum, 275 Bales of Cotton exported. The Consumption of the Island is pretty Assembly of
 considerable. We grow no Coffee or Cocoa for Exportation. the Island.

A. N° 50.

Is the Corn, Grass, or Ground Provisions, raised in the Island of Montserrat, produced from separate Farms, or from Lands annexed to the Plantations respectively, and worked by the Negroes belonging to the said Plantations?

All the Estates have more or less Provision and Pasture Lands within themselves. Some Proprietors have detached Plantations for the Purpose, which are worked by the same Gang of Council and
 Negroes that cultivate the Sugar Estate. Assembly of
 the Island.

A. N° 51.

What is the Kind of Manure made use of in the Island of Montserrat?

The Manure used in this Island is formed of Animal Dung of all Kinds, mixed with succulent Leaves, or soft Plants, Mold, Ashes, Lees from the Still-house, and other Offals from the Sugar-works. These are suffered to digest and rot on the Land in large Heaps, which are sometimes spread on the Surface before hoeing, as in Europe; sometimes put under the Banks, and sometimes put in Holes before planting, and sometimes distributed on the Stool of the Canes after Five or Six Months Growth. Oily succulent Plants are sometimes used as a Green-dressing on dry loose Soils. The Transportation of Clay on Sand, and Sand on Clay, is also practised. Sea Weeds, and the Use of Salt Water on the Dung Heaps, are not neglected by the Planter when they can be come at with Ease. Salt has also been used with Success. Council and
 Assembly of
 the Island.

A. N° 52.

If in general the Planters were to employ Mules and Cattle in carrying out the Manure, would it not be for the Advantage both of the Negroes and the Owners?

Answered by A. N° 40.

Council and
 Assembly of
 the Island.

A. N° 53.

Upon any Plantation with a given Stock of Negroes, and yielding on an Average a certain annual Quantity of Sugar, what may be supposed to be the nett Income to the Owner, if living on the Island, after deducting the Charge of maintaining and clothing his Negroes, the Wear and Tear, and other necessary Expences; and what the nett Income to the Owner living in Great Britain?

We suppose that, upon the appraised Value of an Estate well built and settled, after deducting all Charges, and an Allowance for Casualties, that the nett Income will not exceed Three per Cent. on the capital Sum invested. A prudent Owner, living on the Spot, will certainly make more of his Property than others can do for him, and save considerably in his own Expences; besides the great Benefit the Offals of his Table are to his poor and sick Negroes. Council and
 Assembly of
 the Island.

Nevis. A. N° 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

A. N° 1.

WHAT is the legal Power which Masters have over their Slaves in each of the British Islands in the West Indies?

Legislature of the Island. The full Power of corporal Punishment, according to the Nature of the Crime; but no Power of Life or Limb.

A. N° 2.

What is the Protection granted to Slaves by Law in each of the British Islands?

Legislature of the Island. The Protection granted to Slaves by Law, in respect to their Property, or the Safety of their Persons, is through the Medium of the Master, who may prosecute, or demand Surety of the Peace, in behalf of his Slave. But in case of the actual Murder of a Slave, the Party guilty is liable to an Indictment for Felony at the Suit of the Crown.

A. N° 3.

For what Offences are Slaves subject to their Masters Correction? For what are they amenable to the established Jurisdiction of the Island?

Legislature of the Island. Slaves are subject to their Masters Correction for all Offences not capital. They are subject to the established Jurisdiction for all Breaches of the Peace, if such are not of a capital Nature: They are tried by One Magistrate, who is empowered to inflict corporal Punishment by whipping, not exceeding Thirty-nine Lashes. For capital Crimes they must be tried by Two Magistrates, and cannot be convicted by less than Two positive Evidences; nor be condemned to suffer Death for any Theft under the Value of 5l.

A. N° 4.

To what Penalties are Masters, or those who act under them, subject if they transgress the Laws made for the Protection of Negro Slaves, or in any respect exercise Acts of Cruelty towards them, and to what Courts are they in such Cases amenable?

Legislature of the Island. We have not any colonial Law enacted expressly for the Protection of Slaves; any Act of wanton Cruelty committed by the Master, or those under him, subjects him, or them, to an Indictment before the Grand Jury, and Punishment by the Court of King's Bench.

A. N° 5.

Are Negro Slaves fed at their Masters Expence, or by their own Labour; and when fed by their Masters, with what are they fed, and in what Quantity?

Legislature of the Island. Negroes are fed at the Expence of the Master. The Articles of their Food are Flour, Pease, Beans, Rice, Oatmeal, Indian Corn, or Guinea Corn, together with Salt Provisions. In the Crop Time, the Quantity allowed them varies from Four or Six Pints of the abovementioned Provisions, and Six British Herrings, or other Salt Provisions equivalent thereto, *per Week*: They have likewise an unbounded License of drinking what Quantity of raw Cane Liquor they please, and Two Pints of boiled Cane Liquor are generally given to each Negro *per Diem*. Out of the Crop Time, the Quantity allowed them varies from Eight to Nine Pints of the above Provisions *per Week*, with the Quantity of Salt Provisions before mentioned, together with a certain daily Allowance of Toddy, and a Ship Biscuit for Breakfast.

A. N° 6.

How are Negro Slaves clothed, lodged, and secured against the Inclemency of the Season?—State the Law and the Practice.

Legislature of the Island. There is no other Law than a general Custom which prevails of clothing Negroes once a Year. A Woollen Jacket, Osnaburg Shirt, and Trowsers and Cap, are commonly given to Men;

Men; a Woollen Petticoat and Linen Jacket, or Wrapper and Petticoat, to Women; Children receive in Proportion: Some Planters clothe their Negroes oftener. They are lodged in Houses of their own building, for which the Master finds the Materials or pays: Their Habitations, with their adjoining Gardens, are greatly superior to the Cottages of the lower Class of Labourers in some Parts of England, and in most Parts of Scotland and Ireland.

A. N° 7.

What is the annual Expence of the Maintenance of a Negro Man, Woman, and Child, at different Ages respectively?

The Expence of maintaining a Man or Woman, independent of the Produce of their Grounds, ^{Legislature of the Island.} Cane Juice, Molasses, &c. is about 6l. *per Annum*; with these it may be valued at 15l. The Maintenance of Children may be calculated at from Two-thirds to One-half of the above Sums.

A. N° 8.

Are many Negroes usually let out to hire; in what Numbers, and on what Conditions?

Few Negroes are let out to hire. A good Tradesman will rent for from 15l. to 25l. Sterling ^{Legislature of the Island.} *per Annum*:—Common Labourers from 6l. to 7l. Sterling, and the Expence of feeding and clothing falls on the Renter.

A. N° 9.

Are any Days, or Hours in Days, set apart in which the Slaves may labour for themselves? —State the Law and the Practice.

There is no Law that gives the Slave any Allowance of Time but Sunday; it is a Practice on ^{Legislature of the Island.} many Estates to give them an Afternoon in the Week for cultivating their own Grounds: They have always Half an Hour at Breakfast, and from Two to Two Hours and an Half at Noon. Their Rest from Labour, out of Crop, is from a Quarter of an Hour after Sun-set to Sun-rise.

A. N° 10.

Have Negro Slaves any Portions of Land assigned them for the Purpose of cultivating them for their own Use? State the Law and the Practice.

On every Estate in this Island there is a Proportion of Land assigned to the Negroes for the ^{Legislature of the Island.} Cultivation of their Provisions, and on many Estates much more than they do cultivate. There is no Law which obliges the Master to grant this; but Humanity, and the Advantage of having his Slaves in a State of Abundance, have been found sufficient Inducements.

A. N° 11.

Are Negro Slaves subject to any peculiar Diseases to which White Inhabitants, or Free Negroes, are not subject? And if they are so subject, assign the Causes.

None. A Disorder called the Yaws is more prevalent among them than among Whites; but ^{Legislature of the Island.} the latter are subject to be infected with the same Disorder by Contact, as we know by several Instances.

A. N° 12.

What Care is taken of the Slaves in Sickness? Are there any Laws or Regulations for that Purpose? What Provision is made for them when old or disabled; and are their Masters obliged in such Cases to maintain them?

A sick House or Hospital is established on every Estate, for the Convenience of the Sick, pro- ^{Legislature of the Island.} vided with proper Nurses and Necessaries, and attended yearly by the best medical Assistance that can be procured. When old or disabled, they are fed in the same Proportions that we have already stated in our Answer to Query 5th. But there are not any Laws in either Case to enforce the above Practices.

A. N° 13.

What is the general Period of the Lives of Negro Slaves? Is it of equal Duration with that of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes?

Legislature of the Island.

The average Period of their Lives is from Forty to Fifty Years. If equally temperate, the Duration of their Lives is equally long as Whites or Free Negroes.

A. N° 14.

What is the Practice respecting the Marriage of Negro Slaves, and what are the Regulations concerning it?

Legislature of the Island.

In respect to Marriage, they are left perfectly free to act according to their own Inclinations. Affection or Interest brings them together, and the reverse dissolves the Union.

A. N° 15.

Can any Causes be assigned which impede the natural Increase of Negro Slaves?

Legislature of the Island.

The natural Increase of Slaves is prevented by a premature and promiscuous Connexion of the Sexes, and by too great an Intemperance in general in the Men, who are much addicted to the Use of spirituous Liquors.

A. N° 16.

Are many Children born of Negro Slaves, and in what Proportion are they reared?

Legislature of the Island.

From the preceding Causes, Negroes are not so prolific as Whites: Their Children are reared in the Proportion of One-half.

A. N° 17.

Are the Children of Negro Slaves subject to any Diseases to which the Children of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not equally subject; and if they are, to what Cause is it to be imputed?

Legislature of the Island.

Replied to by the Answer to Query 11th.

A. N° 18.

Are Negro Slaves or their Children in general baptized?

Legislature of the Island.

Slaves in general are not baptized.

A. N° 19.

What religious Institutions are there for the Benefit of Negro Slaves in each of the Islands in the West Indies?

Legislature of the Island.

There are not any religious Institutions peculiarly set apart for their Benefit; but they are allowed to attend Divine Service on Sunday in common with Whites.

A. N° 20.

Are any Missionaries sent from England for the Instruction of Negro Slaves, and what has been their Success? If unsuccessful, to what Cause is it to be attributed?

Legislature of the Island.

As no Missionaries have ever been sent to this Island, we are unable to draw the Inference.

A. N° 21.

Are the Missionaries more successful in the Instruction and Conversion of Free Negroes than in the Instruction and Conversion of Slaves? And to what Causes is any Difference in this respect to be imputed?

Replied

Replied to by the Answer to Query 20th.

Legislature of
the Island.

N. B. No Answers have been returned by the Legislature of the Island from the 22d to the 27th Head of Inquiry inclusive, which Heads relate to the Practice of Obeah, and whether many of the Negroes of the Island of Nevis are Mahometans.

A. N° 28.

With respect to Negro Slaves and Free Negroes, what is the Proportion between Males and Females?

Female Free Negroes are in Proportion to Males as Nine to Four: Female Slaves in Proportion to Males as Five to Four.

Legislature of
the Island.

A. N° 29.

What is the average Value of a Country-born Negro Man and Woman? And what the average Value of an imported Negro Man and Woman?

The average Value of a Creole Field Negro Man or Woman is Sixty Pounds Sterling: The average Value of an imported Negro is Thirty-six Pounds Sterling.

Legislature of
the Island.

A. N° 30.

Has the Produce of each of the Islands increased in proportion to the increased Number of Negro Slaves? And if it has not so increased, what Reason is to be assigned for it?

The Produce of the Island has increased and decreased in proportion to the Number of Slaves employed in Culture.

Legislature of
the Island.

A. N° 31.

What Number of Acres has been in Cultivation in each Year, distinguishing the Proportion of Acres that has been appropriated to the Culture of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Cocoa, Ground Provisions, &c. and what has in each Year been the Produce thereof respectively?

Acres in Cultivation for Sugar about Eight Thousand, Four Thousand of which are annually cultivated. Sugar is the chief Produce of the Island: Very little Cotton is cultivated here but among the Negroes; Coffee and Cocoa none. No Ground Provisions are cultivated but by the Negroes for their own Use; for which Purpose they have about Fifteen Hundred Acres set apart on the different Estates.

Legislature of
the Island.

A. N° 32 and 33.

What is the Mode of cultivating and preparing the Ground for Sugar, Cotton, &c. respectively?

What Soil is most favourable for Sugar, Cotton, &c. and how far is the Soil capable of Improvement by Manure?

Lands for the Cultivation of the Sugar Cane are dug in regular Trenches Four or Five Feet wide, and according to the Depth of the Soil; the Bottoms of these Trenches are well ploughed up with the Hoe, a laborious Work, but necessary in our stiff and stony Soil. A light Soil is most favourable for the Sugar Cane: Manure increases the Produce of our Lands in the Proportion of about One-third.

Legislature of
the Island.

A. N° 34.

What Difference is there in the Produce *per* Acre of different Plantations in the same Year, when not exposed to any extraordinary Accident?

Some Estates produce on an Average from One-half to One Hogshead *per* Acre; others from One to One and a Half: The general average Produce *per* Acre of the Island is rather more than One Hogshead *per* Acre. These Proportions will in future probably be lessened from our being infested with the Borer.

Legislature of
the Island.

A. N° 35.

By what Causes are Crops on different Parts of the same Island partially affected?

Legislature of the Island.

Crops are partially affected according to their Situation; those in the Mountains, having the Advantage of more Rain, will in dry Years make tolerable Returns; when those in the low Grounds will not enable the Proprietor to pay the Expences of the Estate.

A. N° 36.

Does the Quantity of Labour which it is necessary to require from the Negroes vary materially in different Parts of the Year, as it does here in Harvest Time, &c. and is there any Period at which the increased Labour produces any particular Effect on the Health of the Negroes?

Legislature of the Island.

The Labour of the Slave varies materially in the different Parts of the Year. In our Crop Time (correspondent with the Harvest Season of England) the Labour is heaviest; but is ever endured with the utmost Cheerfulness, on account of the Advantage in the Power of the Slave of sucking Canes at his Pleasure, and drinking Cane Liquor from the Boiling-house, by the invariable Permission of the Master. A greater Degree of Healthiness too prevails at this Season of the Year from the general Drought peculiar to it. In the Fall of the Year, the Labour of the Slave is much lighter, and his Food from his Master's Store more abundant; both necessary to counteract the unwholesome Damps too prevalent at that Season.

A. N° 37.

Would it be possible to cultivate to Advantage the West India Islands by the Labour of Europeans, or of Free Negroes?

Legislature of the Island.

If the Question refers to the Ability of an Estate to support its Cultivation by the Hire of daily Labourers, we must give it as our decided Opinion, that no Estate is sufficiently productive to bear the Expence of hiring either Europeans or Free Negroes to cultivate its Lands; for Experience has shewn, that Estates in other Islands, underhanded and accustomed to hire Slaves, have generally been ruined.

A. N° 38.

What is the Disposition of the Free Negroes with respect to Labour, particularly continual or diurnal Labour?

Legislature of the Island.

Free Negroes, though brought up to any handicraft Trade, seldom apply to it, but rather employ themselves in Fishing and Huckstering. They have never been known to cultivate the Earth.

A. N° 39.

Could an European Constitution subsist in a West India Climate, under the Labour necessary for cultivating a West India Plantation?

Legislature of the Island.

We are certain that European Constitutions would be unequal to Field Labour in this Country; for such Europeans as come out here in robust Health to act in the Capacity of Overseers, are too frequently reduced to an emaciated State, and a very short Life, by the Labour incidental to that Employment, which is merely to overlook the Slaves at Work. The Heat of the Climate, so congenial to the Constitution of a Negro, is too severe for an European to work in an Exposure to the Sun.

A. N° 40.

Is the Labour of Cattle, and of what Species, and in what Proportion, used in the Cultivation of a West India Plantation?

Legislature of the Island.

Horned Cattle, Horses, Mules, and Asses, are universally used whenever and wherever the Soil and Situation will admit of their being made use of.

A. N° 41.

Could the Quantity of Cattle be increased, and could their Labour be substituted for that of Slaves, in a greater Extent than it is at present?

We generally keep as many Head of Cattle as our Pastures can feed, and every Means are used by Planters in general to ease the Labour of their Slaves, who are very rarely put to any Work where Cattle can be substituted. Legislature of the Island.

A. N° 42.

Have different European Instruments of Husbandry from Time to Time been introduced in the Cultivation of Plantations in the West Indies, and is it likely that the Use of these could be extended, or further Improvements in this respect be applied, to lighten and abridge the Labour of Slaves in cultivating West India Plantations?

The Plough has been tried in some Lands here most favourable to it, that is, where the Soil was loose and free from Stones; but it failed, from the Cattle being unequal to such Labour in this Climate. Legislature of the Island.

A. N° 43.

What is the whole Number of Acres in the Island of Nevis, and how much of that Part thereof which is at present not cultivated, is capable of being brought into Culture?

Nevis being of a circular Form, and about Twenty-two Miles in Circumference, contains Twenty four Thousand Six Hundred and Forty Acres, whereof about Six Thousand are capable of being brought into Culture. Legislature of the Island.

A. N° 44.

How much Land is there in the Island of Nevis which is not private Property?

There are about Fifteen Acres of Land towards the Summit of Saddle Hill, and near as much between the Breast-works and the Sea, including the Lands whereon the Forts stand. Legislature of the Island.

A. N° 45.

What Proportion of the Land which is private Property in the Island of Nevis is now in Cultivation?

Replied to by the Answer to A. N° 31.

Legislature of the Island.

A. N° 46.

What Proportion of the Land now in Cultivation in the Island of Nevis would, from Situation or Soil, admit of the Use of the Plough?

There are about Four Hundred Acres.

Legislature of the Island.

A. N° 47.

In how many Plantations in the Island of Nevis has the Plough been known to be introduced for the Purpose of preparing the Land for Cultivation?

The Plough has been tried on Five different Estates in this Island, and was discontinued for the Reasons given in the Answer, A. N° 42. Legislature of the Island.

A. N° 48.

How many Slaves in the whole are employed in the Island of Nevis in the Cultivation of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Indigo, &c. &c. and how many in menial Services, in making Roads, Fishing, or any other Employments?

About Four Thousand Slaves are employed in the Cultivation of Sugar, One Thousand in menial Offices, none set apart for making Roads, Five Hundred in Fishing, Trades, and other Employments. Legislature of the Island.

ployments, and Two Thousand Eight Hundred unfit for Labour, from Infancy, Age, and Infirmary.

A. N° 49.

What Proportion does the Number of Slaves bear to the Number of Acres employed in each Species of Cultivation, and what is the average Proportion of Produce in each Species to the Number of Acres or of Slaves?

Legislature of the Island.

In the Culture of Sugar, we suppose a Slave to an Acre sufficient; and, upon an Average, the Produce is rather more than One Hoghead per Acre.

A. N° 50.

Is the Corn, Grass, or Ground Provisions, raised in the Island of Nevis, produced from separate Farms, or from Lands annexed to the Plantations respectively, and worked by the Negroes belonging to the said Plantations?

Legislature of the Island.

Corn, Grass, and Ground Provisions, where any are raised (which is very rarely the Case), are produced from Lands belonging to the Plantations respectively, and worked by the Slaves belonging to the said Plantations.

A. N° 51.

What is the Kind of Manure made use of in the Island of Nevis?

Legislature of the Island.

Animal Dung made into Compost nearly as in England.

A. N° 52.

If in general the Planters were to employ Mules and Cattle in carrying out the Manure, would it not be for the Advantage both of the Negroes and the Owners?

Legislature of the Island.

Replied to by the Answer to A. N° 40.

A. N° 53.

Upon any Plantation with a given Stock of Negroes, and yielding on an Average a certain annual Quantity of Sugar, what may be supposed to be the nett Income to the Owner, if living on the Island, after deducting the Charge of maintaining and clothing his Negroes, the Wear and Tear, and other necessary Expences? And what the nett Income to the Owner, living in Great Britain?

Legislature of the Island.

If the Planter resides on the Spot, his nett Income is 10*l.* *per* Hoghead; and if he resides in England, 8*l.* *per* Hoghead.

Grenada and St. Christopher. A. N^o 1, 2.

A. N^o 1.

WHAT is the legal Power which Masters have over their Slaves in each of the British Islands in the West Indies?

Negroes have ever been considered in the Sugar Colonies as personal Estate; and on an Appeal to his Majesty in Council from St. Christopher, viz. Ottley and Blake, they have been determined to be so in that Island by a Decree of that Board, 30th January 1745. And the Act of the 5th George II. intituled, "An Act for the more easy Recovery of Debts in his Majesty's Plantations," has declared them to be Affets, and as such to be sold and applied in a Course of Administration by an Executor. I think that the Power which the Master has over his Slave, in the Islands of Grenada and St. Christopher (and I believe generally in all the Islands), is that which a Lord had formerly over his Villain in this Country: That a Master has a Right to sell him as his Property, and that a Slave can acquire no Property of his own but by the Indulgence of his Master. The Master has also a Right to correct his Slave; and I do not know of any Law which limits a Master as to the Extent of such Correction; but, by Practice, it is understood, that the Correction should not exceed Thirty-nine Stripes.

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for the
Islands of
Grenada and
St. Christo-
pher.

The Master has an arbitrary Power of administering every Sort of Correction, however inhuman, not immediately affecting the Life or Limb of the Slave. The Master is intitled to all Acquisitions made by the Slave, and can alienate the Person of the Slave as any other Property from Parent to Child.

Lieut. Gen.
Matthew,
Governor of
Grenada.

In Grenada, Slaves are by Law made real Estate, and the Master has the absolute Power of disposing of them as of the Lands and Tenements to which they are attached. The Masters have also, as incident to the State of Slavery, the Power of correcting their Slaves; and such Power is not limited by any local Law in this Island, but is subject to Control by the general Principles of Law. So that every Exercise of this Power, either excessive in Degree or tortuous in Mode, is deemed punishable by Information or Indictment, as a Misdemeanor and an Act of evil Tendency and Example.

Committee of
both Houses
of the Legis-
lature of
Grenada.

Owners have no Power of Life and Death, or Limb. Killing or Maiming is equally criminal with the killing or maiming of a White or Free Person. The Owner possesses a Right of corporal Punishment and Confinement. Immoderate Punishment has been determined by the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas to be illegal; and so has Punishment unadapted to the Object. (See St. Christopher's Appendix, Letter A.)

Council and
Assembly of
the Island of
St. Christo-
pher.

A. N^o 2.

What is the Protection granted to Slaves by Law in each of the British Islands?

With respect to Protection against the Owner, I know of no particular Law in the Island of Grenada; but in the Island of St. Christopher a Law was passed since the Peace which obliges the Owner to sell his Slave, in case he has exercised undue Cruelty over him. With respect to any other Person but the Owner, an Action of Damages lies on the Part of the Master, and an Indictment will lie against the Offender; and such Indictments have been preferred.

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for the
Islands of
Grenada and
St. Christo-
pher.

Several Instances of White People, and People of Colour, being tried for the Murder of Slaves, in the Courts of King's Bench, found Guilty, sentenced to suffer Death, and executed accordingly.

Lieut. Gen.
Matthew,
Governor of
Grenada.

As against their Masters, or their immediate Representatives in their Absence, the Slaves have the Protection of the Law, as stated in the preceding Answer, (i. e. Committee's Answer, A. N^o 1.), whenever an Instance of Cruelty comes to the Knowledge of the Neighbours, and can be brought forward for Punishment as against Strangers, the Master usually steps forward as the Protector of the Slave, and prosecutes the Delinquent criminally; and moreover sometimes brings his civil Action, and recovers Damages for the Loss of his Slave's Labour, or the Diminution of his Value, where that is the Consequence of the Stranger's ill Treatment of him.

Committee of
both Houses
of the Legis-
lature of Gre-
nada.

Answered in the foregoing Answer, and more fully explained by the annexed Law (see St. Christopher's Appendix, Letter B.), and the annexed Indictments, Letter A. Besides, if a Negro is robbed or deprived of his Property (which in legal Consideration is the Property of the Master) by another Negro, or by a Free Person, the Master of such a Negro has the same legal Remedies for the Recovery of it as he has for his own immediate Property. And it is always customary for the Master to seek Redress for all such Injuries as his Slave may have sustained.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island of
St. Christo-
pher.

A. N^o

A. N° 3.

For what Offences are Slaves subject to their Masters Correction; for what are they amenable to the established Jurisdiction of the Island, and in what Manner are they tried?

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for the
Islands of
Grenada and
St. Christo-
pher.

With respect to Offences committed within the same Plantation, the Master may punish his Slave for any Offence. But with respect to lesser Offences committed by a Negro belonging to one Plantation against a Negro of another, the Offender is brought before Two Justices of the Peace, who punish at their Discretion, and I believe without Appeal. With respect to greater Offences, such as Murder, Burglary, Rape, &c. he is tried in the Court of King's Bench, or at the Sessions, according to the Criminal Law of England; and their Owners may try them, for these Offences, in the same Courts; but when a Negro is guilty of any capital Crime against his Master, his Slaves, or other Property, and he cannot be reformed, it is usual to sell him off the Island.

Lieut. Gen.
Matthew,
Governor of
Grenada.

Slaves are amenable for all Offences to the established Jurisdiction of the Island, and for all Offences to others, are tried in all Courts, as other Delinquents are.

Committee of
both Houses
of the Legis-
lature of
Grenada.

Slaves are subject to their Masters Correction for all Offences against good Order, or which are merely injurious to the Master's own Property, when committed within his own Plantation, and when not of an Enormity to call for more exemplary Punishment, such as Non-attendance on their Work, running away, improper Behaviour to the Manager, or other White Servants, fighting amongst themselves, petty Thefts of the Property of the Masters, Managers, Overseers, or Slaves of the same Plantation. In Offences against the Property of other Persons, the Mode of Punishment depends on the Party injured, who complains first to the Master, and is frequently satisfied with his Correction, where the Matter is of no great Enormity. For capital Offences, such as Murder, Arson, Burglary, considerable Robbery, Conspiracy, running away in Gangs of Ten or upwards in Number, and being absent Ten Days at a Time or longer, Depredations committed with Violence and Terror, the continuing running away for the Space of Three successive Months, or for Six Months in the Space of Two Years, Slaves are amenable to the established Jurisdiction of the Island. In Grenada, they are triable for smaller Offences before One or Two Magistrates, and for capital Crimes before Three Justices, One of them being of the Quorum. But the Laws are seldom put rigorously in force against Slaves, except in Cases of Murder, dangerous Insurrections, or repeated and incorrigible running away. In almost all other Instances, a public Whipping is the only Punishment ordered by the Magistrates; and their Lives, in capital Cases, are often spared on the Master engaging to transport them from the Island.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island of
St. Christo-
pher.

There is no Specification of Offences for which a Master may punish his Slave; the Discretion of the Master usually governs him. Wanton Correction by the Master would be taken cognizance of and punished by the Courts of Law. A Slave and a White Person, or Free Person of Colour, are equally liable to Punishment for all Offences against the Criminal Law of the Land. The White and Free Person are tried as in England by Jury, and the Slave by Two or more Justices of the Peace. (See Act, St. Christopher's Appendix, Letter D.)

A. N° 4.

To what Penalties are their Masters, or those who act under them, subject, if they transgress the Laws made for the Protection of Negro Slaves, or in any Respect exercise Acts of Cruelty towards them; and to what Courts are they, in such Cases, amenable?

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for the
Islands of
Grenada and
St. Christo-
pher.
*Vide his An-
swer, N° 2.

I do not know that there is any Law which punishes the Master for any Cruelty exercised over his own Slave, except the Law passed in the Island of St. Christopher, which I have mentioned before*; but the Manager who acts under him is liable to be indicted before the proper Court of the Island, for any indictable Offences committed against a Negro.

I have been informed, that a Man was tried in the Island of Grenada, convicted and executed for the Murder of his own Slave, on the Stat. of Henry 8. Chap. 23. And their Lordships are referred to Tracy Atkins's Report, 8vo Edit. Page 205. for Lord Hardwicke's Opinion, that this Statute is binding in the West Indies.

I find there is a Law in Grenada, which directs, that the Justices of the Peace shall issue Orders, directed to Four Freeholders in every Parish, to inspect the Provision Grounds therein, and to report upon Oath their Opinion of the Sufficiency or Insufficiency of the Ground Provisions planted thereon; and if, upon such Return, it shall appear to the Justices, that such Ground Provisions are insufficient for the Support of the Negroes belonging to the Estate, they are to issue a Warrant to the Constables to bring the Owner or Manager before them, who shall be examined

mined on Oath, and declare how the Negroes are supported and fed; and if it shall appear to them, that they are not properly supported and fed, he shall forfeit Ten Shillings for every Slave belonging to the said Estate. The Act is intituled, "An Act for the better Government of "Slaves," and passed in the Year 1766.

Does it frequently happen that Masters, or their Managers under them, either in the Manner of correcting the Slaves, or otherwise, kill or maim them?
Very rarely, if either, I believe.

There are no Laws which inflict Penalty on Masters, for correcting their Slaves sometimes cruelly.

Lieut. Gen.
 Matthew,
 Governor of
 Grenada.

This Island has no local Law, by which the Punishment for Murder, Manslaughter, or other killing, for maiming or other Act of Cruelty, is anyway diminished on account of the Subject murdered, or ill treated, being a Slave. These Crimes are therefore punished in the ordinary Course of Justice, by Prosecution in the Court of King's Bench, and Grand Sessions of the Peace, just as they are where the Subject is a Free or White Person. In the Year 1776 a White Man was tried, convicted, and hanged for the Murder of a Slave. The Circumstance of Slavery was urged, and strongly argued in Arrest of Judgment, but was over ruled. No Instance of a subsequent Murder has occurred, or come to our Knowledge. Prosecutions have also been brought against Proprietors for wanton or Excess of Punishment, degenerating into Acts of Cruelty towards their Slaves; and the Inclination of the Court (whenever the Proofs were such as to convict the Party) has always been very strong for severe and exemplary Punishment. This Court meeting Twice a-Year, and consisting of the Magistrates residing in all the different Districts of the Island, and the Grand Jury being composed of the most respectable Freeholders and Inhabitants from all Quarters, every Instance of gross or wanton Cruelty is likely to come to the Knowledge of some Member or other of the Court, and to be brought forward for Punishment by Presentment or Indictment. The only Difficulty that has been found in putting an effectual Stop to such Instances, is that of bringing home the Proof of the Fact against the Delinquent by satisfactory Evidence; those who are capable of the Guilt being in general artful enough to prevent any but Slaves being Witnesses of the Fact, and the Danger of admitting the Testimony of Slaves to affect the Life or Fortune of a Free Person, is so obvious, that such Testimony has been uniformly held inadmissible in all Countries where Slavery has been in use. Indeed nothing but the fatal Consequence which would ensue from the Admission of it, could prevent the Legislature of this Island from adopting some Mode of facilitating the Conviction of Persons guilty of a Crime so disgraceful to Humanity and the good Police of the Country. As the Matter stands, though we hope the Instances in this Island are at this Day not frequent, yet it must be admitted with Regret, that the Persons prosecuted, and who certainly were guilty, have escaped for want of legal Proof.

Committee of
 both Houses
 of the Legis-
 lature of
 Grenada.

For this see the Answers to the First, Second, and Third Queries.

Council and
 Assembly of
 the Island of
 St. Christo-
 pher.

A. N° 5.

Are Negro Slaves fed at their Masters Expence, or by their own Labour; and when fed by their Masters, with what are they fed, and in what Quantity?

Negroes are fed at the Expence of their Masters, and not by their own Labour. They are fed in Grenada and St. Kitt's, and most of the Leeward Islands, by different Kinds of Provisions distributed out to them occasionally or weekly, such as Oat-meal, Grits, Flour, Indian Corn, Casada, Rice, Biscuit, Ship's Stuff, Beans and Pigeon Pease, Grouts, Yams, Eddoes, Tamiers, Plantains and Bananas, and Herrings, or some Kind of Salt Fish; besides which, they have Allotments of Ground to themselves, and are allowed to keep Hogs and Goats, and to raise Poultry for their own Account. The Quantity distributed is different upon different Estates, I believe in none less than a Pint *per* Day, and a Herring to season their Pots with, which is given to every Man, Woman, and Child, on the Estate, except Infants, and many of them have double Allowance, such as Millwrights, Masons, Coppersmiths, Carpenters, Coopers, Boilers, &c. This Allowance, with the Assistance of their own Grounds and Stock, and the occasional Food that the poorer among them receive from their Masters whenever they want it, appears to be full sufficient, from hence, that in every Island there are One or more weekly Markets to which the Negroes bring all Sorts of Vegetables, Pork, Kids, Poultry, and other Provisions of their own, which they sell and invest for their own Account in Cottons, Checks, Salt Fish, &c. and such other Articles as they think proper; which it must be allowed they could not do, if they had not a Superabundance.

Mr. Spooner,
 Agent for the
 Islands of
 Grenada and
 St. Christo-
 pher.

Negro Slaves in Grenada have Portions of Land allotted to raise Ground Provisions, and require but little other Assistance, except Salt, Salt Fish, and Herrings, with which they are regularly supplied. New Negroes are daily fed with a Quart of Flour; or, for Change, with Yams, Potatoes, Plantains, Biscuit, split Beans, Rice, &c. &c. and a small Allowance of Beef, Pork, Salt Fish, or Herrings.

Lieut. Gen.
 Matthew,
 Governor of
 Grenada.

Committee of
both Houses
of the Legis-
lature of
Grenada.

Negro Slaves are fed at their Masters Expence, assisted by their own Labour on the Portions of Land allotted them for Ground Provisions; very few Negroes, except those newly arrived from Africa, require being fed by their Masters with Grain or Ground Provisions, by reason of the great Quantities of these Species which they raise in their own Lands; but they have a weekly Supply of Herrings or Salt Fish; the Quantity, from Eight to Twelve Herrings, according to the Size, or Two Pounds of Salt Fish, *per Week*. The Negro Women have however an Allowance of Flour for their young Children; and Negroes, when confined to the Hospital, or disabled by other Accidents from working in their Grounds, are usually fed by their Masters with such Food as is proper to their Situation, and in sufficient Quantity. New Negroes are usually fed in a Mess with Victuals prepared for them Twice or Thrice a Day, for the Space of Twelve Months or longer, until they are found capable of raising their own Provisions, and of subsisting with the usual Plantation Allowance. The Allowance of Salt Provisions, and the Negro Grounds allotted to Slaves, with the Privilege of raising small Stock, Fruit, Vegetables, and other Provisions, enable them to bring these Articles constantly to Market for Sale, and to furnish themselves with various Articles of Convenience, and even Luxury. A Law was passed here upwards of Twenty Years ago, empowering Justices to issue Orders directed to Four Freeholders in their respective Parishes to inspect the Provision Grounds of the Plantations, and to report upon Oath their Sufficiency for the Maintenance of the Slaves thereto belonging; and, in case of Insufficiency, the Owners were subjected to a Forfeiture of Ten Shillings for every Slave belonging to such Plantation; but such are the Quantities of Ground in almost all Plantations fit for raising of Provisions, and so sufficient are the Allotments of Land for this Purpose, that an industrious Slave has ample Means, not only of being well fed, but of living in a very comfortable Manner. No Instance has occurred for a great Number of Years past, of any Necessity to enforce the Provisions of that Law, though it is still in force: And that when by an extraordinary Continuance of dry Weather, or by any other unforeseen Accidents, the Crops from the Grounds allotted to Slaves fall short of what may be necessary for their Subsistence, the Deficiency is generally made up by a Supply of Provisions procured from North America or Europe.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island of
St. Christo-
pher.

Negroes are fed at their Masters Expence, and they have also great Advantages by their own Labour; but the Quantity of Food given to them varies in different Plantations, according to the greater or smaller Proportion of Ground allotted for their own Use and Cultivation, and according to the more or less seasonable Situation of such Ground. It runs in general from Four to Nine Pints *per Week* given to every Negro, except Infants, whose Mothers have an additional Allowance for them, from their Birth, equal to One Half of their own. The Food given in this Island is chiefly Floor, which we consider the most wholesome; sometimes Beans, Pease, and Indian Corn. Every Negro has also from Four to Eight salted Herrings, Mackrel, or Shads, *per Week*; and besides this, it is usual to give them Biscuit and Toddy for their Breakfast while at heavy Work in the wet Season of the Year. On all Estates there are some Mothers who are careless of their Children, and others who will not take the Trouble to dress their Victuals properly: These are collected together, and have their Victuals prepared and given to them daily with great Care. Negroes reap from their own Grounds a greater or lesser Quantity of Provisions, according to their Industry and the Goodness of the Soil. What they do not use themselves they daily send to Market in the different Towns in the Island for Sale, and with the Money they purchase Clothes or any Thing else they may fancy. A good Negro is never in want of Plenty of Food. A bad Negro, who is addicted to drinking of Rum, were you to give him a Bushel *per Week*, and leave it at his own Disposal, would be always in Want, because he would give it away for Rum. Negroes before the late War, when we had the American Trade, and they could purchase Indian Corn from Three to Five Shillings *per Bushel*, used to raise for themselves great Quantities of Hogs and Poultry, which they also sold. Now that Corn cannot be purchased but from Eight to Twelve Shillings *per Bushel*, they cannot raise so much Stock. It may be asked, Why they do not plant Indian Corn? They turn their Grounds to better Account by planting Articles that are more valuable to them.

A. N° 6.

How are the Slaves clothed, lodged, and secured against the Inclemency of the Season?
—State the Law and the Practice.

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for the
Islands of
Grenada and
St. Christo-
pher.

There is no positive Law as to Clothing and Lodging; but every Estate is supplied every Year from Europe with a Quantity of Blanketing, Olinaburgs, flowered Cotton, Silecias, Kersey Jackets and Petticoats, Handkerchiefs, Hats, Caps, Shoes, and Watchmen's Coats, sufficient for the Number of Negroes which belong to it; and as to their Houses in some Islands, where Stones are to be had, they consist of Stone Buildings thatched, in others of Thatch and Board; and each Negro has One to himself, unless when he has a Wife or Family, or chuses to have a Mess-mate. When a House is blown down, or a new one to be constructed, the Gang assist generally in bringing Wood, &c. to build it.

Q. Do you conceive that the Allotment of Clothing given to these Negroes is sufficient for Persons in their Situation?

A. I do.

They are lodged in Huts built of wild Canes and Reeds, thatched with the Tops of Sugar Canes, often boarded and sometimes shingled. They are in general clothed twice in every Year.

The Clothing and Lodging of Negro Slaves is not regulated by any Law of this Country, but the Estates in general are supplied yearly with Blanketing, Osnaburghs, coarse Linens, Kerseys, or Welch Cottons and Hats. These are distributed in different Proportions, as different Proprietors think best; but the Quantity allowed is very sufficient, and the Slaves often receive their new Clothes long before they have an immediate Use for them, particularly as they furnish themselves with extra Clothing, according to their Fancy, by the Sale of their Poultry, Vegetables, &c. As to their Houses, they are closed in on the Sides, either by Boards, or Wattles and Plaster, and the Roofs are of Thatch: They are very sufficient to keep out the Weather, and the Negroes being fond of Warmth, they are generally made much closer than a White Person would wish. Every Negro may build a House for himself, if he pleases; but they usually live Two or Three, or more, in a House by Families, or by Connexions as Countrymen; and a seasoned Slave is particularly desirous of taking a new Negro of his own Country into his House, and the Masters or Managers always put such new Negroes under the Care of the most trust-worthy, where they learn their Work, and by degrees to cultivate their own Grounds, and to subsist themselves.

There is no Law in this Island for clothing of the Negroes, but it is the general Practice to import from England, or to purchase of Merchants here, as much Clothing as may be deemed by the Proprietor necessary for the Number of Negroes on his Estate: That Clothing consists of Blanketing, Osnaburghs, Check Holland, coarse Linens, Caps, and Watch Coats. On some Estates, Hats and Shoes are added to the List for the principal Negroes. Good well-disposed Negroes are in respect to Clothing as they are in respect to Food—they have always Plenty. A bad ill-disposed Negro, were you to give him a Wardrobe every Week, would soon make away with them. All Negroes are fond of fine Clothes, which they generally display once a Week at their Balls, Assemblies, and Coffee Treats; and Dresses are there to be met with finer and better than what their Masters generally wear. This Fondness of Dress in the Negroes was carried to such Excess, that some Years ago, in the Island of St. Croix, they thought it necessary to make sumptuary Laws to restrain it. If by the Inclemency of the Season is meant Wind and Rain (for Cold we have none of), the Negroes are lodged in Houses perfectly secure against either, unless it blows a Hurricane, which generally overturns them all, as it does many of their Owners Houses. In these Cases they generally take shelter in the Sugar Works, or any other Building that is left standing. The Negro Houses are composed of Posts in the Ground, thatched round the Sides and upon the Roof, with boarded Partitions; and every Slave has a Spot of Land around his House to cultivate, exclusive of his detached Ground. They are superior to the general Run of Houses which are to be met with in the Country Villages of Great Britain, and some of them are intirely boarded round the Sides, and shingled on the Roof.

A. N° 7.

What is the annual Expence of the Maintenance of a Negro Man, Woman, and Child, at different Ages respectively?

It is impossible to answer this as a general Question, because the Expence must be different in different Islands, and on different Estates. Jamaica, and some of the ceded Islands, feed their Negroes at less Expence than the Leeward Islands, because they have great Tracts of Land, which are wholly devoted to raising Provisions for their Negroes; which is not the Case in the latter, where in general the Subsistence of the Negroes depends on Articles of Food imported, and which are dearer of late Years than they used to be. I should suppose that in these Islands every Negro costs from 4l. to 5l. Sterling, to feed, clothe, and maintain him in Sicknefs and in Health.

The annual Expence of a Negro Man, Woman, and Child, for Clothing and Food, will amount to from 5l. to 10l. Sterling.

Great Parts of the Provision Grounds, in many Estates, would produce the Articles which form the general Cultivation of the rest of the Estates; consequently the annual Value of such Lands ought to be taken into any accurate Calculation of the annual Expence of the Maintenance of a Slave; but, independent of this, the clothing, feeding, nursing in Sicknefs, and medical Attendance, of a Man, Woman, and Child Slave, taken together, amounts annually to 10l. or 12l. Sterling, or near 4l. Sterling *per Head*, on an Average.

No separate Account being kept on the Plantations for the annual Expence of the Maintenance of a Negro Man, Woman, or Child, at different Ages respectively, we cannot say what the Difference

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

Committee of both Houses of the Legislature of Grenada.

Council and Assembly of the Island of St. Christopher.

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Islands of Grenada and St. Christopher.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

Committee of both Houses of the Legislature of Grenada.

Council and Assembly of the Island of St. Christopher.

Difference of Expence may be; but in this Island, where there is but little Country Provision raised, and therefore the principal Part of the Negroes Food must be imported, which of late Years comes very high to the Planter, the average Expence of the Maintenance of a Negro in Sicknefs and in Health, amounts to about 8l. Currency, exclusive of Taxes. Young Negroes, as soon as they are put to Work, are allowed the same Quantity of Provisions as grown Slaves.

A. N° 8.

Are many Negroes usually let out to hire, in what Numbers, and on what Conditions?

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Islands of Grenada and St. Christopher.

• N. B. Taking the Exchange to be 175 per Cent. this is 5l. 2s. 10d. at Grenada; 2l. 11s. 5d. at St. Kitt's.

Negroes are let out to hire, to work Grounds by the Acre, or to labour by the Year. In the First Case the Price is so much *per Acre*, which differs in different Islands; at Grenada *Nine Pounds per Acre*, at St. Kitt's *Four Pounds Ten Shillings * per Acre*; it also differs according to the Terms. But if the Renter engages to make good the Losses arising from Mortality, it is I believe about Ten Pounds, or Twelve Pounds, *per Annum per Head*, the Renter to feed and maintain them. But the Number of the Negroes let out to hire, either in one Way or the other, is small in proportion to the whole Number on each Island.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

Many by the Job or by the Day. By the First, the Price varies according to Circumstances. By the Day, the common Price in this Island is Three Shillings Currency, equal to One-and-Twenty Pence Sterling; the Master finding them in every Thing: If let out by the Year, at about 15l. Currency.

Committee of both Houses of the Legislature of Grenada.

By the Returns of 1787, the whole Number of Negroes not attached to Estates did not exceed Two Thousand Five Hundred, and as this Class comprised all the House-negroes in the Towns, the Porters, Sailors, and Negro Tradesmen not belonging to Plantations, the Number of Negroes usually employed on Hire in the Cultivation of Land must be very inconsiderable in respect of the whole. The usual Price of *holing Land* is from Eight to Nine Pounds Currency *per Acre*, and that of daily Hire, Three Shillings Currency. When Slaves are hired for any Term they are generally valued and appraised by Two or more respectable Freeholders, and Twelve or Twelve and a Half *per Cent.* allowed by the Person who hires them upon the gross Amount of such Valuation, and the same insured by him to the full Amount at the End of the Term; and where the Proprietor himself insures the Lives of his Slaves, he generally obtains Fifteen or Sixteen *per Cent.* upon that Valuation.

Council and Assembly of the Island of St. Christopher.

There are some few Negroes hired to Plantations at the Rate of Ten Pounds Currency *per Head per Annum*, the Renter making good the appraised Value of the Slaves, and any Loss arising from Mortality or Casualties; but there are very few Negroes hired in this Way, compared to the Number of Slaves in the Island.

A. N° 9.

Are any Days, or Hours in Days, set apart in which the Slaves may labour for themselves?—State the Law and the Practice.

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Islands of Grenada and St. Christopher.

There is no positive Law that obliges the Owner of an Estate to allow the Negroes any Day or Hour to labour for themselves; but it is the Practice to give them sometimes a Day, or Part of a Day, to themselves for this Purpose; and I never heard that any Labour is exacted from them on Sundays.

Q. What Right has the Negro Slave in any Property acquired by him?

A. By Practice he is understood to have a complete Property therein. He frequently sells his Poultry, Hogs, &c. to his Master, or if there be any Surplus, he carries it to the Market.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

Two Hours are allowed them at every Mid-day, and Half a Day in every Week, exclusive of Sunday, and out of Crop Time much more, for the Cultivation of their own Grounds, from which they derive so much Profit as to be extravagant in Luxuries of Clothing and Diet.

Committee of both Houses of the Legislature of Grenada.

There is no Law compelling Proprietors to allow their Slaves any Part of the Six working Days to labour for themselves. Out of Crop the Hours of Work are from Day-break till Sun-set; and the usual Allowance of Time for resting from Labour in the Day is Half an Hour in the Field for Breakfast, and Two Hours in their Houses at Noon; but out of Crop Time it is moreover the general Practice to allow the Slaves One Afternoon in every Week, which, with such Hours as they chuse to work on Sundays, affords them Time amply sufficient for the Cultivation of their own Provision Grounds. And it is to be observed, that although the Negroes are allowed the Afternoon only of a Day in every Week, yet a Negro will do as much Work in that Afternoon, when employed for his own Benefit, as in a whole Day when employed in his Master's Service.

In this Island there is no positive Law directing a Proprietor of an Estate to give his Negroes any Day or Hour in the Week to labour for themselves; but it is the Practice to give them, out of Crop Time, either Saturday, or Saturday Afternoon, to work their own Grounds; in most Estates they have also from Half an Hour to an Hour at Breakfast Time, and from Two to Three Hours at Noon every Day, and no Work is ever required of them by their Masters on Sundays, except the picking a Bundle of Grass on Sunday Evenings, which usually does not require Half an Hour. Able Slaves are expected to be at Work at Sun-rise, and are always dismissed by Sun-set. Breeding Women and Mothers of Infants are allowed extra Time from Labour.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island of
St. Christo-
pher.

A. N° 10.

Have the Slaves any Portions of Land assigned them for the Purpose of cultivating them for their own Use?—State the Law and the Practice.

The Owner of an Estate is not obliged by any positive Law to assign them any Land, but it is the universal Practice to do so; but some Mischiefs however follow from it.

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for the
Islands of
Grenada and
St. Christo-
pher.

Does it often happen that Negroes acquire and possess considerable Property?

If 400l. or 500l. may be called considerable Property, they sometimes possess that Sum, but more frequently the Sum they possess does not exceed 200l. or 300l. The richer Negroes frequently purchase the Land assigned to the Poor, which obliges us sometimes to make a Resumption of the Land so assigned, and to distribute it again among the whole of the Negroes.

What is the Proportion of Land assigned to each Negro?

I cannot answer that; it varies in the different Islands, and depends on the different Estates in each Island. In One Estate of mine in St. Christopher's (in a mountainous Situation), which consists of 500 Acres, and from 160 to 170 Negroes, they have as much Land as they can cultivate. In another of my Estates, consisting of about 200 Acres and 200 Slaves, they have Forty Acres for their own Use; besides which we frequently plant Pieces of the Cane Land with Yams, &c. and distribute them among the Negroes.

Does it often happen that the Negroes are in a poor Condition?

They certainly are sometimes poor, particularly the new purchased Negroes; but to correct this whenever we purchase a new Negro we fix him with an old one, who teaches him the Manner of Living and the Customs of the Island, and if he, after he is left by himself, or any other Negro, is found to be poor or sickly, we give them additional Clothes and additional Food, feeding them daily by Hand, when we find that they are not capable of managing their own Provisions, or require additional Food.

In the Evidence you have given respecting the Treatment of Negroes, do you speak generally of all the Plantations?

I do speak of the Plantations in general, though there may be Exceptions; and I speak of the Island of St. Christopher in particular, where it may be proved by Evidence that the Negroes conceive themselves so well treated by their Masters, that they in general requested to have Arms put into their Hands to defend the Island, when it was attacked and taken by the French in the last War.

Those who cultivate Grounds for themselves are able to assist themselves greatly.

Lieut. Gen.
Matthew,
Governor of
Grenada.
Committee of
both Houses
of the Legis-
lature of
Grenada.

There is no other Law respecting Provision Grounds than the one stated in the Answer to the Fifth Query. But there are few Estates that have not very sufficient Portions of Land assigned to their Slaves for Provision Grounds. In Cotton Estates great Quantities of Corn are grown in the Cotton Pieces, and given in weekly Allowance to the Negroes, where the Situation does not afford them seasonable Provision Grounds of their own.

There is no Law in this Island to oblige a Proprietor to assign any Portions of Land to his Negroes to work for themselves; but it is the universal Practice to set apart Lands for that Purpose, over the Produce of which they exercise an absolute exclusive Right to dispose of as they please; and when a Man dies, leaving his Lands planted, the Crop upon it goes to his Widow, or among his Children, and so does his Habitation generally.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island of
St. Christo-
pher.

A. N° 11.

Are Negro Slaves subject to any peculiar Diseases to which White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not subject? and if they are so subject, assign the Causes.

Besides the Diseases to which Whites are subject, such as Small-Pox, malignant and intermitting Fevers, Fluxes, the Tetanus, &c. the Negroes are subject to several Diseases peculiar to themselves, such as Leprosy, Yaws, Worms, and what the French call the Mal d'Estomac, PART III.

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for the
Islands of
Grenada and
St. Christo-
pher.
Guinea

Guinea Worms, &c. owing to the Climate, drinking new Rum, Intemperance, and running out in the Night.

Q. Do you conceive that these peculiar Diseases are frequently owing to bad Treatment?

A. No, I do not.

Lieut. Gen.
Matthew,
Governor of
Grenada.

Coast Slaves are peculiarly subject to Yaws and Leprosy, or Joint-evil, so called from the Ravage it makes in its advanced Stage on the Joints of the Extremities. This Disorder seems indigenous to Africa, as few but Coast Slaves, or their immediate Offspring, are subject to it. It is infectious; and there are Instances of White People being infected. Slothfulness and Uncleanliness are the general Sources of the Diseases of Negroes.

Committee of
both Houses
of the Legis-
lature of
Grenada.

There are some Diseases to which Negroes seem peculiarly subject, as Yaws, Mal d'Estomac, and Leprosy. White Persons have been attacked by these Disorders, but it rarely occurs. It would be as difficult to assign a Cause why Negroes are particularly affected with Yaws, as to answer the Question, Why the Human Species are liable to the Small-pox? One Thing, however, is certain, that neither the Labour nor the Diet to which Slaves are accustomed in the West Indies, are productive of the Disease, as they are equally, or perhaps more liable to it in their native Country.

The Mal d'Estomac (so called from that Organ being particularly affected) seems chiefly to seize upon the lazy and indolent Negro, or upon those whose Solids have been relaxed by previous Sickness; it is attended with Anasarca, or watery Swellings of the Extremities, is induced by those Causes which bring on Dropsy, and frequently terminates in it. Leprosy, it is true, is also a Disease to which Negroes seem peculiarly subject; but happily very few, even of them, are affected with it; not One, perhaps, in a Thousand. The Mode of living in these Islands does not seem to predispose to this dreadful Disorder. When Dysenteries prevail in these Climates, Numbers of White and Free coloured People, as well as Slaves, are carried off; but it must be allowed that Slaves principally suffer from this Disease. The Causes arise from their Labour under an intense Sun; from that Labour being frequently carried on in moist swampy Places; from their own Neglect in not covering their Bodies when they retire from their Work; hence an obstructed Perspiration, and the common Consequence, Complaints of the Bowels; from negligent Cookery; from improper Diet, particularly the Corn of the Country eaten green or ill-prepared; and from the imprudent Use of spirituous Liquors. There seems to be little or no Difference between the Diseases of White and of Free coloured People.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island of
St. Christo-
pher.

Negroes are subject to Diseases in common with White People, with an Exception of Two Diseases which seem almost peculiar to them, namely the Yaws and Dirt-eating, or as the French term it, Mal d'Estomac: The Yaws is endemic in Africa, where the Natives seldom escape having it some time or other in their Lives, most generally in their Youth. It is also common in the West Indies. It is a very loathsome and filthy Disease, but not often dangerous, except where it has been improperly treated, or when it attacks young and sickly Infants. Sometimes after the Yaws have been cured, little hard Tumours (called the Tubboes) remain in the Soles of the Feet, and prevent the Negroes from walking without a good deal of Pain and Inconvenience, which are cured by the Application of proper Escharotics; when once cured, the Patient never suffers another Attack of the Disease. Worthless and ill-disposed Negroes are most apt to become Dirt-eaters. The Symptoms they are affected with, and by which it may be discovered, are, White Tongue, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Stomach, and Palpitation; the Colour changes from black to a pale sickly yellow; the Face, and indeed the whole Body, seem bloated, and at last they become dropsical: It is always attended with Lassitude, and Aversion from Motion. The Disease seems to be occasioned by an improper Acidity in the Stomach, and accordingly yields to Absorbents and Bitters, though without the Patient's being carefully watched, and prevented from getting at his favourite Dirt, it but too often baffles every Remedy. It has been observed, that bad Negroes are most subject to this Disorder; but on some Estates good Negroes, nay almost whole Gangs, have been affected with this unaccountable and unnatural Appetite. At first View, it may appear to be owing to improper and scanty Feeding, but that is by no means the Case, as there are many Instances of Negroes being taken into the Houses, and receiving Plenty of Food from the Tables of the Proprietor or Manager, and yet continue in the Practice of eating Dirt, unless prevented by constant watching. From whatever Cause it may proceed, the Disorder is very prevalent, and many Negroes die of it. Negroes too are more subject to Leprosy than White People; but this may be more owing to their frequent Intercourse with Lepers, than to any particular Aptitude in their Constitutions to receive the Infection. It is a horrid Disease, and, when confirmed, rarely or never admits of a Cure.

A. N° 12.

What Care is taken of the Slaves in Sickness? Are there any Laws or Regulations for that Purpose? What Provision is made for them when old or disabled; and are their Masters obliged in such Cases to maintain them?

There

There is on every Estate an Hospital, or Hot-house as it is called, where every Negro is confined in such Disorders as render Confinement necessary; when that is not necessary, they are allowed to be in their own Houses; and it is generally found that they recover sooner. Every Estate has either a Surgeon resident on it, or one who visits twice a Week, and oftener in Emergencies or sudden Accidents, at a fixed Salary; and many Proprietors send out Medicines once or twice a Year for the Use of their Estates; but this is done by the Proprietor without any positive Law. When they are old or superannuated, the same Care is taken of them by their Masters, both in Sicknels and in Health, as before.

There are Sick Houses and a Doctor on every Estate, with Nurses and every Requisite for that Purpose. There are no Laws or Regulations to oblige Masters to make Provision for their Slaves when old or disabled; nor are their Masters obliged in such Cases, any otherwise than by the Law of Humanity, to maintain them.

On most Estates, an Hospital is erected for the Reception of the Sick, a medical Man attends twice a Week regularly, and at all other Times, in Cases of Emergency; a Nurse is appointed to each Hospital, whose Business is to administer the Medicines prescribed, as well as Food to the Sick. There is no Law or colonial Regulation, either for this Purpose, or for compelling Masters to maintain their old or disabled Negroes; but by the universal Practice, Masters hold themselves obliged so to do; and any gross Neglect in this Instance would excite the Attention of the Neighbours, and become a Subject of Prosecution as a Misdemeanor.

There is no positive Law directing what Care is to be taken of Negroes when sick; but here Humanity, and the Interest of the Proprietor, supply the Place of Law; the best medical Assistance in the Island is afforded them by Gentlemen of the Profession regularly bred in Great Britain who are employed by the Year to attend Estates; and proper Food, such as Soups, Sago, Salloop, and other nourishing Things directed by the Doctor, are administered. In a late epidemical Fever which raged in this Island for Four Months, and became so general that but few, either White or Black, escaped it, many of their Lives were saved, by giving them large Quantities of the best and richest Soups and Madeira Wine, while many of the Free Negroes, and poorer White People, not being able to procure such costly Things, fell a Sacrifice to the Disease, insomuch that the Mortality among the poor White People and Free Negroes exceeded the Loss of Slaves, in the Proportion of Thirty to One, who were affected with the Disease. There is upon every Estate a good walled or boarded and shingled House, containing several Rooms or Apartments, as an Hospital for the Sick; but when a Disease becomes infectious, we prefer letting them remain in their own Houses, which they in general like better themselves, for they are all of them superstitious; and when they feel themselves really sick, they do not like to go in a Place where other Negroes may have died before. Women, when they are discovered to be pregnant, have light Work assigned them; and from about Two Months before they are delivered, and One Month afterwards, they cease from Labour altogether; there are also Midwives to attend during their Labour, and Wet-nurses after; and in Cases where medical Assistance is necessary, it is immediately afforded. When they become old and disabled, the same Care is taken of them by their Masters, both in Health and in Sicknels, as before. Were an Owner to abandon an helpless Slave, he would be subject to an Indictment for causing a Nuisance to the Community.

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for the
Island of
Grenada and
St. Christo-
pher.

N. B. This
applies to the
Leeward
Islands in ge-
neral.

Lieut. Gen.
Matthew,
Governor of
Grenada.

Committee of
both Houses
of the Legis-
lature of
Grenada.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island of
St. Christo-
pher.

A. N° 13.

What is the general Period of the Lives of Slaves? Is it of equal Duration with that of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes?

I cannot speak precisely as to the Duration of their Lives, never having directed my Observation to that Point; I can only say, that I have seen and have had myself many very old Negroes.

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for the
Islands of
Grenada and
St. Christo-
pher.

In proportion to the Number of Negroes upon an Estate, what is the average Proportion in each Year of Births and Burials?

I take the Deaths to be Six per Cent. and the Births Four.—I speak only as to my own Estates, and those under my Care.—The new Negroes certainly die in a greater Proportion than those that are seasoned.

Of the Births, is not the Proportion larger from Parents born in the Island, than from the Negroes imported?

I apprehend that the Proportion is larger from the Creole Negroes; but some People are of a different Opinion.

Creoles and seasoned Slaves live in general to an advanced Age, some even attain extreme old Age; but their Lives, in comparison of Free coloured, or White People, who live better and labour less, are in course and in general of less Duration.

Lieut. Gen.
Matthew,
Governor of
Grenada.

PART III.

Grenada and St. Christopher. A. N° 14, 15.

Committee of
both Houses
of the Legis-
lature of
Grenada.

There are probably fewer Instances of Longevity amongst the Field Negroes than occur among the White and Free coloured People, and the House Slaves. Continued Labour, though not of the severest Kind, will, in these Climates at least, wear out the firmest Fibre, in a much shorter Time than it usually does in Europe, where a few Winter Months tend to counteract the Relaxation produced by the preceding Summer.—No accurate Calculations have been made; Instances not unfrequent exist of Negroes of Sixty and Seventy Years old, and sometimes even of Eighty, and upwards. After Fifty they are seldom able to perform the laborious Duty of the Plantation, and being put to lighter Work enjoy good Health, and live often till they are wholly incapable of any Labour.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island of
St. Christo-
pher.

Slaves are commonly observed to live as long as either Whites or Free Negroes, and some have reached to the Years of Ninety or an Hundred.—All Estates have some very aged Slaves.

A. N° 14.

What is the Practice respecting the Marriage of Negro Slaves; and what are the Regulations concerning it?

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for the
Islands of
Grenada and
St. Christo-
pher.

There is no Ceremony performed, nor any Contract passed, between Parties who agree to live together as Man and Wife. Such Connections are not unfrequent, and some of them adhere to them very faithfully; but in general both Parties take great Liberties with each other; but when detected by the Husband, the Wife is severely beaten. If the Women have not been very irregular or debauched, they begin to breed at the Age of Sixteen or Eighteen.

Lieut. Gen.
Matthew,
Governor of
Grenada.

There is no Practice established by Custom, nor Regulations prescribed by Law, for the Marriage of Slaves in Grenada.—They are in general very profligate, and would probably treat that holy Ordinance with Disrespect.

Committee of
both Houses
of the Legis-
lature of
Grenada.

Marriages amongst Negro Slaves are made without Ceremony or Contract; there are no Regulations whatsoever concerning it; some of them continue united for Life; others separate upon Disagreement by mutual Consent; but this last rarely happens where they have continued long together, and have had Children.—Persons having Charge of Plantations make a Point of preventing one Slave from taking away the Wife of another. Sometimes Instances occur amongst the French Negroes, of their applying to the Priests and being married; but this often happens after the Parties have cohabited for many Years, and is not at all considered as a necessary previous Ceremony.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island of
St. Christo-
pher.

When Negroes agree to live together as Man and Wife, there is no Ceremony of Marriage performed; they live in this State as long as they can agree, and not unfrequently for their Lives; but should they disagree, then they part by mutual Consent; but it being almost the universal Practice for the Men to have more than One Wife, frequent Quarrels among the Women are thereby excited: They are by no means constant to each other; and hence arise Quarrels also: This Matter is not well regulated, and yet it would be difficult to make it much better; for they would consider it a great Hardship upon them to be restricted in their Amours. The Master is never consulted, nor does he interfere, but now and then to interpose his Authority to allay Strife.

A. N° 15.

Can any Causes be assigned which impede the natural Increase of Negro Slaves?

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for the
Islands of
Grenada and
St. Christo-
pher.

The Causes which impede the natural Increase of Negroes are, the larger Proportion of Males to Females on most Estates; the premature and promiscuous Commerce of the Sexes; indiscriminate Prostitution of the Women in the younger Part of their Lives; their frequent total Barrenness brought on by Debauchery; repeated Abortions; Venereal Diseases; the immoderate Use of new Rum by both Sexes, but particularly by the Men, which brings on Debility and Old Age long before Nature otherwise would give way.

Can you assign any Reasons why some of these Evils are not corrected?

I cannot indeed.

Do you think them capable of Correction?

I am not aware of any Means, unless by observing a better Proportion between Males and Females, and by prohibiting the retailing of new Rum, which is very pernicious to them.

Lieut. Gen.
Matthew,
Governor of
Grenada.

The too early and promiscuous Intercourse of the Sexes; excessive Fatigue; severe Chastisement, and Want of the Comforts of Life, most certainly impede the Increase of the Species.

Committee of
both Houses
of the Legis-
lature of
Grenada.

Continued Labour, as far as it is productive of Disorders, may tend to impede the natural Increase of Slaves, and yet notwithstanding, the Negroes in the West Indies are prolific: They are indulged in light Work when advanced in Pregnancy; they suffer comparatively little in Child-bearing,

bearing, and are seldom urged to labour before the usual Period of Rest and Tranquillity is expired; but the principal Causes which appear to impede the Increase are the little Attention paid to the Cultivation of Religion and Morality among the Slaves, a Want of Laws to induce or compel Marriage or Pairing, consequently the early and promiscuous Commerce of the Sexes, Venereal Disorders, and the immoderate Use of Rum by the Men.

The Causes which impede the natural Increase of Negro Slaves are chiefly, a greater Number of Males than Females on the Estates, the premature and promiscuous Commerce of the Sexes, the Prostitution of all the Women in the younger Part of their Lives; their going from one Estate to another during the Night, and thereby contracting Disorders from severe Colds; the Venereal Disease, which they most frequently conceal, and attempt to cure very injudiciously among themselves: These Causes but too frequently produce at least a temporary, if not a total Barrenness in the Women; for if such should ever afterwards attach themselves to One Man, they seldom breed. The Men are generally much addicted to the immoderate Use of Rum, which brings on Debility before it would otherwise naturally happen. There are many Exceptions to this irregular Conduct;—Men who drink very little, and Women who have Husbands at an early Period of their Lives, and when that happens, they breed very well.

Council and Assembly of the Island of St. Christopher.

A. N° 16.

Are many Children born of Negro Slaves, and in what Proportion are they reared?

Many Children are notwithstanding born of Negro Slaves; but I cannot state the Proportion of Males to Females which are reared.

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Islands of Grenada and St. Christopher.

On the Estates where the Males and Females are pretty equally proportioned, the Increase is very considerable.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

Our Answer to the former Question is in Part an Answer to this: A Number of Children on almost every Estate meet the Eye. It has been remarked, that a greater Proportion of Negro Children die within the First Fortnight, than amongst the Whites, owing chiefly perhaps to a pernicious Custom which the Negro Mothers in general observe, of denying the Breast to an Infant for many Hours later than is customary among more enlightened Mothers; in consequence, a Retention of Meconium follows, and that frequently occasions Convulsions and Death: After the Period that is mentioned is past, they are reared in a Proportion little inferior to that of White or Free coloured People.

Committee of both Houses of the Legislature of Grenada.

The Negro Women who are not so loose and debauched in their Conduct as others have many Children, but the Number reared does not exceed the Proportion of One Half to the Number born; many die of the Jaw-fall within the Fortnight, and after that, they are very subject to Worms, which generally bring on Convulsions and Death.

Council and Assembly of the Island of St. Christopher.

A. N° 17.

Are the Children of Negro Slaves subject to any Diseases to which the Children of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not equally subject; and if they are, to what Cause is it to be imputed?

The Jaw-fall is the Disorder which carries off, I should suppose, near One-half of the Children of all Negroes, whether Free or Slaves: This Disorder is common to White Children. The supposed Causes of the Jaw-fall are many, and may be seen in Doctor Moseley's Treatise on Tropical Diseases, Pages 509 and 512. Hitherto no Remedy has been found out for it.

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Islands of Grenada and St. Christopher.

Do you conceive that the Negro Slaves in the foreign Islands are in any of the foregoing Respects in a better Situation than the Negroes in the British Islands?

* N.B. Number of Negroes in our Islands about 450,000, in St. Domingo 300,000. Vide Dr. Moseley's Book, page 512 and 518.

Indeed I do not; and as a Proof that the Negroes do not think themselves so well treated in the French Islands as in the English, it is a known Fact that 1200 Negroes* came over and surrendered themselves to the English Army when the Island of Guadaloupe was attacked in the former War: Whereas there was no Instance of the same Kind in any of the Attacks made by the French upon our Islands during the last War.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

The Locked-jaw is very prevalent among Negro Children, from an Infinity of Causes incident to that Tribe.

Committee of
both Houses
of the Legis-
lature of
Grenada.

Excepting the Jaw-fall, owing to the Cause mentioned in our preceding Answer, Yaws and Worms, they certainly are not; perhaps more Negro Children are carried off by Worms, from the Age of Three to Ten, than by any other Disease. The Negro Women are fond of their Children, and seldom deny them a Share of what is prepared for themselves; this is very often a crude vegetable Diet, peculiarly favourable to the Generation of those destructive Vermin.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island of
St. Christo-
pher.

It frequently happens that Negro Children are seized with the Cramp (called here the Jaw-fall) from the Eighth to the Fourteenth Day, and die. This Disease seems in a great Measure peculiar to them; for although many Reasons have been assigned, such as local Situation, Intemperance, and Irregularities of the Mother, Cloveness, Dampness, and Smokiness of their Houses, &c. still none of these Reasons are satisfactory or consonant to Experience. The poorer Classes of White People are often as ill accommodated and subject to greater Inconveniences than Negroes, and yet it rarely happens that a White Child dies of the Jaw-fall. On some Estates, for a Year or Two successively, and where every Attention was paid to the Mothers during Pregnancy, and after Delivery, they have not been able to rear a Child: Other Years, on the same Estate, they have saved almost every Child, though no Alteration was made in the Mode of Treatment. A Gentleman who has lately written a Treatise on the Diseases of this Country, has proposed, that on every Plantation there should be a lying-in Room, where both Mother and Child should be kept till the Mother was able to go to work. This appears plausible, but were the Mothers of Families to be away from their own Houses at Night, their Furniture, Clothing, &c. would be liable to be carried off by other Negroes, as frequent Robberies and Thefts are committed among themselves, in spite of all their Care and Attention; nor would the Husband of the lying-in Woman be at all careful to prevent such a Loss to his Wife, as he may either belong to another Estate, and consequently cannot be from Home; or he may be engaged with some of his other Wives: Besides, such is the Disposition of Negroes, and their Aversion to Confinement, that it is more than probable this Mode might further the Evil it was meant to prevent. Many Estates have Rooms within their Hospitals, purposely for lying-in Women, especially for such as are poor and helpless.

A. N° 18.

Are Negro Slaves or their Children in general baptized?

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for the
Islands of
Grenada and
St. Christo-
pher.

There are many Christians in Grenada, Antigua, St. Christopher, and Jamaica.

Lieut. Gen.
Matthew,
Governor of
Grenada.

Slaves and their Children are in general baptized; those belonging to Roman Catholics, by the Priests of the Church of Rome; and those who belong to Protestants, by the Ministers of the established Church.

Committee of
both Houses
of the Legis-
lature of
Grenada.

It was formerly more common among the French, than among the English Slaves, to be baptized; at present, in Grenada, the Practice is pretty universal among the Slaves to have their Children baptized, but there is no Regulation on the Subject; it is generally done by the Mother's own Desire, and often without any Application to the Master.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island of
St. Christo-
pher.

Many Negroes are baptized, but the Generality of them are not, although the Master never objects, but rather wishes it to be done.

A. N° 19.

What religious Institutions are there for the Benefit of Slaves in each of the Islands in the West Indies?

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for
the Islands
of Grenada
and St. Chris-
topher.

I know of no particular religious Institutions for their Benefit in any of the Islands: They have free Admission to the Churches during the Time of Divine Service, and are not discouraged to go to them; and they receive such other spiritual good Offices as the established Clergy think proper to give them.

Lieut. Gen.
Matthew,
Governor of
Grenada.

There are no religious Institutions in Grenada for the Benefit of Slaves in particular; but they who desire it are allowed to attend Divine Service on Sundays.

Committee of
both Houses
of the Legis-
lature of
Grenada.

There is no particular religious Institution for the Benefit of Slaves in Grenada: The Churches are open to them; few indeed, in comparison of the whole Number, attend Divine Service; nor would the Churches hold any large Proportion of them; such as do attend usually, though not universally, go to that Church of which their Master professes himself a Member.

There

There are no religious Institutions particularly for Negroes in this Island; but they have free Admission into all the Churches during the Time of Divine Service: They are likewise at liberty to receive any other Kind of spiritual Instructions which the established Clergy may think fit to administer to them.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island of
St. Christo-
pher.

A. N° 20 and 21.

Are any Missionaries sent from England for their Instruction, and what has been their Success? If unsuccessful, to what Causes is it to be attributed?

Are the Missionaries more successful in the Instruction and Conversion of Free Negroes, than in the Instruction and Conversion of Slaves? And to what Causes is any Difference in this respect to be imputed?

Missionaries have been sent out from England by private Persons, who I understand have had great Success, particularly in Antigua. The Missionaries are chiefly, if not wholly, Methodists and Moravians; their Success, I believe, must have been owing to the earnest and discreet Zeal wherewith their Attempts to convert have been made.

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for the
Islands of
Grenada and
St. Christo-
pher.

I believe the Success of the Missionaries has been rather greater among Slaves than Free Negroes, but owing to what Cause I cannot say.

*Are the Islands in general divided into Parishes?
They are so universally.*

Is there a Minister to each Parish?

There is a Minister assigned to each Parish by the public Law of each Island.

What is the Provision assigned for the Minister of each Parish?

They have no Tythes, but a Provision is assigned by Law in each Island, payable in Sugar. I believe the average Value of the Country Livings in the Island of St. Christopher to be about 300l. Sterling per Annum. In the Towns it is considerably larger: The Governor is Ordinary and Patron of all the Livings.

Have you not heard that the religious Orders in the French Islands are of great Service in the Management of the Negroes?

I believe that they baptize great Numbers, and do every Thing they can to inform them; and I learn, that though they have as many Vices as ours, they are more tractable and easier managed, and they value themselves on being baptized.

There are no Missionaries of any Christian Sect in Grenada.

But the Moravian Missionaries at Antigua have been very remarkably successful in the Conversion of Slaves.

Lieut. Gen.
Matthew,
Governor of
Grenada.

We have had no Missionaries in this Island sent from England for the Purpose of instructing the Slaves: There is an established Clergyman of the Church of England, who performs the Duties of his Functions in the respective Parishes, and who receives an annual Stipend from the Public, with an Allowance in Money for House Rent, and in lieu of Glebe. They are allowed stated Fees for Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials of White or Free coloured People, but no Fee or Reward whatsoever for baptizing of Slaves.

Committee of
both Houses
of the Legis-
lature of
Grenada.

No Missionaries have been long settled in this Island: About Five Years ago the Sect of Moravians built a House in Basseterre, and One of them hath resided there since that Time. There is also a Methodist here, who came about Two Years ago, and has established a Meeting House also in Basseterre: He also preaches in various Parts of the Island. Their Success among the Negroes has been tolerably good, and pretty general; and the Congregations, particularly of the last, are in general very numerous.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island of
St. Christo-
pher.

White People, Free Negroes, and Slaves, resort indiscriminately to the Meetings of the Missionaries, and form Part of their Congregations; and the one proportionably in as great Numbers as the others.

A. N° 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27.

Whether Negroes called Obeah-men, or under any other Denomination practising Witchcraft, exist in the Islands of Grenada and Saint Christopher?

By what Arts, or by what Means, do these Obeah-men cause the Deaths, or otherwise injure those who are supposed to be influenced thereby; and what are the Symptoms and Effects that have been observed to be produced in People who have been supposed to be under the Influence of their Practices?

Are the Instances of Death, or Diseases, produced by those Arts or Means, frequent?

Are these Arts or Means brought by the Obeah-men from Africa, or are they Inventions which have originated in the Island?

Whether any, or what Laws exist in the said Islands for the Punishment of them, and what Evidence is generally required for their Conviction?

Whether many of the Negroes in the Islands are Mahometans?

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for
the Islands
of Grenada
and St. Christo-
pher.

Obeah among the Negroes must be considered in the same Light as Witchcraft, Second-sight, and other pretended supernatural Gifts and Communications among White Men, with this Difference only, that in proportion as the Understandings of the Negroes are less cultivated and informed, and consequently weaker than those of White Men, the Impressions made on their Minds by Obeah are much stronger, more lasting, and attended with more extraordinary Effects.

Whoever is conversant in the Accounts given of Guinea by different Writers, and the Manners and Religion of the native Negroes in Africa, must know that they are superstitious to a very great Degree. They suppose there is one God for White, and another for Black Men; that the first is a Being of a more beneficent Nature than the last, who delights in doing Mischief, and is the Author of most of the Calamities they experience in Life.

The Obeah-men, if they did not originally themselves give rise to these Notions, certainly avail themselves of them to delude these weak People into a Belief that this malevolent Being communicates his Intention to them, instructs them what is to be done to avert any Injury that may be inflicted on the Persons or Property of their Countrymen, and which if they neglect to perform, or treat with Contempt, they are told will draw on them his Vengeance. In consequence of which, their Lands and Crops, their Health, and even their Lives, will fall a Sacrifice to his Resentment. The Impressions made by these Doctrines on the Credulity of these People is so great, that they obey the Mandates of the Obeah-men implicitly, perform every superstitious Rite and Ceremony they enjoin, consult them on all Occasions, are governed by their Directions in the most indifferent Actions of their Lives; and in return for the Benefits they impart, they take care not to go unrewarded. It does indeed sometimes happen, either from a Spirit of Vengeance, Ambition, Opposition, or private Pique among themselves, that some of these Obeah-men are accused of having done some extraordinary Piece of Mischief, or occasioned, as it is supposed, the Death of some great or popular Man or Woman, and in consequence of which they are punished by being sold for Slaves.

When they arrive in the West Indies, they take care to make it known that they are Obeah-men, and in proportion to their Craft and Skill their Fame increases, and with it the Credulity of the other Negroes, over whom their Influence is so great, that it is said they have been the Authors and Instigators of most of the Rebellions in Jamaica.

There are many in St. Christopher's, and I presume in Grenada, and in every other Island into which Negroes are imported from Africa; for Obeah has its Origin in Africa, and is practised entirely by Natives from thence; the Creole Negroes seldom, if ever, laying any Pretension to it. I never saw or heard any Mischief occasioned by it in our Islands, though the imported Negroes have great Faith in it, and practise its Charms for the Protection of their Persons and Provision Grounds, Hogs, Poultry, &c. and often imagine they are obeahed or bewitched; and if they die under that Persuasion (of which I have never known any Instances), I should rather impute their Deaths to the Effects of Poison, in which the Obeah-men are very intelligent, I mean such as are prepared from Plants and Juices, which they prepare with so much Skill as to give sudden or lingering Death, at their Pleasure. From their Skill in Simples, and the Virtues of Plants, they sometimes operate extraordinary Cures in Diseases which have baffled the Skill of regular Practitioners, and more especially in foul Sores and Ulcers. I have myself made use of their Skill for the last with great Success. There are no Laws in St. Christopher's or Grenada, nor do I believe in any of the Leeward or Ceded Islands, which take cognizance of Obeah, or its Professors.

The Negroes distinguished by the Name of Mundingoes, are generally Mahometans by Profession, and bear the external Marks of it, but know very little of its Doctrines or Tenets. Their Priests, called Mirabous, do not claim any Skill, but have not less Influence over their Sick, than the Obeah-men over the other Negroes Natives of Africa.

Neither the Governor of Grenada, or the Legislature of either Islands, have returned Answers to these Heads of Inquiry.

A. N° 28.

With respect to Negro Slaves and Free Negroes, what is the Proportion between Males and Females?

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for
the Islands of
Grenada and
St. Christo-
pher.

I cannot state the Proportion of Males to Females with respect to Free Negroes, Mulattoes, or Slaves; but I have understood that the Importation is Two Males to One Female.

By

By the Returns given in to the Domain in January 1783, it appears there were in Grenada 14,438 Males, and 10,182 Females; and by the Returns made in January 1788, it appears there were in Grenada 26,775 Slaves of both Sexes. As to Free coloured People, by a List taken in 1787, the Proportion was found to be 454 Males, and 661 Females.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

In giving in the Number of Slaves as Objects of Taxation, it was unnecessary, and has not been in practice, to distinguish either their Sex or Age; we cannot therefore refer to any Document to ascertain the Proportion of Males to Females, but we conjecture it to be about Five to Three. In Importations from Africa, the Number of Males in a well-assorted Cargo usually exceeds that of Females in the Proportion of Eight to Five. As to Free coloured People, by a List taken last Year for another Purpose, the Proportion was found to be 454 Males, and 661 Females.

Committee of both Houses of the Legislature of Grenada.

There are more Free Negro Men than Women; many of the Men have Women Slaves for their Wives. There are also a greater Proportion of Men than Women Slaves; and when they are imported from Africa, the Proportion of Males to Females is generally Two to One.

Council and Assembly of the Island of St. Christopher.

A. N° 29.

What is the average Value of a Country-born Negro Man and Woman; and what the average Value of an imported Negro Man and Woman?

The average Value of an imported Negro Man, I believe, is at this Time about 37l. or 38l. and a Woman about 40s. less; but a great Distinction is made as to their Country. Negroes from the Gold Coast, I believe, may now be stated at 40l. round, Men, Women, and Children. It is impossible to state the Value of Country-born Negroes; their Dispositions, their Abilities, and acquired Knowledge being ascertained, their Price is accordingly. In my Opinion, a Country-born Negro may be worth on an Average 50l. Sterling.

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Islands of Grenada and St. Christopher.

There is but little Difference in the Value of a Creole Slave and an imported Slave, provided the imported is become seasoned. In general the new Negro bears One-half or Two-thirds the Price of a seasoned Negro. The Value of a seasoned Slave is from 50l. to 60l. Sterling.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

Putting Tradesmen and Drivers out of the Question, and speaking only of able, healthy, young Field Slaves, the average Value of a Creole Man of that Description may be stated at present in Grenada, at 60l. Sterling, and that of a Creole Woman at 50l. Sterling; that of a newly-imported Man, young, and in prime Health, from 40l. to 50l. Sterling, according to the Part of the Coast he comes from; and that of a Woman from 30l. to 40l. Sterling. But if Negroes from the Coast when brought here are not more than from Twelve to Eighteen Years old, they often become in the Course of Five or Six Years just as valuable as Creole Slaves.

Committee of both Houses of the Legislature of Grenada.

A young Field Negro Man, according to his Qualities, is worth from 80l. to 125l. Currency; a Woman from 70l. to 110l. Tradesmen are worth much more, and are rated according to their Abilities and the Value of their Trades, from 130l. to 300l. A new Negro Man just imported, if of a good Country and young, is worth 40l. Sterling, or 70l. Currency; and a young Woman 36l. to 38l. Sterling, or 63l. to 66l. Currency.

Council and Assembly of the Island of St. Christopher.

A. N° 30.

Has the Produce of each of the Islands increased in proportion to the increased Number of Negro Slaves? And if it has not so increased, what Reason is to be assigned for it?

The Produce of the Islands has undoubtedly increased in proportion to the increased Number of Slaves, except in the old-settled Islands, such as Barbadoes, Antigua, St. Kitt's, Nevis, and Montserrat, where I should suppose the Cultivation has been for some Time past at its Height; and the Importation of Negroes in those Islands has been, I conceive, for some Years past, merely to keep up their Stock.

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Islands of Grenada and St. Christopher.

The Produce of Grenada has certainly increased in proportion to the Number of Slaves employed in the Cultivation.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

The Produce of this Government, when no Accidents have intervened, has certainly increased, and is increasing, in proportion to the Number of Slaves employed in the Cultivation. But as Lands in constant Cultivation require gradually larger Quantities of Manure, it is easy to foresee that an increased Number of Slaves will be necessary even to keep up that Cultivation, and to produce the same Quantity of Sugar. It is however to be remarked, that a great Variety of Circumstances has co-operated in Grenada, to render it difficult to form any just Estimate on this Point, or to decide whether the Produce has uniformly been the greatest when the Number of

Committee of both Houses of the Legislature of Grenada.

Slaves in the Island was the largest. From the Year 1773 to 1780, the Ants destroyed large Tracts of Sugar Plantations, some of which were very unfavourably situated for, and unsuccessfully tried in other Productions; some of these are only lately restored to their former State of improved Cultivation. No small Number of Slaves have been clandestinely carried off, at different Periods, by Mortgagers and other Debtors (chiefly Coffee Planters) from Grenada to the French and Spanish Islands, by which the Plantations from which these Slaves were taken long remained, and some still remain, abandoned. During the French Dominion, there was scarce any Supply of African Negroes, nor any Encouragement for a Spirit of Adventure in Cultivation of Lands. Since the Restoration, that Supply has been ample, and the Sugar Plantations have by degrees (as far as their Finances would allow) recruited the Gangs nearly to their former Strength; whilst the Encouragement given to the Production of Cotton has induced other Persons to purchase Slaves, and to put into Cultivation several Tracts of Land heretofore abandoned, or never settled, whereby the annual Production of Cotton is increasing in Grenada, without diminishing the Produce of Sugar and Rum.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island of
St. Christo-
pher.

The Produce of this Island seems to have been in its Height for some Years back, as the Number of our Negroes has not increased, but rather decreased; but were we to increase the Number of our Slaves, the Quantity of our Produce would, with equal Management, certainly be increased also, as most Estates in the Island are not fully-handed, which, if they were, would produce more Sugar; and an Estate cannot be well over-handed, as it makes the Work come lighter to the Negroes, and they are thereby enabled to manure and cultivate it in a better Manner, by which the Produce would be increased. In all Islands where there is arable Land not already under Cultivation, the Quantity of Produce must infallibly increase in proportion to the increased Number of Hands to cultivate it.

A. N° 31.

What Number of Acres has been in Cultivation in each Year, distinguishing the Proportion of Acres that has been appropriated to the Culture of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Cocoa, Ground Provisions, &c. and what has in each Year been the Produce thereof respectively?

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for
the Islands of
Grenada and
St. Christo-
pher.

I must refer to the Returns expected from the Islands, and the Custom House Accounts, for an Answer to this Question.

What is the whole Number of Acres in each of the Islands you are acquainted with? And how much of that Part thereof which is at present not cultivated is capable of being brought into Culture?

I should suppose that in the Leeward Islands and in Barbadoes the Cultivation is nearly at its Height; but in the Ceded Islands I should apprehend that there is a great Quantity of Land now uncultivated which is capable of being thrown into Culture, and the same in Jamaica.

How much Land is there in the Ceded Islands and Jamaica which is not private Property?

I apprehend that in all the Ceded Islands the whole is distributed into private Property, according to the Surveys of the respective Islands. With respect to Jamaica I am not able to speak from my own Knowledge.

What are the Articles cultivated in each of the Islands you are acquainted with?

In St. Christopher and Antigua they cultivate very little but Sugar; but in the latter they are beginning to grow Cotton. In Nevis and Montserrat they have Sugar and Cotton. In Grenada, St. Vincent's, and Dominica, they grow Cotton, a good deal of Cocoa, and some Coffee; the latter Article more particularly in Dominica. In Barbadoes they have been driven to the Culture of Cotton, on account of the Borer and other Vermin, which destroy the Crops of Sugar, and infest the Sugar Cane. The same has appeared in a very great Degree in the Leeward Islands, within the last Eighteen Months, and may produce the same Effect.

Mem — Most
of the Coffee
and Cocoa
comes from
the Ceded
Islands.

What Proportion does the Number of Slaves bear to the Number of Acres in each Species of Cultivation? And what is the Average Proportion of Produce in each Species to the Number of Acres or of Slaves?

I cannot state the average Produce: It varies much in the different Islands; but the Sugar Plantations require more Slaves in proportion to the Number of Acres, from there being so many Operations going on at the same Time. In the other Species of Cultivation the Operations follow one another successively.

Is the Corn, Grass, or Ground Provisions, produced from separate Farms, or from Lands annexed to the different Plantations respectively, and worked by the Negroes on those Plantations?

I cannot speak particularly to that. In St. Christopher and Antigua there is very little of such Produce. In Nevis, Montserrat, and the Ceded Islands, they have some; but they are not detached Farms, and are worked in general by the Negroes belonging to the Plantations.

In 1776 the Number of Acres in Cultivation was 72,141.

In 1776.	Muscov. Sugar.	Clayed.
	lbs. 14,012,157	9,273,607
Rum, Puncheons	8,187	
Coffee, lbs.	1,827,166	
Cocoa, lbs.	457,719	
Cotton, lbs.	91,943	
Indigo, lbs.	27,638	

Lieut. Gen.
Matthew,
Governor of
Grenada.

We have no Document whatever by which we can give any Sort of Answer to this Question; it would be a Work of Time, and of very minute Inquiry, to come any way near the Truth, many Estates have never had their planted Grounds surveyed, and only loose Conjectures could be formed of the Number of Acres appropriated to the Culture of Produce in each Plantation.

Committee of
both Houses
of the Legis-
lature of
Grenada.

The Staple of this Island is Sugar. We cultivate nothing else for Exportation; but we fear we may be forced by the Number of Borers which have lately appeared and destroy the Sugar Canes to change our Culture to Cotton. The Number of arable Acres which this Island contains is reckoned to be Twenty-two thousand. If we deduct Two thousand allotted for Negro Grounds, there will be Twenty thousand in Culture for Sugar. We generally plant One-half in each Year, that is to say, Ten thousand Acres; and our Crops average about Fourteen thousand Hogsheads of Sugar.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island of
St. Christo-
pher.

N° 32 and 33.

What is the Mode of cultivating and preparing the Ground for Sugar, Cotton, &c. respectively?

What Soil is most favourable for Sugar, Cotton, &c. and how far is the same capable of Improvement by Manure?

The Ground intended for Sugar and Cotton is cultivated by the Hoe, harrowed, and dunged, according to the Skill and Systems adopted by different Proprietors or Managers.

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for the
Islands of
Grenada and
St. Christo-
pher.

Most Soils will grow Sugar and Cotton, but not equally well; the first thrives best in deep Mould and loose Soils (though not in Swamps) and in Situations at some Distance from the Sea Side, contiguous to Mountains, where the Atmosphere is cooler: Droughts are always very prejudicial. Cotton Plantations do very well both in mountainous and low Situations; but they must be well sheltered and protected from the Wind, and are subject to total Failure from Blight, and what is called the Chenille. All Soils in the West Indies are improved by Manure.

The general Mode of preparing the Soil for Sugar and for Cotton is nearly the same,—chiefly by the Hand hoe; the dry light Soil on the Points near the Sea is most favourable for Cotton; light black Mould, not too much exposed to the Sea Air, is more proper for Canes. All Kinds of Manure fertilize the Soil in different Degrees, but that mostly used is Stable Dung, or from the Cattle Pen, mixed with Mould.

Lieut. Gen.
Matthew,
Governor of
Grenada.

Land intended to be planted in Canes is thus prepared: After it has lain some Months fallow, and after the Dung is carried out from the Works in Carts or by Mules and laid on each Piece, in convenient large Heaps, for Distribution, the Land is lined out and marked with Stakes, at proper Distances, to guide the Negroes in holeing; it is then turned up by Hoes to a Depth of Four, Six, or more Inches, according to the Soil, and formed into Holes of Five Feet by Four, or Four Feet square, or other Dimensions, either continued or with Intervals, according to the Fancy or Judgment of the Planter; the loose Soil being hauled up, and forming the Bank of the Cane Holes. The Dung is afterwards distributed from the Heaps by Baskets in which the Negroes carry the Dung, throwing a certain Quantity into each Hole, where it is lightly covered over with Soil: In these and all other Operations there is some Variety in the Mode of Practice, which Experience, Judgment, or a Turn for Experiment, lead different Planters to; but this is the general Mode of preparing the Land for planting Canes. The Sugar Cane ratoons (that is, what grows again from the Stool of the ripe Plant, after it is cut down), and is allowed to do so for One, Two, Three, or more Years, and produces annually without stumping out or replanting the Land, and this according to the Goodness of the Soil and the Judgment of the Planter; whilst the Land is in that State the Soil is annually Hoe-ploughed by the Negroes about the Stools; and frequently Dung is also thrown on them whilst young. For Cotton the Land is opened by the Hoe, in smaller Holes, in Rows, at the Distance of Five, Six, or Seven Feet one from the other; but Dung is not so generally used on Cotton Lands, the Nature of the Produce and its Manufacture for Market not requiring Cattle and Mules to be kept thereon in such large Numbers as a Sugar Plantation does. Cotton Trees also ratoon; but the Labour of replanting these being small, and the planted Tree bearing within the Year, the Practice of ratooning Cotton seems to be falling into Disuse.

Committee of
both Houses
of the Legis-
lature of
Grenada.

A rich

A rich and strong Soil is the best for Canes, particularly for rattooning, for a great Number of Years: A free, light, gritty Soil produces Sugar of a superior Quality, and often in considerable Quantity, but it is not found to answer in Rattoons so well as a strong Soil. Cotton will grow, though not thrive, in almost any Soil; it prefers a light Soil, in a tolerable dry Situation; and to yield well, it is thought it ought not to be far from the Sea. The Soils are no doubt capable of Improvement; and in very well managed Plantations they are kept in Tilt and in a State of Improvement by proper Manures. A frequent replanting, or even rattooning, without Manure, must necessarily impoverish a Soil, which, with that Aid, may be for ever kept in fine Order.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island of
St. Christo-
pher.

The Mode of cultivating and preparing the Ground for Sugar is by fallowing, manuring as high as you can, hoeing, and planting it. People differ in their Systems of Planteriship; but these general Rules are followed by all. We are ignorant of the Culture of Cotton in this Island, as we never have planted any.

The Sugar Cane will grow in all Soils; but it thrives best in loose deep Mold. All Soils are improved by Manure; those in seasonable Situations are the most so.

A. N° 34.

What Difference is there in the Produce *per* Acre of different Plantations in the same Year where not exposed to any extraordinary Accident?

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for the
Islands of
Grenada and
St. Christo-
pher.

The Difference of the Produce in different Plantations in the same Year depends on their Situation, and on Seasons of Rain, which are often partial, and on the Goodness of the Soil, on the Quantity of the Land manured, on keeping the Cane Pieces free from Weeds, Insects, and Vermin, and on the general Skill and Care of the Proprietor or Manager. Some Lands will produce Three Hogsheads *per* Acre, while others do not produce One. I mean this of the Island of St. Christopher, the most fertile of all the Sugar Colonies; but this is not to be understood as a Profit arising from the Land entirely; it must be considered as a Manufacture, in the Production of which Negroes, Stock, Buildings, and Plantation Utensils, are to be employed. Where Canes are planted and made into Sugar by another Person than the Proprietor, the universal Agreement is, that such Person is to be allowed One Third of the Produce as a Compensation for hoeing, planting, weeding, and taking care of the Canes till they are ripe, and One Third more for cutting them and making them into Sugar, which shews the relative Proportion that the Land bears to the Negroes.

But in saying that the Produce of St. Christopher is from One to Three Hogsheads *per* Acre, it must not be understood that this is an annual Produce. Canes planted in mountainous Situations do not ripen under Eighteen Months, and the Land from which they are cut lies fallow Six Months; so that the Owner gets only Two Crops from them in Four Years. In the low Lands they are ripe in about Fifteen Months, and lie fallow Six; so that there is a Difference of Six Months: But it is chiefly the Mountain Lands which give at Times Three Hogsheads *per* Acre.

Lieut. Gen.
Matthew,
Governor of
Grenada.

Some few Plantations will yield double what others of poorer Soil will do with the same Seasons and equal Strength.

Committee of
both Houses
of the Legis-
lature of
Grenada.

The Difference of Produce *per* Acre in different Plantations, and even in different Pieces of Land on the same Plantation, is considerable. Some Acres, when in Plant Canes, will produce from Two to Two and a Half Casks of Sugar, whilst others will fall short of One; in Rattoon Canes the yielding will be no less different; in some Spots One and an Half Casks will be produced *per* Acre, whilst other Parts will barely yield Half a one.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island of
St. Christo-
pher.

The Difference of the Produce of different Plantations in the same Year depends on the good or bad Quality of the Land respectively; on the Quantity of Rain which may fall through the Year; on the Number of Acres manured; on the Plantation's being more or less affected by dry Weather from its Situation; and on the Skill and Abilities of the Proprietor or Manager. Estates vary; some average a Hogshead *per* Acre, while others exceed Two Hogsheads *per* Acre.

A. N° 35.

By what Causes are Crops on different Parts of the same Island partially affected?

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for the
Islands of
Grenada and
St. Christo-
pher.

Crops are affected, partly by the Causes before stated, but chiefly by Difference of Seasons.

Lieut. Gen.
Matthew,
Governor of
Grenada.

By too much or too little Rain; the South Side of the Island often suffering by Droughts when the North Side is distressed by Rain.

The Causes of this Difference are, the Quality of the Soil, the Surface and Exposure of the Cane Piece, Tilt and Manure, and the Weather as well during the Growth of the Cane as at the Time of cutting.

Crops on different Parts of the same Island are affected by the Causes before stated, but chiefly by dry Weather.

A. N° 36.

Does the Quantity of Labour which it is necessary to require from the Negroes vary materially in different Parts of the Year as it does here in Harvest Time, &c.; and is there any Period at which the increased Labour produces any particular Effect on the Health of the Negroes?

The Labour of the Negroes is greater in Crop Time; but it is remarkable that they are universally then healthier than at other Times. This is to be imputed to their being indulged freely with drinking the boiled Juice of the Cane in the Boiling-house when the Sugar is making. This keeps their Bodies open, and prevents many Disorders arising from Obstruction, though it sometimes causes Worms. Rain, Cold, and sudden Changes of Weather, take place in September, October, and November, when the Crops are generally finished, which occasion Fluxes, Rheumatisms, and sometimes malignant Disorders.

Vide Dr. Moseley's Treatise on Tropical Diseases, Page 6.

The Quantity of Labour necessarily required from the Negroes is increased during the Crop, from the Necessity of keeping the Mills going by Night as well as by Day.

The increased Labour during Crop Time is not productive of any bad Consequences to the Negroes. On the contrary, at that Season, and under that extraordinary Labour, they are always more healthy.

The few Months of fair Weather that we can depend on in this Island for taking off a Crop of Sugar, which is from January to May, renders it necessary to require more Hours Labour from the Slaves to effect that Operation with Dispatch than is exacted at the other Seasons of the Year. In making Sugar, they rise early, and work late at the Mill and Boiling-house, in such Estates as are sufficiently well handed for the Purpose: These Operations are continued Day and Night without Intermission during the whole Week, and the White Servants and Negroes necessary to attend the Works are formed into Watches or Spells, relieving each other every Four or Six Hours. But notwithstanding this Interruption of their natural Rest, it is universally observed, that the Slaves are then in the best Health, and go through these additional Hours of Labour with more Cheerfulness than any of the other Operations of a Plantation.

The Labour of the Negroes is greater during Crop than at any other Time of the Year; but in that Time they are always healthiest and in best Spirits. This is partly owing to its being the most healthy Season of the Year, and to the free Use of hot Liquor; that is, the Cane Juices from the Boiling-coppers. Between the Crops is generally our rainy Season, which produces many Disorders incident to this Climate, both among the Whites and Blacks.

A. N° 37.

Would it be possible to cultivate to Advantage the West India Islands by the Labour of Europeans or of Free Negroes?

I am clearly of opinion that it is impracticable, and appears in fact to have been already tried.

See Ligon's History of Barbadoes.

Hard Labour in this Climate would not be practicable by an European; and Free Negroes are so given to Idleness, that they will not attempt to earn more than will barely keep them from starving. This is in respect to Field Work.

We conceive it to be utterly impossible to cultivate these Islands by the Hands of Europeans. As to Free Negroes, those of this Island who are not Mechanics are fond of becoming Planters of small Pieces of Land in Coffee or Cotton. These have a few Slaves of their own, and rarely submit to perform with their own Hands even the easy Operation of those Species of Produce. But as to the more laborious Task of hoeing Land for Canes, or indeed any of the Field Work of a Sugar Plantation, not a single Instance ever occurred of a Free Negro hiring himself to do it. The very becoming free is considered as an Exemption from every Labour of that Nature, and a Free coloured Person would think himself disgraced by it.

Committee of both Houses of the Legislature of Grenada.

Council and Assembly of the Island of St. Christopher.

Mr. Spooner, Agent for the Islands of Grenada and St. Christopher.

Lieut. Gen. Matthew, Governor of Grenada.

Committee of both Houses of the Legislature of Grenada.

Council and Assembly of the Island of St. Christopher.

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Committee of both Houses of the Legislature of Grenada.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island of
St. Christo-
pher.

To cultivate the West India Islands by the Labour of Europeans or of Free Negroes in our Opinion is wholly impracticable. No European could stand the Exposure to the Sun necessary for Field Work. In the Middle of the hottest Day, Negroes are never heard to complain of too much Heat. It seems grateful to their Feelings, but they shrink from Wet or the least Degree of Cold. The cool Season is always their most sickly Season. Free Negroes never could be brought to engage in Field Work. There is not a single Instance of this Sort in this Island. Free Negroes would, we believe, rather almost starve than work in the Field.

A. N° 38.

What is the Disposition of the Free Negroes with respect to Labour, particularly continual or diurnal Labour?

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for the
Islands of
Grenada and
St. Christo-
pher.

I think it fair to conclude from the Practice and Conduct of the Free Negroes what is their Disposition. I believe there are very few Instances of Free Negroes applying themselves to Labour: That it is their common Practice, if they have any Land of their own, to hire poor Negroes at leisure Hours to cultivate it: That in general they betake themselves to dealing as Pedlars, and keeping little Shops as Hucksters and Chapmen; and they are generally Receivers of Goods stolen by the Slave Negroes. I think it confirmed by the Negroes sent to Sierra Leona, and of the Free Negroes transplanted from Virginia to Nova Scotia. I have understood that they employed their Time in sauntering about the Towns, instead of devoting it to Labour.

Mr. Spooner read the following Paper in French, which he had received from a French Planter, a Correspondent of his in Grenada:

“ Dans la réponse que vous avez faite à la première question, je suppose que vous n’avez pas
“ oublié que les nègres et mulâtres libres: même ceux à qui leurs maîtres ont donné quelque
“ portion de terre en les affranchissant, ne la travaillent presque jamais; les plus grands nombres
“ les vendent pour acheter des marchandises, qu’ils revendent ensuite en détail; le petit commerce
“ est celui de recéleurs, dont peu d’entre eux font scrupule; et ce sont les seules choses aux-
“ quelles je les ai vus propres. Les gens qui connoissent bien l’Amérique ont même observés
“ que les nègres & mulâtres libres à qui leur maîtres ont fait apprendre un métier avant de les
“ affranchir, n’y travaillent après qu’ils sont affranchis, qu’aussi longtemps qu’ils sont obligés de la
“ faire pour gagner l’argent nécessaire pour acheter eux-mêmes quelques nègres, à qui ils l’appren-
“ nent, et alors ils se bornent à tracer l’ouvrage.”

It may also be observed with respect to the Disposition of Free Negroes for Labour, that though a Cargo of that Nation from Africa was shipwrecked on the Island of St. Vincent's at the End of the last Century, and in Process of Time overcame the Native Caribs, yet when that Island was ceded to Great Britain in 1762, there was no Part of the Lands belonging to them or the Caribs cultivated, except small Patches in Provisions about their Houses, which were planted by the Women, the Men devoting their whole Time to fishing and hunting, smoking, drinking, and sleeping in their Hammocks, and never stirring out but when compelled by absolute Want. By Returns made to the Government of Barbadoes in 1735, these Negroes amounted to 6000, and the Native Caribs to 4000; but, by waging continual Wars with each other, their Numbers in 1762 were very considerably diminished.

Lieut. Gen.
Matthew,
Governor of
Grenada.

Committee of
both Houses
of the Legis-
lature of
Grenada.

Committee
and Assembly
of the Island
of St. Christo-
pher.

Very little disposed to Labour. They are, of course, become their own Masters, and either have it in their Power to employ Slaves, or, as in general they are Artificers, they do work themselves from Necessity.

This is answered under A. N° 37.

There is not an Instance of a Free Negro ever hiring himself for any Kind of Field-work. All the Men are either employed in menial Offices, Fishing, as Tradesmen, or keeping little Shops, and receiving stolen Goods from the Slaves in the different Towns in the Island. The Women are also employed as menial Servants and Hucksters. The Heat of this Climate causes a natural Tendency to Indolence; and it is our firm Belief, that nothing short of the Dread of being absolutely starved would ever excite them to become Day-labourers: Then, it is probable, it would only be by Starts, and that they would continue at such Labour as little as possible.

A. N° 39.

Could an European Constitution subsist in such a Climate under the Labour necessary for cultivating a West-India Plantation?

I have given my Opinion in this respect in my Answer to A. N° 37.

Could not a White Man, who lives very temperately, and works only in the cooler Hours of the Day, do as much Work as a Negro does in the whole Day?

I apprehend not; the Climate would soon wear out his Constitution.

Answered above, (i. e.) A. N° 37.

It may be readily answered in the negative. Few White Persons, not even Creoles, can bear Exposition to the intense Sun of this Climate, for a few Hours, with Impunity. It would be impossible for them to bear it for the many Hours which those must unavoidably do who undertake to cultivate the Soil.

Partly answered in A. N° 37. We find hard Labour in the Heat of the Sun almost certain Death to Europeans. The Loss of so many of our Troops who have been at Times exposed to this Kind of Labour, while others who were kept from it remained perfectly healthy, is a plain Proof of this. The Sun's Heat will blister the Skins of White Men when exposed to it; but its Influence upon that of Negroes is to render it more fine and smooth, and to heighten the Glossiness of it. Hence it would seem as if they were by Nature fitted for Labour in the Torrid Zone: And notwithstanding the Conveniencies which Europeans who come hither experience more than Negroes, yet a greater Proportion of them more than of Negroes sink under this Climate.

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for the
Islands of
Grenada and
St. Christo-
pher.

Lieut. Gen.
Matthew,
Governor of
Grenada.

Committee of
both Houses
of the Legis-
lature of
Grenada.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island of
St. Christo-
pher.

A. N° 40.

Is the Labour of Cattle, and of what Species and in what Proportion, used in the Cultivation of a West-India Plantation?

Horses, Mules, and Horned Cattle, are universally used for Cartage; and, I understand, for Cultivation in some Islands.

Cattle of all Sorts are used on the Plantations: In flat Situations, Horned Cattle chiefly; in hilly, Mules and Horses.

Cattle, Mules, and Horses, are used on Sugar Estates in large Numbers, for carrying out Dung, for bringing home Canes, for transporting the manufactured Produce to the Shipping-place, and for conveying the Plantation-stores, Utensils, and Provisions, from thence to the Estates. In some Situations these Two last Operations are performed by Waggons with Teams of English Horses. In level Estates Cattle are chiefly used in those which admit of little or no Carting. Mules are solely employed in the Field; and in most Plantations Mules are employed to bring down the Canes, and carry up the Dung to and from the Carts, which are employed as far as the Surface admits of their going.

Horned Cattle, Horses and Mules, are universally used in the Cultivation of all West India Estates, and, as far as possible, their Labour is substituted in the Place of Negro Labour. It is a Rule never to do by Slaves what Cattle can accomplish.

Mr. Spooner,
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Islands of
Grenada and
St. Christo-
pher.

Lieut. Gen.
Matthew,
Governor of
Grenada.

Committee of
both Houses
of the Legis-
lature of
Grenada.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island of
St. Christo-
pher.

A. N° 41.

Could the Quantity of Cattle be increased, and could their Labour be substituted for that of Slaves in a greater Extent than it is at present?

Every Planter endeavours to rear as many Cattle as he can. In Jamaica, and in some other Islands, where they have great Tracts of Pasture, they breed Cattle with great Success, and, I understand, use them for the Plough in flat level Ground; but in very steep Grounds, which are cut and intersected with Gullies, it is impracticable to work the Lands with the Plough, at least with Negroes. In the old Islands, where the Lands are in general steep, and intersected with Gullies, and stony, the Plough has I believe scarce ever been used.

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for the
Islands of
Grenada and
St. Christo-
pher.

By

Lieut. Gen.
Matthew,
Governor of
Grenada.

By establishing Penns, as in Jamaica and some of the other Islands, no doubt the Quantity of Cattle might be increased; but except where the Plough might be used, it does not appear that the Labour of Cattle could be substituted in lieu of Slaves.

Committee of
both Houses
of the Legis-
lature of
Grenada.

We know of little or no Work performed by Slaves where the Labour of Cattle, or other Stock, could be substituted, unless it be in the Ploughing of Land; and we apprehend that it is not the Want of a sufficient Quantity of Cattle (for on many Estates there are Cattle sufficient for the Purpose), but other Causes probably, which have prevented the Plough being much used in opening the Land for planting Canes. It has been tried and abandoned by some very zealous Advocates for its Introduction.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island of
St. Christo-
pher.

In all Islands where there are large Tracts of Pasture Lands, a Planter may rear and keep as many Cattle on his Estate as he pleases; but still he can only substitute their Labour in the Place of that of Negroes to a certain Degree; for there are many Operations in a Plantation which Cattle cannot perform. In this Island, where there are few Pasture Lands, were we to increase our Quantity of Stock, and to Hand-feed them, it would prove a harder Task, and more disagreeable Labour for the Negroes to pick Meat for them than any they now perform.

A. N° 42.

Have different European Instruments of Husbandry from Time to Time been introduced in the Cultivation of Plantations in the West Indies, and is it likely that the Use of these could be extended, or further Improvements in this respect be applied, to lighten and abridge the Labour of Slaves in cultivating West India Plantations?

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for the
Islands of
Grenada and
St. Christo-
pher.

I think few European Instruments of Husbandry can be introduced into the Plantations with Success; I mean such as tend to abridge the Labour of Negroes in the different Operations attending the Cultivation of the Lands. Wheelbarrows, Dung Pots, Three Wheel Carts for carrying out Dung, and Ploughs, have been introduced at Times; but the Negroes (except the last, which is in use in Jamaica) have very soon laid them aside. The Hoe and the Bill are the universal Instruments of Husbandry in the West Indies and in Africa, and the Negroes handle them dextrously, and prefer them to all others. They universally prefer carrying every Thing on their Heads, instead of in their Hands, or on their Shoulders. In many Estates they carry out the Dung in Baskets on their Heads: In mine, Mules, and Crooks, and staking Cattle on the Lands, are employed for this Purpose.

If in general the Planters were to do as you do, and employ Mules and Crooks in carrying out the Dung, would it not be for the Advantage of the Negroes, and also of the Owners?

Many follow the same Practice as I do, and it certainly would be useful if it were general.

Lieut. Gen.
Matthew,
Governor of
Grenada.

Ploughs have been tried on several Estates, but laid aside, not answering the Expectations of the Planter: But this, no doubt, admits of further Proofs.

I am convinced that Experiments have not had sufficient or fair Trials, from the Want of proper Implements suitable to the different Soils and Situations, and from the Want of intelligent Labourers. This Matter has been given up on slight Investigation.

Committee of
both Houses
of the Legis-
lature of
Grenada.

The Plough has been tried in most of the English Islands, and on different Estates in Grenada; but the Use of it can never become universal. In this Island it is at present used only on One Estate, and serves only for a Part of that. There are others on which, or on Parts of which, it might also be used; but the Surface of many Estates is such as to make the Use of the Plough impracticable, and in many Places, where the Surface would admit of it, large Rocks, fixed in the Ground, and irregularly interpersed in the Cane Pieces, render the Difficulty of using it too great to encounter for the sake of any Advantage that could be derived from it, or for the sake of removing any Evil really existing in the present Mode of using Hoes for this Purpose. The Negroes are very expert in the Use of the Hoe; it would not be easy to make them adroit at the Plough. The Holing of Land, though laborious, is not more severe than many of the Employments of the Field Labourer, or Mechanic, in Great Britain; it is moreover performed only by the ablest Slaves of the Gang, and is relieved by lighter Work occasionally. As the Estates ratoon in this Island, a small Portion only of the cultivable Land comes to be turned out and holed for planting in each Year. It is no uncommon Practice to have a Part of this Work of the Plantation performed by the hired Task Gangs, which are composed of able Slaves, kept almost constantly at that laborious Employment, and who, notwithstanding, are very equal to it, and seem no way to suffer in Health or Appearance, more than the Slaves employed in any other of the easier Operations of a Plantation. It is usual, when Slaves are holing Land, to allow them a moderate Quantity of Grog, or Sugar and Water; and they perform this Work with Cheerfulness. The Bill is the Instrument in use for cutting Canes; in the Use of which the Negroes are equally expert. On the whole, we do not apprehend that the Introduction of any other European Instrument of Husbandry is likely to abridge or lighten the Labour of the Slaves, or that the Severity of that Labour renders any such Introduction necessary.

Negroes seem averſe from the Uſe of all European Inſtruments of Huſbandry: The Hoe and Basket they uſe dextrouſly, and are univerſally attached to them, in preference to any Thing elſe. When they occaſionally carry out Dung upon the Lands (for on all level Eſtates it is run out chiefly by Carts, and in mountainous Situations by Mules and Dung-boxes), Wheelbarrows have been put into their Hands; but they have begged to lay them aſide for the Baskets, as they prefer carrying Loads upon their Heads. The Plough has alſo long been tried, and in various Situations; but in this Iſland it never can be uſeful, as the Plough cannot perform the Operation of preparing the Land for planting: That is done by digging it into Holes or Trenches, from Four to Six Feet ſquare, with Partitions between the Holes, where the Plant is depoſited; and in all Lands, where there is any Declivity, we are very careful to form the Banks of thoſe Trenches horizontally, in a Line as directly contrary to the Deſcent of the Lands as poſſible, in order to prevent the ill Effects of Waſhes from heavy Rains, which would otherwiſe enſue. In Saint Kitt's, the greateſt Number of Planters are Europeans, or have been educated in Europe; and it is their Study to uſe the beſt Modes to leſſen the Labour of Negroes.

Council and
Aſſembly of
the Iſland of
St. Chriſto-
pher.

A. N° 43.

What is the whole Number of Acres in the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher; and how much of that Part, in each of the ſaid Iſlands, which is at preſent not cultivated, is capable of being brought into Culture?

I cannot tell; this muſt be answered by the Iſlands.

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for the
Iſlands of
Grenada and
St. Chriſto-
pher.

Grenada is ſaid to contain by Survey 80,000 Acres; a large Proportion of the interior Land is mountainous, and unfit for Cultivation. Of the cultivable Part now uncultivated, ſome has been formerly ſettled, and afterwards abandoned; ſome is ſtill in Woods, and never has been ſettled: But there is a Quantity of uncultivated Land fit for Coffee and Cocoa, and as thoſe Plants are Three or Four Years before they make any Return, there is not ſufficient Encouragement for the Proprietors to venture on Cultivation.

Lieut. Gen.
Matthew,
Governor of
Grenada.

Grenada is ſaid to contain by Survey 80,000 Acres; but a conſiderable Proportion of the interior Part of the Iſland is mountainous, and unfit for Cultivation. Of the cultivable Part now not cultivated, ſome has been formerly ſettled, and afterwards abandoned; ſome is ſtill in Woods, and never has been ſettled: But there is a Quantity of uncultivated Land, which, no doubt, it would be worth while to put into Cultivation. Perhaps it is, in general, fit rather for Coffee and Cocoa than for other Produce; and as thoſe Plants are Three or Four Years before they make any Return, there is not ſufficient Encouragement for the Proprietors to venture on the Cultivation.

Committee of
both Houſes
of the Legiſ-
lature of
Grenada.

We have no Means of aſcertaining the Quantity, but we ſuppoſe there may be from Eight to Ten Thouſand Acres.

This is partly answered in A. N° 31. We do not think there is any Part of this Iſland capable of being brought into Culture, which has not already been under Cultivation; ſome Parts of which remain uncultivated at preſent for Want of Slaves.

Council and
Aſſembly of
the Iſland of
St. Chriſto-
pher.

A. N° 44.

How much Land is there in the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher which is not private Property?

I believe all the Land in both theſe Iſlands is private Property.

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for the
Iſlands of
Grenada and
St. Chriſto-
pher.

By a Return made to the Treafury in 1776, the Number of Acres, for which Taxes were paid as private Property, was 72,000; and it is generally believed, that the Land which may remain ungranted is unfit for Cultivation, and it is in the interior Parts of the Country far removed from the Sea, where the Soil is generally of a very bad Quality, and the Expence of Carriage ſo very heavy, that it would be no Object, nor likely to tempt any Settlers.

Lieut. Gen.
Matthew,
Governor of
Grenada.

There is little or no Land fit for Cultivation that is not, or has not once been private Property. On a ſtrict Inquiſition, ſome Parts of what was granted before the Ceſſion in 1763 have probably become ſubject to Reſumption on the Part of the Crown; the Condition of Cultivation inſerted in the French Grants having never been fulfilled. It is difficult to ſay to what Quantity this might extend; but as it muſt be chiefly in the interior Parts of the Country far removed from the Sea, where the Soil is generally not the beſt, and the Expence of Carriage very heavy, we apprehend,

Committee of
both Houſes
of the Legiſ-
lature of
Grenada.

apprehend, that even if there were 1000 Acres subject to be so resumed and regranted, it would be no Object, nor likely to tempt many Settlers.

By a Return made to the Treasury in the Year 1776, the Number of Acres for which Tax was paid as private Property was 72,000 Acres.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island of
St. Christo-
pher.

All the Land in this Island is private Property, except what is set apart for his Majesty's Forts and Garrisons.

A. N° 45, 46, 47, 48, and 49.

What Proportion of the Land which is private Property in the Islands of Grenada and St. Christopher is now in Cultivation?

What Proportion of the Land now in Cultivation in the said Islands would, from Situation, admit of the Use of the Plough?

In how many Plantations in the said Islands has the Plough been known to be introduced for the Purpose of preparing the Land for Cultivation?

How many Slaves in the whole are employed in the said Islands in the Cultivation of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Indigo, &c.; and how many in Menial Services in making Roads, fishing, or any other Employments?

What Proportion does the Number of Slaves bear to the Number of Acres employed in each Species of Cultivation; and what is the average Proportion of Produce in each Species, to the Number of Acres, or of Slaves?

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for the
Islands of
Grenada and
St. Christo-
pher.

I cannot answer these Questions. They must be referred to the Islands.

Lieut. Gen.
Matthew,
Governor of
Grenada.

There is no Document whatever, by which any Sort of Answer can be given to the 45th Question. It would be a Work of Time and of minute Inquiry to come near the Truth. Few of the Estates in this Island have ever had their planted Grounds surveyed, and only a loose Conjecture can be formed of the Number of Acres appropriated to the Culture of Produce in each Plantation.

The Plough, from long Experience, is found to be of very little Use in Grenada; it is made use of at present only on One Plantation, and even there but in a small Part.

The Plough has been tried by many, but it is now in Disuse except on the Plantation alluded to above.

It is difficult to ascertain the exact Number of Slaves employed in the Island, in cultivating Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Indigo, &c.; or how many are employed in menial Services in making Roads, fishing, or any other Employments; but it is generally supposed, that not more than One-third of the Number of Negroes upon an Estate is employed in the Cultivation of the Produce.

It is generally supposed, that each Negro employed in the Cultivation of Canes and Coffee is able to work One Acre of Land, and that each Acre of Canes produces One Hoghead of Sugar, and each Acre in Coffee produces 450 Pounds Weight. On Cotton and Cocoa Estates, each Field Negro is supposed able to work Two Acres of Land, and that each Acre in Cotton produces 150 Pounds Weight, and in Cocoa 600 Pounds Weight.

Committee of
both Houses
of the Legis-
lature of
Grenada.

The Quantity of Land in Cultivation of all Sorts, we suppose to be about 45,000 Acres, and the Quantity not cultivated and fit for Cultivation, to be as stated in Answer to A. No. 43.

The Number of Slaves in Grenada not attached to Estates being about 2500, as stated under the Eighth Query, and allowing 500 of these to be employed as Task Gangs in the Cultivation of Land, there remain 2000, consisting of House Negroes and Mechanics in the Towns, Porters, Sailors and Fishermen; but to those must be added the domestic Servants of the Planters, and their Managers and Overseers, the sick Nurses, the Drivers, Masons, Carpenters, Coopers, Watchmen, Cattle-keepers, &c. on the different Plantations not actually working the Soil; the superannuated Slaves past Labour, and the young Children under the Age of Work. The System heretofore adopted for the Purpose of Taxation making all Slaves able or unable equally liable to be reckoned in, we have not at present any Means of ascertaining to what Number the Slaves comprised under the several last mentioned Classes would amount; but as a Conjecture, we suppose, that not more than 12,000 or 13,000 Slaves are directly employed in the Cultivation of the Soil in this Island and the Grenadines that belong to it. The Grounds of our Conjecture are these: In a long settled Sugar Plantation, it is rare to have more than Two-fifths of the whole Number employed in any Part of the Cultivation. In Coffee and Cocoa and Cotton Estates, the Number so employed may exceed the One-half, consequently there is not One-half of the whole Country Slaves actually employed in the Cultivation.

The making of Roads is in general performed by Statute Labour furnished by the Proprietors of Slaves. Supposing the whole Number of Country Slaves to be 28,000, there will not be more than 12,000 or 13,000 employed in the actual Culture of the Soil.

It is necessary, in Sugar Plantations, to distinguish between the Number of Acres employed in, or destined to, the Production of Canes, and the Quantity really cut in Canes each Year; the Fallow Land that was turned out, and is coming on with young Plants for the ensuing Crop, being perhaps One-fifth of the whole Cane Land on each Estate. We suppose, that every Acre actually cut in Canes in each Year, may produce One Hoghead of Sugar on an Average, and that every Acre in Cotton may produce on an Average 150 Pounds. The production of Cocoa and Coffee in Grenada is at present inconsiderable. We reckon the whole Produce of every Sort in this Government in a good Year to be equal in Value to about 30,000 Hogheads of Sugar, if Sugars were its only Produce; and this we suppose to be produced as above by the Labour of 12,000 or 13,000 Slaves employed directly in Cultivation of the Soil. But many others of the most valuable, such as Carpenters, Coopers, Boilers, Distillers, &c. are necessarily employed in the Manufacture, or in Operations connected with it.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island of
St. Christo-
pher.

This is answered in Part by A. No. 31. 42. and 44.

Our Soil is of so loose a Texture, that it is necessary to let it lie as long as possible, in order to make it more compact or adhesive. Were you to turn it up repeatedly by the Plough, as they do in England, to prepare it for Cultivation, you would completely ruin it. From the Time the Roots of the old Canes are dug out, till the Land be holed for planting (which Operation the Plough cannot perform for the Reasons assigned in A. No. 42), its being turned up, or exposed to the Influence of the Sun, is ever injurious, except in the cool moist mountainous Situations, where the Plough cannot run. The Introduction, therefore, of the Plough can never be serviceable to this Island, or to any Part of it.

There are about 23,000 Slaves in this Island; the principal Part belong to the Estates, and are employed in the Cultivation of Sugar. They also make and repair the Roads occasionally, as such Work may be deemed necessary in the Country, and a Proportion of them are drawn off to repair and build Fortifications. Two hundred of them have been voted by the Legislature of this Island for that Purpose, to work on the Fortress of Brimstone Hill ever since the last Peace, at the rate of from Two Shillings to Three Shillings *per* Day at the Expence of the Colony. The Proportion of those employed in menial Offices, fishing, &c. is very inconsiderable.

There is about the Proportion of One Slave to every Acre of Land under Cultivation in this Island, reckoning the whole Men, Women and Children; the Half of which is planted yearly, and the Produce *per* Acre, on an Average, is about One Hoghead and a Half of Sugar.

A. N° 50.

Is the Corn, Grass, or Ground Provisions raised in the Islands of Grenada and St. Christopher produced from separate Farms, or from Lands annexed to the Plantations respectively, and worked by the Negroes belonging to the said Plantations?

Sometimes the Corn, Grass and Ground Provisions, are raised on the same Plantation as the other Produce of Sugar, Coffee, &c. and in that case is worked by the same Negroes.

Sometimes the Corn, Grass, &c. are raised on detached Lands, which are appropriated to that sole Use, and by a distinct Gang of Negroes; but in general, in the Leeward Islands, the Grass and Provision Lands are annexed to the Sugar Plantations.

Generally Corn, Grass, and Ground Provisions, are raised on Lands annexed to the Plantations, and worked by the Plantation Negroes.

The Corn and Grass is usually produced on Lands forming Part of the Plantations, and worked by the Negroes thereto belonging.—There are also on most Estates, Plantain Walks and Pieces of other Provisions for the general Use of the Estate, independent of the Grounds separately allotted to the Slaves, which Grounds also consist in general of Lands belonging to the Plantations. In some few Instances the Negro Grounds are detached at some little Distance from the Plantation for the Sake of giving them the higher and more seasonable Situations for their Provisions.

There are no separate Farms whereon Grass or Ground Provisions are raised, but the Quantity of such Produce, which is very trifling, is raised from Lands annexed to the Plantations respectively, and worked by the Negroes belonging to the Plantations.

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for the
Islands of
Grenada and
St. Christo-
pher.

Lieut. Gen.
Matthew,
Governor of
Grenada.

Committee of
both Houses
of the Legis-
lature of
Grenada.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island of
St. Christo-
pher.

A. N° 51.

What is the Kind of Manure made use of in the Islands of Grenada and St. Christopher?

The Dung of Cattle, Trash of the Cane, and Offal from the Mills, Boiling House, Still House, &c. Ashes, and such Mold as we can procure; all which is made up into a Compost.

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for the
Islands of
Grenada and
St. Christo-
pher.
Few

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Grenada.

Committee of
both Houses
of the Legis-
lature of
Grenada.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island of
St. Christo-
pher.

Few Plantations can collect a sufficient Quantity of Manure, therefore every Means are taken from Cattle-Pens, &c. to make Dung, and from Marle-Pits, when they are found on Plantations.

The Manure is the Dung of the Cattle, Horses, and Mules, drawn from the Stables and Pens, mixed with the Trash or Straw of the Cane which has served for their Litter, and with the Remains of the Cane Tops which have served for their Fodder; these rotting and formed into Heaps, from Time to Time covered with Mold, and assisted by the Magots, by Ashes, and other Offals from the Works, form a Compost, which, when of due Age, is carried out by Carts, or by Mules with Dung-Boxes, into the Pieces of Land intended to be manured. The Cattle and other Stock are also penned on the Pieces of Land and Dung-Heaps there formed ready for Use.

The Manure made use of in this Island is formed of Animal Dung of all Kinds; the Offals from the Cane, the Mill and the Sugar-Works, together with Mold and Ashes; these are thrown into a Heap to digest, and then carried out upon the Lands: Staking Cattle upon the Lands is also universally practised.

A. N^o 52.

If in general the Planters were to employ Mules and Cattle in carrying out the Manure, would it not be for the Advantage both of the Negroes and the Owners?

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for the
Islands of
Grenada and
St. Christo-
pher.

Cattle, Mules, Horses and Carts, are universally employed in carrying Manure where the Ground is level; but when the Manure is carted to the Piece for which it is designed, it is laid in a Heap, or in a Range, from whence the Negroes take it up and carry it in Baskets on their Heads, and throw it into the Cane Holes; this cannot be avoided because Cattle would trample on the young Shoots and Plants and destroy them. A Piece of Land planted in Canes may be resembled to a Hop-Ground, with this Difference, that the Sugar-Plant is much more luxuriant, and instead of running up in Height, spreads in Width, or as we call it, Bunches, and soon covers the Land. It is sometimes the Practice to dung Land as in England, on the Surface, and then the Manure is carted by Horses, Mules, Cattle, &c. and is spread as in England, but dunging in the Hole gives the best Crop. In steep Lands in St. Christopher, it is usual to stake Cattle on the Land, and so dung the whole Piece by moving the Stakes progressively all over the Land, or to carry out the Dung by Mules with Dung Pots to the Ranges.

Lieut. Gen.
Matthew,
Governor of
Grenada.

Committee of
both Houses
of the Legis-
lature of
Grenada.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island of
St. Christo-
pher.

The Planters well know that it is for their Interest to use Cattle and Mules upon all Occasions, and do so in Preference to Negroes, where the Work will admit thereof.

Mules and Cattle are employed as much as possible in carrying out the Manure. It is only in the Distribution of it into the Holes that the Negroes are employed to carry it in Baskets as explained in A. N^o 32.

It is an established Practice with every good Planter to substitute the Labour of Cattle in Place of Negro Labour wherever it is practicable; in all Places where Carts can run, the Dung is carried out by them chiefly, and in other Places where they cannot, Mules with Boxes are employed for that Purpose. Carts and Mules with Crooks are also universally used to bring the Canes to the Mill, and very little Negro Labour is made use of, either in the one Place or the other. The Cultivators of Sugar Estates make Husbandry and Economy their principal Study.

A. N^o 53.

Upon any Plantation with a given Stock of Negroes, and yielding on an Average a certain annual Quantity of Sugar, what may be supposed to be the nett Income to the Owner if living on the Island, after deducting the Charge of maintaining and clothing his Negroes, the Wear and Tear, and other necessary Expences; and what the nett Income to the Owner living in Great Britain?

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for the
Islands of
Grenada and
St. Christo-
pher.

The nett Income to an Owner is different in different Islands, and on different Estates, according to the Goodness of the Soil, the Skill of the Manager, the Seasons, and the Capital employed in Negroes, &c. which is more or less according to the Ability of the Proprietor. I understand for the last Seven Years the Island of Jamaica has not cleared Three and a Half *per Cent.* on the Value of their Capital. I should suppose in Grenada, Antigua, and other Islands, it may be estimated at Five *per Cent.* and in St. Kitt's perhaps at Six *per Cent.* on the most fruitful Estates in that Island, I mean on an Average of Years. I am not aware that it makes any Difference in the Value of the Produce, whether the Owner resides or not. I know it happens at times that a Guinea Ship, or transient Trader, being in want of Freight to Europe, will give an extra Price for Sugars beyond what the Commodity itself, abstracted from the Freight, would clear in Europe, and in this Case the Owner, by being on the Spot, may avail himself of this Circumstance to get more for Sugar than if he shipped it. But if all the Planters were to reside, there would be so many Competitors for this Advantage that it would cease, by a Reduction of the Price arising from the increased Quantity in the Market. The general Orders given by the Absentees to their Agents

Agents are, to ship their Produce to Europe, and not to sell in the Islands, because they do not chuse to run the Risk of receiving a bad Bill of Exchange in Remittance.

This Question is very difficult to answer, for from Situation and Qualities of Estates, the Expence is more or less accordingly; besides, some Planters are not so economical as others. But it is well known that all West India Estates are subject more or less to great and various Calamities, and that very few Sugar Estates, when loaded with a very heavy Debt, have been known to get rid of such Debt, or pay more than the Interest of Six *per Cent.* on the Money lent them, and many do not pay Four *per Cent.* for the Money laid out. Many Proprietors have been obliged to abandon their Estates, after having been at a great Expence in the Purchase thereof, stocking it, and erecting Buildings thereon.

Lieut. Gen.
Matthew,
Governor of
Grenada.

From the different Qualities of Estates, and the various and often arbitrary Methods of Management and Expenditure by Proprietors if present, or their Representatives when absent, it is impossible for us to give a direct Answer to this Query.

Committee of
both Houses
of the Legis-
lature of
Grenada.

If a Plantation has complete Buildings, and sufficiently stocked with Negroes, Cattle, Horses, and Mules, we reckon that the nett Income to the Proprietor of such Plantation, after making a proper Allowance for Hurricanes, Fires, Droughts, and other Casualties, does not exceed Six *per Cent.* upon the Capital he has invested, or upon the Sum the Estate would be valued at, were it to be appraised; and the only Difference of Income which the Proprietor would derive by living in this Country, and not in England, would be the Salary he allows to his Manager.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island of
St. Christo-
pher.

Since the unfortunate Conquest of this Island by the French, in the Year 1782, the Proprietors of Plantations have not received Five *per Cent.* on the Value of them, occasioned by the enormous Taxes they were obliged to pay, in consequence of the Capture, to reimburse the Sufferers for their Losses, to the Amount of Two Hundred Thousand Pounds and upwards.

Saint Christopher. Appendix.

A.

Saint Christopher.

At a Court of King's Bench held in and for the said Island of Saint Christopher (by Adjournment), at the Court House, in the Town of Bassé Terre in the said Island, on Friday the Twenty-seventh Day of August 1784.

P R E S E N T;

The Honourable Robert Thompson, } Assistant Justices.
Henry Hart, }

The King }
against }
Burke. }

Indictment.

Saint Christopher.

The Jurors for our Lord the King upon their Oath present, That after the Eighteenth Day of December, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three, (to wit) on the First Day of June, in the Twenty-fourth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, Jordan Burke, late of the Parish of Saint George, Basseterre, in the Island of Saint Christopher, Gentleman, being Owner of a certain Female Negro Slave, commonly called or known by the Name of Clarissa, with Force and Arms, at the Parish aforesaid in the Island aforesaid, in and upon the said Female Negro Slave, in the Peace of God and our said Lord the King, then and there being, did make an Assault, and One Ear of the said Female Negro Slave did then and there wilfully and wantonly cut off, and cause and procure to be cut off. And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their Oaths aforesaid, further present, That on the said First Day of June, in the Year last aforesaid, at the Parish aforesaid, in the Island aforesaid, the said Jordan Burke, being Owner of a certain Female Negro Slave, commonly called and known by the Name of Clarissa, with Force and Arms at the Parish aforesaid, in the Island aforesaid, in and upon the said Female Negro Slave, in the Peace of God, and our said Lord the King, then and there being, did make an Assault, and One Ear of the said Female Negro Slave did then and there wilfully and wantonly slit and cause to be slit, to the great Displeasure of Almighty God, to the Scandal of all Human Kind, and the evil and pernicious Example of all others in the like Case offending, and against the Peace of our said Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity, and also against the Form of the Statute in such Case made and provided.

The Grand Jury's Return.
A true Bill.

27th August 1784. Sworn to give
Evidence to the Grand Jury.

Tho' Caines, Foreman, with his Fellows.

James Browne.

The King }
against }
Burke. }

Indictment.

Saint Christopher.

The Jurors for our Lord the King upon their Oath present, That Jordan Burke, late of the Parish of Saint George, Basseterre, in the Island of Saint Christopher aforesaid, Gentleman, on the First Day of June, in the Twenty-fourth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, King of Great Britain, &c. with Force and Arms in and upon a certain Female Negro Slave, commonly called and known by the Name of Clarissa, in the Peace of God and our said Lord the King, then and there being, did make an Assault, and of his evil Mind and cruel Imagination, with a Knife of the Value of One Shilling, which the said Jordan then and there held in his Right Hand, One Ear of the said Female Negro Slave did maliciously, wilfully, and wantonly cut off, and cause and procure to be cut off, to the great Displeasure of Almighty God, to the evil Example of all others in the like Case offending, and against the Peace of our said Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity. And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their Oath aforesaid, further present, That the said Jordan Burke, on the said First Day of June, in the Year aforesaid, at the Parish aforesaid in the Island aforesaid, with Force and Arms, in and upon a Female Negro Slave, commonly called and known by the Name of Clarissa, in the Peace of God and our said Lord the King, then and there being, did make an Assault, and of his evil Mind and cruel

A.

Disposition, with a Knife of the Value of One Shilling, which the said Jordan Burke then and there held in his Right Hand, One Ear of the said Female Negro Slave then and there maliciously, wilfully, and wantonly did slit, and cause and procure to be slit, to the great Displeasure of Almighty God, to the evil Example of all others in the like Case offending, and against the Peace of our said Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity.

The Grand Jury's Return.
A true Bill.

27th August 1784. Sworn to give
Evidence to the Grand Jury.

Tho' Caines, Foreman, with his Fellows.

James Browne.

The above named Defendant, Jordan Burke, appearing, as he was bound, pleaded to the above Indictment, Not guilty; whereupon the Court was pleased to order, that he do again give Security, himself in the Sum of 800l. and Two Sureties in the Sum of 400l. current Money each, for his Appearance on the Day to which this Court shall be adjourned, and during the sitting thereof to answer to the Charges contained in the said Indictment; but the said Jordan Burke having informed the Court that he was unable to produce the said Sureties on account of their not being present, it is further ordered, that the same be taken out of Court before One of the Justices thereof; but that the said Jordan Burke do remain in Custody of the Marshal till the same is done.

By the Court.

Jn^o Henry, Clerk of the Crown.

The King
against
Strode. }

Indictment.

The Jurors for our Lord the King upon their Oath present, That after the Eighteenth Day of December, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three, to wit, on the First Day of June, in the Twenty-fourth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, King of Great Britain, &c. Wadham Strode, late of the Parish of Saint George, Basseterre, in the Island of Saint Christopher, Gentleman, being Owner of a certain Male Negro Slave, commonly called and known by the Name of Peter, with Force and Arms, at the Parish aforesaid, in the Island aforesaid, in and upon the said Male Negro Slave, in the Peace of God, and our said Lord the King, then and there being, did make an Assault, and One Ear of the said Male Negro Slave did then and there wilfully and wantonly slit, and cause and procure to be slit, to the evil Example of all others in the like Case offending, against the Peace of our said Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity, and against the Form the Statute in such Case made and provided. And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their Oath aforesaid, further present, That on the said First Day of June, in the Year last aforesaid, at the Parish aforesaid, in the Island aforesaid, the said Wadham Strode being Owner of a certain Male Negro Slave, commonly called and known by the Name of Peter, with Force and Arms, at the Parish aforesaid, in the Island aforesaid, in and upon the said Male Negro Slave, in the Peace of God and our said Lord the King, then and there being, did make an Assault, and One Ear of the said Male Negro Slave did then and there wilfully and wantonly cut off, and cause and procure to be cut off, to the evil and pernicious Example of all others in the like Case offending, and against the Peace of our said Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity.

The Grand Jury's Return.
A true Bill.

24th August 1784. Sworn to give
Evidence to the Grand Jury.

Tho. Caines, Foreman, with his Fellows.

John Garnett.
John Whitehall.

The King
against
Strode. }

Indictment.

Saint Christopher.

The Jurors of our Lord the King upon their Oath present, That Wadham Strode, late of the Parish of Saint George, Basseterre, in the Island of Saint Christopher aforesaid, Gentleman, on the First Day of June, in the Twenty-fourth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, King of Great Britain, and with Force and Arms, in and upon a Negro Man Slave, commonly called and known by the Name of Peter, in the Peace of God, and our said Lord the King,

A.

King, then and there being, did make an Assault, and of his evil Mind and cruel Imagination, with a Knife, of the Value of One Shilling, which the said Wadham Strode then and there held in his right Hand, One Ear of the said Negro Man Slave did maliciously, wilfully, and wantonly cut off, and cause and procure to be cut off, to the great Displeasure of Almighty God, to the evil Example of all others in the like Case offending, and against the Peace of our said Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity. And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their Oath aforesaid, further present, That the said Wadham Strode, on the said First Day of June, in the Year aforesaid, at the Parish aforesaid, in the Island aforesaid, with Force and Arms, in and upon a Negro Man Slave, commonly called or known by the Name of Peter, in the Peace of God and our said Lord the King then and there being, did make an Assault, and of his evil Mind and cruel Disposition, with a Knife, of the Value of One Shilling, which the said Wadham Strode then and there held in his right Hand, One Ear of the said Negro Man Slave then and there maliciously, wilfully, and wantonly, did slit, and cause and procure to be slit, to the great Displeasure of Almighty God, to the evil Example of all others in the like Case offending, and against the Peace of our said Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity.

The Grand Jury's Return.
A true Bill.

27th August 1784. Sworn to give
Evidence to the Grand Jury.

Tho. Caines, Foreman, with his Fellows.

John Garnett.
John Whitehall.

The Defendant, the said Wadham Strode, appearing, as he was bound, pleaded to the above Indictment, Not guilty; whereupon the Court were pleased to order, that he do again give Security, himself in the Sum of Eight Hundred Pounds, and Two Sureties in the Sum of Four Hundred Pounds current Money each, for his Appearance, on the Day to which this Court shall be adjourned, and, during the sitting thereof, to answer the Charge contained in the said Indictment; and John Morgan and David Savage being present in Court, acknowledged themselves together with the said Wadham Strode to be bound accordingly, agreeable to the said Order.

Saint Christopher.

At a Court of King's Bench, held in and for the said Island of Saint Christopher (by Adjournment) at the Court House in the Town of Basseterre in the said Island, on Thursday the 9th Day of September 1784.

P R E S E N T;

The Honourable William Payne Georges Esq. Chief Justice.
Robert Thomson, Assistant Justice.

The King
against
Strode. }

Recognizance for his Appearance.

The above named Defendant, Wadham Strode, having this Day appeared, as by his Recognizance he was bound, it is ordered, That the same Recognizance entered into by him and his Sureties, John Morgan and David Savage, on the Twenty-seventh Day of August last, do stand over till the Court in March next, for the Appearance of the said Wadham Strode therein; and the said Sureties being present in Court, acknowledged themselves to be bound accordingly.

By the Court.

Jn^o Henry, Clk. Crown.

The King
against
Burke. }

Recognizance for his Appearance.

The above named Jordan Burke having this Day appeared, agreeable to the Recognizance entered into by him and his Sureties for that Purpose on the Twenty-seventh Day of August last, it is ordered, That such Recognizance do stand over in its full Force till the Court in March next, for the Appearance of the said Jordan Burke therein; and the said Sureties being present in Court, acknowledged themselves to remain bound accordingly.

By the Court.

Jn^o Henry, Clk. Crown.

A.

Saint Christopher.

At a Court of King's Bench held in and for the said Island of Saint Christopher, at the Court House in the Town of Basseterre in the said Island, on Tuesday the Eighth Day of March 1785.

P R E S E N T;

The Honourable William Payne Georges, Chief Justice.
Archibald Esdaile,
Robert Thomson, } Esqrs. Assistant Justices.
Henry Hart,

The King
against
Jordan Burke. }

Indictment.

The above named Jordan Burke having this Day appeared agreeable to his Recognizance for that Purpose, came Nicholas Richards, Foreman, and his Fellows, Anthony Somersall, John Sconce, William Woodrope Gibbons, Thomas Moore, Joseph Delieu, John Abbot, John Al-lafon, Henry Johnson, William Phipps, Edward Salisbury, and Anthony Wharton White, the Gentlemen Jurors of the Petty Jury, who were summoned and impannelled by the Deputy Provost Marshal of this Island for the Trial of all such Issues as should be given them in charge, and who being charged with this Issue, brought in the following Verdict, viz.

8th March 1785, the Gentlemen Jurors of the Petty Jury, upon their Oath do say, They find the within named Jordan Burke guilty.

Nicho^s Richards, Foreman, with his Fellows.

Upon Return of the Jury the Verdict aforesaid was read, and ordered to be recorded. And it was further ordered, That the said Jordan Burke do find and produce to the Court Two Sureties, to be bound in the Sum of Fifty Pounds each, for the Appearance of him the said Jordan Burke at the said Court, to receive such Sentence as may be pronounced against him thereby: And Edward Lowe and Samuel Croker being accordingly produced, acknowledged themselves to be bound for such Purpose: At same Time the said Jordan Burke was likewise bound in the Sum of One Hundred Pounds for the said Purpose.

By the Court.

E. Moore, Clerk of the Crown.

Saint Christopher.

At a Court of King's Bench held in and for the said Island of St. Christopher's (by Adjournment) at the Court House in the Town of Basseterre, in the said Island, on Wednesday the 9th Day of March 1785.

P R E S E N T;

The Honourable William Payne Georges Esq. Chief Justice.
Archibald Esdaile,
Robert Thomson, } Esqrs. Assistant Justices.
Henry Hart,

The King
against
Strode. }

Recognizance for his Appearance.

Mr. Caines, of Counsel for and in behalf of the above named Defendant, this Day moved the Court to put off the Trial of this Cause till the next Court of King's Bench; whereupon, and upon hearing an Affidavit made by William Priddie, read in support thereof, and Mr. Attorney General not opposing the said Motion, the Court was pleased to order that the said Trial be accordingly put off till the next Court of King's Bench to be held in and for the said Island.

By the Court.

E. Moore, Clerk of the Crown.

A.

Saint Christopher.

At a Court of King's Bench held in and for the said Island of St. Christopher (by Adjournment) at the Court House in the Town of Basseterre, in the said Island, on Wednesday the Thirteenth Day of April 1785.

P R E S E N T,

The Honourable William Payne Georges Esq. Chief Justice.
Archibald Esdaile,
Robert Thomson, } Esqrs. Assistant Justices.
Henry Hart,

The King } Mr. Adye, on the Part of the Crown, moved the Court for a peremptory
against } Attachment to issue against John Herbert, a Witness subpoenaed in this Cause,
Strode. } and in the mean time prayed the Court to put off the Trial till next Day; and
after hearing the Affidavit of the said Abraham Charles Adye, read in support of the said
Motion, and Mr. Caines in opposition thereto, the Court ordered the said Trial to be put off
accordingly; and that an Attachment do issue forthwith against the said John Herbert.

By the Court.

E. Moore, Clerk Crown.

The King
against
Wadham Strode. }

Recognizance for his Appearance.

The above named Wadham Strode having this Day appeared agreeable to his Recognizance for that Purpose, came John Browne, Foreman, and his Fellows, Mark Burke, William Carroll, John Geagan, Julius Caesar Julius, Edward Nudd, John Stracey, Edward Thomas, Warner Michael Maillard, Edward Jennings, Cornelius Carrack, Ephraim Warner, the Gentlemen Jurors of the Petty Jury, who were summoned and impanelled by the Deputy Provost Marshal of this Island for the Trial of all such Issues as should be given them in charge, and who being charged with this Issue, brought in the following Verdict, viz.

Sworn for the Crown,

John Garnett,
John Whitehall.

14th April 1785, the Gentlemen Jurors of the
Jury, upon their Oath do say, We find the Defendant
guilty.

John Browne, Foreman, with his Fellows.

Upon the Return of the Jury the Verdict aforesaid was read, and ordered to be recorded; and it was further ordered, That the said Wadham Strode do become bound in the Sum of Eight Hundred Pounds current Money; and also procure and produce to this Court Two Sureties, to be likewise bound in the Sum of Four Hundred Pounds current Money each, for the Appearance of him the said Wadham Strode at this Court, at the Day to which the same shall be adjourned, or any future Meeting thereof, then and there to receive such Sentence as the said Court shall think proper to pass on him: And Richard Sibley and Aulay Turner being present in Court, acknowledged themselves, together with the said Wadham Strode, to be bound accordingly.

By the Court.

E. Moore, Clk. of the Crown.

The King } The above named Defendant Jordan Burke being called, and not appearing to
against } receive the Sentence of this Court on a Verdict found against him the Eighth Day
Burke. } of March last: It is ordered, That the Recognizance entered into by him and his
Sureties for that Purpose, do stand over till the next Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas,
to be held in May next.

By the Court.

E. Moore, Clerk of the Crown.

The King } The above named Defendant Wadham Strode, being called, and not appearing
against } to receive the Sentence of this Court, on a Verdict found against him the Four-
Strode. } teenth Day of April instant: It is ordered, That the Recognizance entered into by
him and his Sureties for that Purpose, do stand over till the next Court of King's Bench and
Common Pleas, to be held in May next.

By the Court.

A.

Saint Christopher.

At a Court of King's Bench held in and for the said Island of Saint Christopher, at the Court House in the Town of Basseterre, in the said Island, on Tuesday the Tenth Day of May 1785.

P R E S E N T ;

The Honourable William Payne Georges Esq. Chief Justice.

Archibald Esdaile, } Esqrs. Assistant Justices.
Robert Thomson, }

The King
against
Strode. }

Recognizance for his Appearance.

The above named Wadham Strode being this Day present in Court, Mr. Adye, on behalf of the Crown, moved, That Sentence be now passed on the said Wadham Strode; whereupon, and upon hearing an Affidavit made by the said Wadham Strode, in Mitigation of such Sentence, read, and also the Arguments of Mr. Caines, his Counsel, in support thereof; and the said Mr. Adye being heard in reply, the Court was pleased to take Time to consider thereon.

Saint Christopher.

At a Court of King's Bench held in and for the Island of Saint Christopher's (by Adjournment) at the Court House in the Town of Basseterre, in the said Island, on Wednesday the Eleventh Day of May 1785.

P R E S E N T ;

The Honourable William Payne Georges Esq. Chief Justice.

Archibald Esdaile, } Esqrs. Assistant Justices.
Robert Thomson, }

The King
against
Strode. }

The above named Wadham Strode being this Day called, and having duly appeared, the Court was pleased to pass the following Sentence on him, viz. That you Wadham Strode do for your said Offence immediately pay a Fine of One Hundred Pounds current Money to the King; and that in default thereof you be immediately committed to the Common Gaol of this Island, there to remain until you shall have paid the said Fine.

By the Court.

E. Moore, Clerk of the Crown.

Jordan Burke was this Day called to receive the Sentence of this Court, on the Verdict found against him the Eighth Day of March last, but did not appear.

By the Court.

E. Moore, Clk. of Crown.

St. Christopher.

At a Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas held in and for the said Island, on Tuesday the Fourteenth Day of June 1785, at the Court House in the Town of Basseterre.

P R E S E N T ;

The Honourable William Payne Georges Esq. Chief Justice.

Archibald Esdaile, } Esqrs. Assistant Justices.
Robert Thomson, }

The King
against
Burke. }

Indictment. Guilty.

8th March 1785.

The above named Jordan Burke being this Day called, and having appeared, the Court was pleased to pass the following Sentence upon him, viz. That you Jordan Burke do for your said Offence immediately pay a Fine of Fifty Pounds current Money to the King; and that in default thereof you be immediately committed to the Common Gaol of this Island, there to remain until you shall have paid the same.

By the Court.

E. Moore, Clk. of Crown.

A.

Saint Christopher.

At a Court of King's Bench held in and for the said Island of Saint Christopher (by Adjournment) at the Court House in the Town of Basseterre, in the said Island, on Wednesday the Twelfth Day of July 1786.

P R E S E N T ;

The Honourable William Payne Georges, Chief Justice.

Archibald Esdaile,

Robert Thomson,

Henry Johnson,

} Esquires, Assistant Justices.

George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth: To our Justices assigned to keep the Peace within our Island of Saint Christopher, and also to hear and determine divers Felonies, Trespasses, and other Misdemeanors in our said Island committed, and to every of them, greeting. We being willing, for certain Reasons us thereunto moving, that all and singular Indictments of whatsoever Trespasses, Contempts and Misdemeanors, whereof William Herbert of the Parish of Saint George, Basseterre, in the Island of Saint Christopher, Gentleman, is indicted before you (as is said), be determined before us in our Court of King's Bench of our said Island of Saint Christopher, and not elsewhere, do command you and every of you, that you or One of you do send under your Seals, or the Seal of One of you, before us in our said Court at Basseterre, in the Island aforesaid, immediately after the Receipt of this our Writ, all and singular the Indictments aforesaid, with all Things touching the same, by whatsoever Name the said William Herbert is called in the same; together with this Writ, that we may cause further to be done thereon, what of Right and according to the Law and Custom of England and our said Island, we shall see fit to be done.—Witness the Honourable William Payne Georges Esquire, our Chief Justice of our said Court, the Twelfth Day of June in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Reign.

W. P. Georges.

Passed the Office.

E. Moor, Clk. Crown.

Saint Christopher.

The Execution of the within Writ appears in a Schedule to the same annexed.

I, the Reverend Edwin Thomas, One of his Majesty's Justices to keep the Peace within the said Island, and also to hear and determine divers Felonies, Trespasses, and other Misdemeanors in the same Island committed, by virtue of this Writ to me delivered, do, under my Seal, certify unto his Majesty in his Court of King's Bench, the Indictment of which mention is made in the said Writ, together with all Matters touching the same Indictment.—In witness whereof, I have to these Presents set my Hand and Seal. Given at Basseterre in the said Island, the Thirteenth Day of June, in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Reign of King George the Third.

Saint Christopher.

At a Court of Sessions of the Peace held in and for the said Island, at the Court House in the Town of Basseterre, on Tuesday the 17th Day of January 1786.

P R E S E N T ;

The Reverend Edwin Thomas, Chairman,

John Garnett,

William Wilkes,

Thomas Popham,

} Esquires.

{ Zacharias Bull,

{ John Whitehall,

THE GRAND JURY.

Henry Johnson, Foreman,

James Delaney,

John Allen,

William Carrol,

Parker Bennett Franken,

John Geagan,

Francis Phipps Henville,

John Ja^a Manchester,

John Maillard, junior,

Michael Maillard,

William Percival,

Nicholas Richards,

Henry Rawlins,

John Sharry,

Walter Stephens,

Japhet Twine,

Donwe Theroulde,

Sam^l Okes Taylor,

James Thomas,

Abraham Corrair,

Edw^d Tho^s Warner

James Wallace,

and

Robert Crawford.

A.

Indictment.

Court of Sessions; January 1786.

The King } The Jurors of our Lord the King upon their Oath present, That William Her-
against } bert, late of the Parish of Saint George Basseterre in the said Island, Merchant, on
Herbert. } the Tenth Day of November, in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Reign of our So-
vereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King,
Defender of the Faith, and so forth; at the Parish aforesaid, in the Island aforesaid, with Force
and Arms, in and upon one Billy, a Male Negro Child of the Age of Six Years, the Property of
the said William Herbert, in the Peace of God and our said Lord the King then and there being,
did make an Assault, and him the said Billy did then and there gag, inhumanly, immoderately,
wantonly, and cruelly, and without any sufficient, reasonable, or justifiable Cause or Provocation,
beat, wound, bruise, and ill-treat, so that of his Life it was greatly despaired, and other Wrongs
to the said Billy then and there did, to the great Damage of the said Billy, to the evil Example of
all others in the like Case offending, and against the Peace of our said Lord the King, his Crown
and Dignity.

The Grand Jury's Return.

A true Bill,

Hen^y Johnson, Foreman, and his Fellows.

Sworn in Court,

Doctor Edward Bridgwater,

Doctor James Stephens,

John Garnett, } Esquires. { James Stephens,
Clement Caines, } John Whitehall.

To which Indictment the Defendant this Day appeared, and pleaded thereto Not guilty, and
prayed leave to traverse the same till the Court of Sessions to be held for this Island in October
next, which was granted upon his having entered into the following Recognizance, conditioned
for his Appearance at such Court, then and there to try the Traverse of the said Indictment, and
not to depart the said Court without Leave thereof.

The Party himself in the Sum of 100l. current Money.

His Sureties, Daniel Skilling and } 50l. like Money.
Richard Sibley, each in the Sum of }

By the Court.

E. Moore, Dep. Sec^y.

Taken and acknowledged this 17th Day of January 1786.

Whereupon came Christopher Mardenbrough, with his Fellows David Sloan, John Murray,
John Smith, Joseph Woodyear, Edward Carney, Robert Dennison, William Jaffray, Samuel
Croker, William Woodcope Gibbons, Alexander Frazer senior, and Joseph Adlam, the Gentle-
men Jurors of the Petty Jury who were summoned and impannelled by the Deputy Provost Mar-
shal of this Island, for the Trial of all such Issues as should be given them in charge by this Ho-
nourable Court, and who being charged with this Issue, brought in the following Verdict, viz.

Sworn for the Crown.

John Whitehall,
John Garnett,
Clement Caines,
Samuel Mathews,
Doctor Stephens,
Doctor Bridgwater,
James Stephen,
Anthony Hazell.

Sworn for Defendant.

Daniel Skilling,
Thomas Bowrey,
Edward Woodyear,
William Sanderfon,
W. Bragger,
Nathaniel Arrendell,
Peter Browne,
Richard Sibley,
William Bamber.

12th July 1786. The Gen-
tlemen Jurors upon their Oath
do say, We find the Defendant
guilty; subject to the Opinion
of the Court, if immoderate
Correction of a Slave by the
Master is a Crime indictable.

Christ. Mardenbrough,
Foreman, with his Fellows.

Upon Return of the Jury, the Verdict aforesaid was read and ordered to be recorded: And it
was further ordered, That the Defendant's Recognizance do stand over to abide the Judgment of
the Court, and not to depart therefrom without Leave thereof.

By the Court.

E. Moore, Dep. Sec^y.

Afterwards the Court was pleased to give their Opinion upon the foregoing Verdict as follows:
"That immoderate Correction of a Slave by the Master is a Crime indictable;" and then took
Time to consider of their final Judgment.

A.

Saint Christopher.

At a Court of King's Bench held in and for the said Island of Saint Christopher (by Adjournment), at the Court House in the Town of Basseterre in the said Island, on Thursday the Thirty-first Day of August 1786.

P R E S E N T;

The Honourable William Payne Georges, Chief Justice.

Archibald Esdaile, } Esquires, Assistant Justices.
Robert Thomson, }

The King } The above-named William Herbert being this Day called, and having appeared,
against } the Court was pleased to fine him in the Sum of Forty Shillings current Money;
Herbert. } which said Fine being paid in Court to the Deputy Provost Marshal, the said William Herbert was then discharged by Proclamation from his Recognizance, upon paying his Fees.

By the Court.

E. Moore, Clerk of Crown.

Saint Christopher.

These are to certify, That the annexed Paper Writing contains just and true Extracts of all the Proceedings had on the Three several Indictments within mentioned, taken from the Records of the Court of King's Bench, remaining of Record in the Secretary's Office of this Island. Dated this 25th June 1788.

E. Moore, Dep. Sec^y.

Saint Christopher.

At a Court of King's Bench held at the Court House in the Town of Basseterre in and for the said Island, on Tuesday the Eleventh Day of March 1788.

The Honourable William Payne Georges, Chief Justice.

Archibald Esdaile, } Esquires, Assistant Justices.
Robert Thomson, }
Henry Johnson, }

The King }
against } *Arraignment for Manslaughter on the Coroner's Inquest.*
William Wilson. }

Saint Christopher's.

An Inquisition indented taken for our Sovereign Lord the King at the Court House, in the Parish of Saint George Basseterre, in the said Island of Saint Christopher, the Eleventh Day of February, in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. before me David Kelly, One of the Coroners of our said Lord the King for the said Island, on View of the Body of Mingo, a Mulatto Man, then and there lying dead (late the Property of Mr. Thomas Crooke), upon the Oath of James Dean, Foreman, James Browne, Dennis O'Brien, John Dobson, Robert Murray, John Atkins, Thomas Roche Denbow, Thomas Gormall, John Harper, Samuel Augustus Mathews, John Bowman, and Benjamin Suleven, good and lawful Men of the said Island, duly chosen, and who being then and there duly sworn, and charged to inquire for our said Lord the King, when, how, and by what Means, the said Mulatto Man called Mingo came to his Death; do upon their Oaths say, from the Evidence of George Berkeley Esquire, Mr. Benjamin Suleven, one of the said Jury, and Dr. Robert Lawson, That William Wilson, of the said Island, Gentleman, on the Eleventh Day of February Instant, in the Year aforesaid, with Force and Arms, at the Parish aforesaid, in the Island aforesaid, in and upon the Body of a Negro Man, in the Peace of God and our said Lord the King then and there being, feloniously did make an Assault; by which said Assault, committed by the said William Wilson, on the Body of the said Negro Man, was the Cause of the throwing a Piece of ranging Timber from the Shoulders of Five Negroes, on the Body of the Mulatto Man Mingo, which was the immediate Cause of his the said Mingo's Death; and that the said William Wilson did not then withdraw himself, nor fled for the same; and that he the said William Wilson, at the Time of the committing the Felony or Manslaughter aforesaid, had no Goods or Chattels, Lands or Tenements, within the said Island, or elsewhere, to the Knowledge or Notice of the said Jurors. In witness whereof the said Kelly, Coroner aforesaid, together with the said good and lawful Men, have hereunto severally set their Hands and Seals, the Day and Year aforesaid.

David Kelly, Coroner, (L. S.)	Robert Murray, (L. S.)	Sam ^l Aug ^s Matthews, (L. S.)
James Dean, (L. S.)	John Atkins, (L. S.)	John Bowman, (L. S.)
James Browne, (L. S.)	Tho ^s Denbow, (L. S.)	Benj ⁿ Suleven, (L. S.)
Den ^s O'Brien, (L. S.)	Tho ^s Gormall, (L. S.)	
John Dobson, (L. S.)	John Harper, (L. S.)	

B.

The Defendant William Wilfon being brought to the Bar, and arraigned and charged with the said Inquisition, pleaded guilty, and prayed for the Benefit of Clergy: Whereupon the Court was pleased to pronounce the said Defendant guilty of Manslaughter, and to pass the following Sentence upon him: That he the said William Wilfon be forthwith delivered over to the Custody of the Deputy Provost Marshal, to be immediately burnt in the Hand, and to be afterwards brought up to Court to receive and abide the further Order thereof. The said Defendant having had the Sentence of the Court executed on him, was brought up by the Deputy Provost Marshal, whereupon the Court was pleased to order, as it is hereby ordered, That the said William Wilfon do enter into a Recognizance unto our Sovereign Lord the King, his Heirs and Successors, himself in the Sum of 500l. current Money, and Two Sureties each in the Sum of 250l. like Money, to be levied on their several Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, to the Use of our said Lord the King, his Heirs and Successors, on Condition that he the said William Wilfon do demean and behave himself well, and keep the Peace towards all his Majesty's liege Subjects.

And in Default of the said Defendant's entering into such Recognizance, it was ordered, That he stand committed to the common Goal of this Island till the further Order of this Court.

By the Court.

E. Moore, Clerk of Crown.

12th July 1788. Mr. William Wilfon, a Prisoner confined in the common Goal of this Island, by Reason of his Inability to find Security and enter into a certain Recognizance, ordered by the Court of King's Bench on the 11th Day of March 1788, this Day was brought up before Mr. Justice Esdaile, and entered into the following Recognizance:

William Wilfon acknowledged himself to owe to our Sovereign Lord } 500l. Currency.
the King the Sum of

Clement Caines Esquire, and Joseph Yellowly, Planter, the several Sureties } 250l.
of the said William Wilfon, acknowledged themselves to owe to our Sovereign
Lord the King, each the Sum of

To be levied on their several Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, to the Use of our said Lord the King, his Heirs and Successors, upon Condition that he the said William Wilfon do and shall demean and behave himself well, and keep the Peace towards all his Majesty's liege Subjects.

Whereupon it was ordered by Mr. Justice Esdaile, That he the said William Wilfon do no longer stand committed, but that he be forthwith discharged on his paying his Fees; and the said William Wilfon was by Proclamation discharged accordingly on paying his Fees.

By the Court.

E. Moore, Clerk of Crown.

True Copy from the Court Records remaining in the Secretary's Office of this Island, St. Christopher, 1st July 1788.

E. Moore, Dep. Sec^y.

B.

Saint Christopher.

An Act to prevent the cutting off, or depriving any Slaves in this Island of any of their Limbs or Members, or otherwise disabling them.

WHEREAS some Persons have of late been guilty of cutting off, or depriving Slaves of their Ears, which Practice is contrary to the Principles of Humanity, and dishonourable to Society. For prevention whereof in future, be it enacted by the Governor in Chief of the Islands of Saint Christopher and Nevis, and the Council and Assembly of the Island of Saint Christopher, That if any Person or Possessor of any Negro, or other Slave in this Island, shall wilfully and wantonly cut out or disable, or cause or procure to be cut out or disabled, the Tongue, put out, or cause or procure to be put out, an Eye, slit the Nose, Ear, or Lip, or cut off a Nose, Ear, or Lip, or cause the same to be done, or break, or cause or procure to be broken, the Arm, Leg, or any other Limb or Member, of any Negro, or other Slave in this Island, such Owner or Possessor shall, on due Conviction thereof, in any Court of Record in this Island, forfeit and pay the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds current Money, and suffer Six Months Imprisonment in the common Gaol of this Island; and for Want of sufficient to pay the same, shall suffer Twelve Months Imprisonment in the common Gaol of this Island, One-half of such Forfeiture to be paid to any Person who shall give Information of the Offence, the other Half to the Treasurer of this Island.

And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any Person who shall wilfully and wantonly cut out and disable, or cause or procure to be cut out and disabled, the Tongue, put out, or cause

or

D.

or procure to be put out, an Eye, or slit the Nose, Ear, or Lip, or cut off a Nose, Ear, or Lip, of any Negro or other Slave, or cause or procure the same to be done, or cut off any Limb or Member of any Negro or other Slave, or cause or procure the same to be done, or break, or cause or procure to be broken, the Arm, Leg, or any other Limb, of any Negro or other Slave, not belonging to such Person, such Person so offending shall, on due Conviction thereof, in any Court of Record in this Island, forfeit and pay the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds current Money of the said Island, and suffer Six Months Imprisonment in the common Gaol of this Island; and for Want of sufficient to pay the same, shall suffer Twelve Months Imprisonment, One-half of such Forfeiture to be paid to the Owner of such Negro or other Slave, and the other Half to be paid to the public Treasurer.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case any Negro, or other Slave, should, at any Time, have his Tongue cut out or disabled, his Eye put out, his Nose, Ear, or Lip slit, his Nose, Ear, or Lip, or any Limb, or any other Member, cut off, or any Limb or any Member broken, in this Island, and no Person or Persons have been convicted of having been guilty of such Offence, the Provost Marshal, or his lawful Deputy, is hereby directed to apprehend such Negro, or other Slave, and confine him, her, or them, in the common Gaol; and in case the Owner of such Negro, or other Slave, shall not, within Sixty Days after Publication made by the Provost Marshal, or his lawful Deputy, in the public Newspapers in this Island, of his having taken up and confined in the common Gaol such Negro, or other Slave, prove upon Oath, before any Magistrate of this Island, either by himself, or some credible Witness, that he did not wilfully cut out or disable the Tongue, put out the Eye, slit the Nose, Ear, or Lip, or cut off the Nose, Ear, or Lip, or any Limb or Member, of any such Negro, or other Slave, or cause the same to be done, such Negro, or other Slave, shall be forfeited to the Use of the Public of this Island, and the Provost Marshal, or his lawful Deputy, is hereby directed to sell such Negro, or other Slave, at public Sale in the Town of Basseterre, in the Presence of Six White Persons at least, within Six Days after the Expiration of the Term herein before allowed to Owners to make Oath as aforesaid of their Innocence; and the said Provost Marshal, or his lawful Deputy, is hereby directed to pay all such Monies as such Negro, or other Slave, shall have been sold for, into the public Treasury of this Island, after deducting the Charges and Expences attending the apprehending, confining, and selling such Negro, or other Slave, as aforesaid; and the Sale of the said Provost Marshal, or his lawful Deputy, shall give a good Title to any Purchaser of such Negro, or other Slave. Provided always, That nothing herein before contained shall prevent Owners and others from suffering the Pains and Penalties herein before directed to be inflicted, whenever such Owner, or other Persons, shall be convicted of any of the Offences herein before mentioned.

And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all such Forfeitures, as are before directed to be paid into the public Treasury of this Island, shall remain for the Use of the Public thereof, to be paid and applied in such Manner as the Legislature shall direct.

Dated in Saint Christopher this Eighteenth Day of December, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three.

Read and passed the Assembly this 28th Day of November 1783. Ja ^s Ward, Clerk of the Assembly.	} John Garnett, Speaker.	{ Read and passed the Council the 28th Day of November 1783, Tho ^s Wall, D ^y S ^y .
		Camille Charles (Seal) De Fresne.

Published in the several Towns of Basseterre, Old Road, and Sandy Point, on Saturday the Twentieth Day of December, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three.

Henry Berkeley, Marshal.

Recorded and examined the Twenty-second Day of December 1783.

Tho^s Wall, D^y S^y.

A true Copy.

E. Moore, Dep. Sec^{ry}.

D.

Passed in the Year 1711;

An Act for the better Government of Negroes and other Slaves.

WHEREAS the Behaviour of Negroes and other Slaves on this Island has of late, and particularly since the War, been more insolent, and their Villanies more frequent and notorious than ever heretofore; therefore, for their better Government for the future, We, your Majesty's most

D.

most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Governor in Chief of all your Majesty's Leeward Charibbee Islands in America, the Lieutenant Governor and Council of Saint Christopher, together with the Assembly of the same, humbly pray your most excellent Majesty, that it may be enacted and ordained, and be it and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Day of the Date of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the Peace of this Island, upon Complaint made to him of any Felony or other Crime committed by any Negro, or other Slaves whatsoever on this Island, to issue out his Warrant for apprehending of the Offender or Offenders, and him or them, within the Term of Three Days after his or their being in Custody, taking to his Assistance One other Justice of the Peace, near the Place where the Offence shall be committed, without a Jury, to hear, examine, try, award, and appoint Pains, Penalties, and inflict, or cause Execution to be done, as to Life or Limb, or other Punishment, by Warrant under their Hands and Seals, in which they are to regulate themselves to the known Laws and Practice of the Courts in England in all criminal Cases, any Statute, Law, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons whatsoever do, by Force or Persuasion, carry off from this Island any Negro, or other Slave, other than his own, or such as he or they may be lawfully interested in, or possessed of, he shall be guilty of Felony, and be debarred the Benefit of Clergy.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons whatsoever shall presume by themselves, or others under him or them, to trade, traffic, or deal with any Negro, or other Slaves, for Sugar, Syrup, Molasses, Indigo, Tobacco, Ginger, Cotton, Copper, Brass, Pewter, or any other Goods, Merchandize, or any Stock or Poultry whatsoever, without the Knowledge or Consent of the said Master or Owner of such Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, signified by a Note in Writing, or by sending some White Person with the said Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, upon Complaint made to the next Justice of the Peace, the Person or Persons so offending shall be bound to his or their Behaviour, and to appear at the next Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held for this Island, and there be fined as the Court shall think fit, not exceeding Twenty Pounds, or double the Value of the Goods so clandestinely bought.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Negro, or other Slave, oppose, struggle with, or strike any White Person whatsoever, upon Complaint made to the next Justice of the Peace, the said Negro, or other Slave so offending, shall be publicly whipped by the Constable of that Division, or some other Person which the said Justice shall appoint to do the same, at the Discretion of the said Justice; but in case such White Person be hurt, wounded, bruised, or maimed, by such Negro or other Slave, then, and in such Case, the Negro, or other Slave, shall be sentenced and adjudged to Death, Dismembering, or such other Punishment as Two Justices in their Discretion shall think fit.

And, for the better preventing of running away of Negroes and other Slaves, as also to hinder and obstruct evil-minded People from entertaining them, be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That what Person or Persons soever shall, for the future, harbour or entertain any Negro, or other Slave, other than his own (being run away above Twenty-four Hours), and not give the Owner, if to him known, an Account of such Negro or Slave being in his Custody, shall pay unto the Owner of such Slave, if a common Field Negro, Twelve Shillings; if a Tradesman, Twenty Shillings, for each Twenty-four Hours after the First Hour of such runaway Negro, or other Slave, being in his, her, or their Custody; but if the Master shall not be known, then the Party, in whose Custody such runaway Negro or Slave shall be, shall carry him or them to the Provost Marshal of the Island, or his lawful Deputy for the Time being, who is hereby obliged to receive him or them into his Custody, and pay the Bringer Twelve Shillings for taking up each such runaway Negro, or other Slave, and Nine Pence *per* Mile for as many Miles as each such Negro, or other Slave, is brought to the Gaol from the Place where he or they were taken; and the Marshal is to keep the said Negro, or other Slave so run away, in safe Custody, and by a List (to be set up at the Prison Door, or some other public Place) insert the Names of such Negroes, or other Slaves that are in his Custody, their Age, and other Marks, as also their Master's Name, if known; and if the Marshal, or his Deputy, shall refuse to pay the Bringer aforesaid, or receive the Negro, or other Slave, or neglect to put their Names in the List, he or they shall forfeit and pay, for every such Offence, the Sum of Six Pounds current Money.

And in case the said Marshal or his Deputy shall negligently or wilfully suffer such Negro or other Slaves to escape, or shall put them to work, he shall forfeit and pay to the Owner for every Twenty-four Hours Absence of such Negro or other Slave who hath escaped by the said Marshal's Negligence or Wilfulness, the Sum of Twenty Shillings current Money; and in case any Negroes or other Slaves perish for Want of Provisions, he shall forfeit and pay unto the Owner of such Slave, Fifty Pounds current Money.

Provided always, That the said Marshal shall, upon Delivery of any Negro or other Slave to their respective Master or Owner, receive from him or them the Twelve Shillings paid for taking each Negro or other Slaves, and the Nine Pence *per* Mile; and for every Twenty-four Hours he or they have been in his Custody, shall receive Twelve Pence; and if any Negro or other Slave shall happen to be so long in Prison as Three Months, such Negro or other Slave or Slaves are to be taken out of Prison and sold at public Outcry, for the Fees and Charges aforesaid, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of Two Justices of the Peace, and the Overplus, if any

D.

after the Payment aforesaid, to the Owners, if known, otherwise to the Treasurer for the Time being, for the Use of the Public till the Owner shall appear, to whom the Treasurer shall be obliged to account, and pay what remains in his Hands, all necessary Charges being first deducted; and the Marshal, or his lawful Deputy, is hereby enjoined to give Notice to One or more Justices, when the Term of Three Months is expired for each such Negro or other Slave, or forfeit and pay for each and every such Neglect the Sum of Four Pounds current Money.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons shall kill a Negro or other Slave in just Defence of his Person or Property, or in his Pursuit of such Negro or other Slave being runaway, or broke out of Prison, and resisting or refusing to submit, such Person or Persons shall not be liable to any Prosecution, Molestation, or Damage whatsoever, either in Law or Equity; any Law, Usage or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Publication of this Act, whensoever any Negro or other Slave shall be taken and condemned for any Crime, Offence, or Misdemeanor by him or them committed, that before Execution do pass upon them, any, or either of them, that they shall be valued and appraised by Two neighbouring Freeholders, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of the Two next Justices of the Peace, which said Appraisers are hereby directed not to value or estimate any such Negro or other Slave of what Quality, Condition, Age, Circumstance, or Estate soever he or she or they may be, for more than the Sum of Five thousand Pounds of Sugar for each and every Slave executed; but, in case of Disability or Lameness, by having but One Limb, or being otherwise incapable of Service, then the said Estimation or Valuation to be less, according to the Conscience, best Skill, and Judgment of the said Appraisers, upon their Oaths, to be given before the next Magistrate, before their Return of their Report.

And because it seems just and reasonable that an equal and fair Distribution should be made by and between the Parties, Sufferers, of the Valuation or Appraisement of such condemned Negroes as aforesaid, be it further enacted and ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That after Execution done upon such Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves, that the Treasurer of this Island for the Time being shall be obliged to pay the Appraisement of the Value of such Slave or Slaves so executed in Manner aforesaid, in Manner and Form following, (that is to say) Three thousand of the said Five thousand Pounds of Sugar unto the respective Owner or Owners of such Slave or Slaves so executed, and the other Two thousand thereof to the respective Person or Persons so robbed, plundered, or prejudiced, or damaged, as in and by this Act is directed.

Provided always, That the Damages sustained in the Felony committed by such Negro executed do amount to the Value of Two thousand Pounds of Sugar, which Damages shall be inquired of by the said Justices who tried the said Slave, either by the Oath of the Party, or by such Means as shall be thought most likely to find out the Truth, otherwise the Surplusage, or the Valuation of such Damage, to redound to the Owner or Proprietor of such Slave or Slaves so executed.

And in regard great Neglect and Delay hath been made heretofore by the Provost Marshal of this Island, in the due Execution of his Office, upon the Body of such Criminal as aforesaid, be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Provost Marshal of this Island for the Time being, or his lawful Deputy, upon Notice given him from the Justices of the Peace, or either of them, who awarded the Execution of the Time and Place, when and where any Negro Malefactor, is to be executed, that he or they do not fail to attend the Discharge of their Duty and Function, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds current Money, to be levied by Warrant of Distress upon the Goods and Chattels, to be signed and sealed by the next Justice of the Peace, directed to the Constable, and immediately to be sold at Outcry; and for want of Assets, such Marshal or his Deputy, so offending, to be committed to the public Gaol, by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of the next Justice of the Peace, directed to the Constable; and for each and every such Execution so done and performed by the Provost Marshal, or his lawful Deputy, they shall be paid the Sum of Five hundred Pounds of Sugar, to be allowed out of the Sum for which such Negro so executed shall be appraised at; or in the Absence or Neglect of the said Marshal and his Deputy, whosoever, being lawfully appointed, shall do or cause Execution to be done upon the Body of such Criminal or Malefactor as aforesaid, upon Certificate thereof from the Justice or Justices who awarded the Execution, he or they shall receive the Benefit of the said Sum of Five hundred Pounds of Sugar, to be paid in Manner as aforesaid.

And forasmuch as the Negroes and other Slaves, committing any Crime, frequently escape to the Mountains, so that they cannot be taken in a long Time, be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That what Negro or other Slave soever shall at any Time hereafter commit a Felony or other Crime, and shall absent himself or themselves, so that he or they cannot be taken and brought to Trial in the Space of Four Months after the Crime committed, every such Negro or other Slave shall be and is by virtue of this Act declared to be outlawed; and if the Master or Owners of such Negro or other Slave be a Means of the hindering his being brought to Trial, every such Master or Owner is hereby foreclosed, and debarred of having any Benefit by this Act, or of receiving any Thing for such Negro or other Slave if killed or brought to Trial by any other Means, and if any Person shall send off his Negro that hath killed another, he shall pay unto the Owner of such Negro so killed, as aforesaid.

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And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Retailer or Retailers of strong Liquors shall, after Publication hereof, on Sundays or Holidays, sell any Liquor or Liquors, of what Nature or Quality soever, to any Slave or Slaves, under Pain and Penalty of Three Pounds current Money for every such Offence so committed; and all Justices of the Peace and Constables are hereby required and fully empowered to disperse all unusual Concourses of Negroes in or about the Towns or elsewhere, on Sundays or Holidays, and to take up or cause to be taken up all Negroes who shall be found armed with Clubs or other offensive Weapons, or playing at Dice or other unlawful Sports, or drinking in the public Houses; and such Negroes so taken up shall be publicly whipped, not exceeding Thirty Stripes.

And because it is not possible to foresee and provide against all the Difficulties that may happen in the Execution of this Act, be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Justices of the Peace in their Sessions may, from Time to Time, make and publish such further Orders and Regulations as shall be found necessary for the better Government of Negroes.

And whereas lately sundry Negroes and other Slaves have deserted their Masters and Owners, and have withdrawn themselves into the French Quarter, and there absconded themselves in the Grounds called the Salt Ponds, and in other Grounds lying to Windward of Frigate Bay, with Design and Intent not only to go over themselves to the Enemy when Opportunity shall present, but also to persuade and entice other Negroes and Slaves to go with them, to the Prejudice of the Owners, and the public Good and Welfare of this Island; be it therefore enacted and ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That what Person or Persons soever, either White or Black, free or bond, shall take or apprehend such Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves so absconding as aforesaid, in such Lands or Mountains about the Salt Ponds, or to Windward of Frigate Bay, all and every such Person or Persons so taking and apprehending such Negro or other Slave or Slaves and bringing them safe to the Provost Marshal or his lawful Deputy, shall receive as a Reward, for taking and apprehending each and every such Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, the Sum of Twenty Pieces of Eight, to be paid by the Master or Owner of such Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves so taken as aforesaid, and the Provost Marshal, or his lawful Deputy, to be paid their Fees of Commitment for such Slave or Slaves as aforesaid, by their respective Owners; and such Slave or Slaves so committed to remain in Custody in the Common Gaol until the Money and Fees be paid and discharged in Manner as aforesaid; and upon written Publications put up in the most convenient Places of this Island, by the Provost Marshal, or his lawful Deputy, of such Negroes so taken up in Manner as aforesaid, and giving the best and fairest Descriptions possible of their Persons, Marks, Features, and Countries, in case the Owner or Owners of such runaway Slave or Slaves, so taken up and in Custody as aforesaid, shall not, within One Month's Time after such Publication put up, come in, and lay his, her, or their Claim or Claims to such runaway Slave or Slaves, so taken up and in Custody as aforesaid, and make his, her, or their just Right and Property thereunto, then, and in such Case, the said runaway Slave or Slaves shall be sold at public Outcry by the Provost Marshal or his lawful Deputy, and the Money and Charges deducted thereout, the Overplus to remain in the Hands of the Treasurer of this Island for the Time being, for and during the Space of Twelve Months, for the Use of the Owner or Owners of such Slave or Slaves as aforesaid; and if none such appear within that Time, then such Overplus to be employed for the Use of her Majesty's Fortifications in this Island.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Justice of the Peace within this Island shall neglect or refuse to perform his Duty, as by this Act he is enjoined and required, he or they so offending or neglecting shall forfeit and pay for every such Neglect or Refusal the Sum of Twenty Pounds current Money, to be sued for and recovered in any of Her Majesty's Courts within this Island, the One-half to the Informer, and the other Half towards the Fortifications of this Island.

And where any Clause of this Act requires the Marshal or his Deputy, or the Constable, to do or perform any Duty, where a Penalty is not already mentioned, he or they so neglecting or refusing to do the same, the Justice or Justices before whom the Matter lies shall fine such Person or Persons for each such Offence, according to their Discretion, not exceeding Ten Pounds current Money; and such and all other Penalties arising by virtue of this Act, not directed how to be levied or disposed of, shall be levied by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of Two Justices of the Peace, on the Goods and Chattels of the Party or Parties so offending, by the next Constable, and sold at public Outcry, rendering the Overplus, if any, to the Owner: The Fines and Forfeitures to be, the one Moiety to the Informer, the other to his Majesty's Use, and applied to the Fortifications of this Island.

Dominica. A. N^o 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

WHAT is the legal Power which Masters have over their Slaves in each of the British Islands in the West Indies?

What is the Protection granted to Slaves by Law in each of the British Islands?

For what Offences are Slaves subject to their Masters Correction; for what are they amenable to the established Jurisdiction of the Island, and in what Manner are they tried?

To what Penalties are Masters, or those who act under them, subject if they transgress the Laws made for the Protection of Negro Slaves, or in any Respect exercise Acts of Cruelty towards them, and to what Courts are they in such Cases amenable?

Mr. Robinson.

N^o 1, to 4, may be more fully answered by recurring to the Island Laws, which are at present in Dominica very defective. The Masters will govern but too arbitrarily. It would, however, be in a great Degree impracticable to put in force Laws to protect Plantation Negroes. If the Master be a Magistrate, he may or may not execute them; if he be not, he is not under the Eye of any.

Three Hundred Pounds Fine, and One Year's Imprisonment, is the Penalty, which a White Person is subject to for the Murder of a Slave. Theft is very general among Slaves: Five Pounds Value makes the Offence capital; but they are seldom punished but by whipping, unless the Crime be often repeated, and committed by a sensible Negro: If they be executed, the Colony pays to the Proprietor 60 l. if the Slave be appraised at that Sum or more; if less, only the appraised Value. Striking a White Person is Loss of the Hand. They are tried by Two or more Magistrates, and the Evidence of One Slave is good against another; but a Slave's Evidence against a White Person is not good.

Mr. Laing.

It is not necessary to say much on the above Queries. The Laws respecting Slaves want revising: The Practice varies with the Disposition of the Owners, or those who represent them: The Punishment in general inflicted on Slaves is trifling, compared to what the Laws of England direct for similar Offences: A Negro receives a Dozen Lashes on his Posteriors for stealing what would subject a Man in England to condign Punishment. I know of no Laws so lenient as those by which Negroes are generally governed. Their Lives and little Property are more secure than any other Set of People in the World. They are subject to their Masters Correction for Neglect of Duty, which is seldom severe: For stealing his Property, or that of his Fellow Servants, or for deserting from his Service, for any of which Crimes he seldom receives more than Thirty-nine Lashes (Moses' Law), a Punishment which a Soldier would laugh at: It seldom disables him from doing his own or Master's Duty.

A. N^o 5.

Are Negro Slaves fed at their Masters Expence, or by their own Labour; and when fed by their Masters, with what are they fed, and in what Quantity?

Mr. Robinson.

The Masters are by Law obliged to feed their Slaves, and to clothe them annually, as well the effective Slaves, as the old and infirm, under a Penalty of 20 l. for every Offence.

Mr. Laing.

When a Planter begins his Settlement, he plants a Piece of Land with Plantains, Eddoes, Yams, Potatoes, &c. and when come to Maturity, he divides it in Lots among his Slaves, giving to each a Sufficiency to maintain him or her, with their Families: After this, they are allowed a Day, or Half a Day, every Week, as appears necessary (exclusive of Sundays), to attend to this, or plant more.

In the new Islands, and particularly in this, Land is so plenty, that the Slaves have as much as they can cultivate; the Seasons are so favourable, and the virgin Soil so productive, that Half the Time generally allowed them is more than sufficient to procure a Superabundance. Exclusive of the Land thus allotted, there is on every Estate a Piece of Provisions for sick and weakly People.

The Plantain Tree bears Fruit in Nine Months after being planted, and, unless when destroyed by Wind, continues in regular Succession to yield for Seven to Twelve Years, according to the Quality of the Soil. An Acre of Land, in the usual Way of planting, will contain about 700 Stools of Plantains: All the exuberant Sprouts ought to be cut down, and the Number to Four or Six, each of which will produce a Bunch of Plantains in the Year: The Number on each Bunch depends on the Soil: A good one will weigh 120 lbs. on an Average: Two Bunches are sufficient for a Negro Man *per* Week. When it is found that a Negro Man has not a Sufficiency of Provisions in his Grounds, his Master feeds him either out of the Plantation Provisions, or with Biscuit, Flour, or Grain. The usual Allowances are, 120 lbs. Plantains, 30 to 40 lbs. of Yams or Potatoes, 10 lbs. of Farine made from Cassada, 6 to 8 lbs. of Bread, and of other Articles in Proportion; but at all Times, exclusive of what he receives from his Master, his own Ground produces something.

A full-grown Negro is commonly allowed Two Pounds of Salt Fish *per Week*, or Seven to Ten Herrings, and the young Negroes in proportion: At Christmas, each has Four Pounds of Beef extraordinary. The Rivers abound in Fish, and the Woods with various Sorts of Game, which they procure with little Trouble; they are also allowed to rear Hogs, Goats, and feathered Stock, of which some of them have considerable Quantities. The Master allows them occasionally Rum, Sugar, Knives, Pipes, &c.

The Slaves are fed at the Expence of the Owners in general, except in some Cases, where Time is given to them, in lieu of Food, to work for themselves in cultivating the Grounds furnished to them by their Owners; which Creoles, and other Slaves, having been long in the Country, usually prefer. When fed at the Expence of their Owners, they are ordinarily allowed about a Gallon and a Half of Farine, made from the Cassada Root, or the same Quantity of Indian Meal or Flour, or Peas; or instead of these, Plantains, Yams, Eddoes, or Potatoes, and Two Pounds of Salt Fish or Beef *per Week*; and even when so fed, they are assisted by the Produce of their own Grounds, which they frequently prefer to some of these Articles, bartering what is given to them by their Owners for other Articles of Provisions at the general Market on Sundays; for they have always Grounds which they work in the Time which may be given them in lieu of Food by their Overseers. Slaves that have not been long in the Country, and have not Experience enough to cultivate Land for themselves, and to carry on the little Traffic usual with one another, are generally assisted by their Owners with some Provisions in the Middle of the Week, as they may want it, over and above their weekly Allowance.

Messrs. Bruce, Gillou, and Frazer.

In this Island, where some have not a Foot of Land to spare near their Estates, and others the greatest Quantity; where some are near a Market, and others can scarce possibly get at one; it would be hard perhaps to oblige all Owners to give the same Food to their Slaves. Taking Care that they have enough, and of what is wholesome, is the great Object.

Remark by Governor Orde.

Les negres esclaves sont nourris aux fraix de leurs maitres respectifs; alors on leur donne à chacun 2½ lb. de morue, ou 2½ lb. de bœuf salé, avec un gallon de farine manioc, ou une quantité suffisante de bananas ou ignames. Il y a cependant des situations et circonstances ou au lieu de cette ration hebdomadaire, on donne au negre un jour entier outre le Dimanche, pour pourvoir à la subsistance: Alors le maitre a soin de voir que ce tems soit employé à la culture des vivres plantés par le negre sur son compte et entretien. Il est à remarquer que les negres préfèrent ce jour de travail pour leur compte à la meilleure ration de vivande ou morue qu'on pourroit leur donner.

Messrs. Duboc, Sorhainando, Ant. Bertrand Hiriart, Habitans François.

Ils sont nourris aux fraix des maitres en legumes ou racines, et ils ont par semaine communement trois livres de morue ou autres salaisons d'Europe. Plusieurs des maitres et particulièrement les habitans François leur donnent le Samedi pour se procurer la nourriture. Les esclaves aiment mieux cette dernière façon, et s'en trouvent beaucoup mieux ce qui peut se prouver par l'inspection des sujets.

Habitans de St. Luc.

Les negres nouvellement arrivés d'Afrique sont nourris et entretenus avec un tres grand soin jusqu'à ce qu'ils soient en état de s'aider par leur industrie ou travail; alors ils sont traités comme les Créoles ou acclimatés, aux quelles on donne ordinairement une journée chaque Semaine, qu'ils preferent toujours à la nourriture qu'on leur donne, qui est, ou doit etre, de trois pots de farine de manioc, ou l'équivalent en d'autres vivres du país avec deux livres de bœuf ou de poisson salé.

Messrs. la Verge Feuillée, Cavernier, Jⁿ Bapt. Signiardi, Edm. Desabaije, Habitans François.

A. N° 6.

How are Negro Slaves clothed, lodged, and secured against the Inclemency of the Season? State the Law and the Practice.

They are clothed annually: The Master gives them a Hat, Frock, and Trowsers, or Shift and Petticoat, a woollen Jacket, and a Blanket: Well-disposed Negroes buy many additional Clothes from their own Industry.

Mr. Robinson.

They are lodged in Cabins covered in general with Cane Tops, or dried Grass of different Kinds, and seldom complain in this respect. They go to work at the Dawn of Day.

A Negro Man receives annually a good Kersey Jacket, a Hat or Cap, a Shirt, and a Pair of Trowsers; a Woman, a woollen-wrapper Petticoat, Shift, and Hat or Handkerchief. If their Circumstances are such as that they cannot purchase others, they have another Suit at the End of Six Months: This however is seldom necessary, as most of them have several Suits of Clothes.

Mr. Laing.

A Man Slave who has a Family has a House of Twenty-four to Twenty-six Feet long, and Twelve or Fourteen wide, which is generally divided into a Hall and Two Chambers. The Roof of this House is carefully thatched with Cane Tops, or shingled, the Sides wattled and thatched. These Houses are much more comfortable than Cottages in Europe. The Houses are generally built in Streets, and each House has a small Kitchen Garden around it, which furnishes the Slaves with Pot Herbs. The Proprietor of Slaves furnishes them with good Blankets,

as often as is necessary, for a Covering at Night; and they use Padds of Plantain Leaves in their Cabins, which are much more comfortable than the Chaff or Straw Beds in Europe.

Messrs.
Bruce, Gil-
lon, and
Frazer.

The Slaves are in most Estates allowed once a Year, a Woollen Jacket, a Hat, and an Osnaburg Shirt and Trowsers, or for the Females a Shift and Petticoat, to which Creole and seasoned Slaves almost always add something finer purchased by themselves from the Produce of their own Industry. They are lodged, for the most Part, in warm thatched Houses, or wattled and lathed, and then plaistered with a Mixture of Earth, or Mud and Clay, which grows dry and hard. The Floor is usually of hardened Earth. In these Houses, they are kept perfectly dry and warm, and are sheltered from the Inclemencies of the Weather. There is a local Law, which obliges Owners of Slaves to feed and clothe them.

Remark by
Governor
Orde.

Now expired; and when existing, insufficient, almost a Nullity.

Messrs. Du-
bocq, Sor-
haindo, Ant.
Bertrand,
Herriart,
Habitans
Francois.
Habitans de
St. Luc.

La loi exige des maîtres de vetir leurs esclaves suffisamment et décentement. La coutume est de donner deux réchanges de grosse toile par an à chaque nègre ou négresse; ou y ajoute pour les endroits froids, ou pluvieux un chapeau, une cassaque, et une couverture de laine; ils sont logés à leur mode dans de petites maisons bien couvertes surtout, les fortes pluies étant la seule intemperie qu'ils ayent à craindre.

Ils sont assez bien vêtus pour l'ordinaire ce qui peut se voir le Dimanche au marché; il y a même trop de luxe. Ils ne sont pas si bien logés depuis la dernière guerre par la rareté et la cherté du bois.

Mess. La
Verge la Feu-
illée, Caver-
nier, Jⁿ B. la
Signiardi,
Edm. Defa-
baije, Habi-
tans Francoi.

Les esclaves ont ordinairement une petite maison ou case par ménage, construit du bois du pays quelquefois même en maçonnerie, couvert en cardeaux ou en paille, palissadée en planche, on leur donne ordinairement pour vetement, de la toile la plus commune, avec un chapeau, et une cassaque; par leur industrie il s'en procure de plus beaux.

A. N° 7.

What is the annual Expence of the Maintenance of a Negro Man, Woman, and Child, at different Ages, respectively?

Mr. Robin-
son.

The annual Expence of maintaining a Negro Man, Woman, and Child, is, on an Average, about 10 l. Sterling.

Mr. Laing.

It is difficult to ascertain this; it depends on a Variety of local Circumstances. If the Slave has a Sufficiency of Provisions in his own Ground, his Clothing, Surgeon's Charge, Salt Provisions, Taxes, Sugar, Rum, Wine, and other Necessaries when sick, will amount to above 12 l. *per Annum*.

Children are a heavy Expence until Eight or Ten Years old. The Labour of the Mother is lost during the principal Part of her Pregnancy. For Twelve Months after Delivery, Half her Time is allowed to attend the Child; from the Hour of its Birth, the Master pays Taxes, Surgeon's Salary, feeds and clothes it, which costs at least 5 l. *per Annum*, for Eight or Ten Years, without any Return. At that Period of their Lives, they pick Grass, attend Stock, &c.; but until Twelve Years of Age they do not pay by their Labour for the Expences attending them.

Mess Bruce,
Gillon, and
Frazer.

It is difficult to ascertain this, depending, as it does, on local Circumstances, and varying according to the Price of Provisions. Estates carefully managed will generally produce enough of Bread Provisions for the Slaves working on them. The annual Expences may be valued at about 13 l. *per Head*, for Man and Woman, and 8 l. for Children.

Messrs. Du-
bocq, Sor-
haindo, Ant.
Bertrand Hir-
riart, Habi-
tans Fran-
çois.

Pour entretenir un nègre, une négresse, et un enfant, qui n'auroient que leurs heures de repos dans la journée, il en couleroit au Maître environ 18 l. 15 s. Sterling.

Habitans de
St. Luc.

Un atelier de cent esclaves grands et petits coutera au Maître dans les temps heureux 600 l. par an d'entretien, sans y comprendre les frais de chirurgie qui sont effrayants dans cette colonie.

Messrs. La
Verge la
Feuillée, Ca-
vernier, Jⁿ B.
la Signiardi,
Edm. Defa-
baije, Habi-
tans Fran-
çois.

L'entretien annuel d'un nègre, d'une négresse, ou enfant, à différent age, s'élève de 132 à 264 livres.

A. N° 8.

Are many Negroes usually let out to hire; in what Numbers, and on what Conditions?

Mr. Robin-
son.

Plantation Negroes are seldom let out to hire. There are some Gangs of Negroes called Task-Gangs, which hole Land for Canes, at from 3 l. 5 s. to 5 l. Sterling *per Acre*, according to the Looseness

Looseness or Stiffness of the Soil; and sometimes a weak-handed Estate in Crop Time hires those Slaves by the Day, at Fifteen-pence to Eighteen-pence Sterling without Food. These are also able effective Slaves. There are some Gangs of Slaves hired for a certain Number of Years at about Ten *per Cent. per Annum* upon their appraised Value. At the End of the Lease, they are re-appraised; if that amounts to more than the original Appraisement, the Lessor pays the Difference to the Lessee; if the contrary, the Lessee to the Lessor; if the Gang be not full-grown when leased, more *per Annum* is paid in proportion to the Expectation of their becoming more valuable at the End of the Lease. There are Tradesmen and domestic Servants, not attached to Plantations, let out to hire. The average Hire of the First, is about 2 l. 5 s. Sterling *per Month*, the last 30 s. both fed.

It is very common to let Negroes out to hire; the Terms vary according to the Qualifications of the Slaves. A Carpenter or Mason brings from 66 s. to 6 l. 12 s. *per Month*; a Cooper 90 s. to 5 l.; a Sailor 66 s.; Field Slaves at 12 l. to 15 l. *per Annum*, and fed. Sometimes Gangs are leased for a Term of Years, at 12 l. *per Cent.* on the appraised Value, and the Property insured by the Renter. Mr. Laing.

The Number of Negroes let to hire is very small in Proportion to the Number in the Colony. When they are hired out, it is sometimes at about 12 l. *per Cent* on their appraised Value; the Person hiring them agreeing to take such Care of them, that on their being re-appraised at the End of the Term they are hired for, if there should be any Loss or Diminution in the Valuation, he shall make good such Loss. They are sometimes hired from Two Shillings to Two Shillings and Threepence Currency a Day, for each able working Field Slave. Messrs. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraser.

This Answer goes only to the Country. In Town, Domestics are from Two Shillings to Three Shillings a Day; Porters and Labourers from Three Shillings to Four Shillings; and Artificers, of almost every Kind, from Five Shillings to Six Shillings. Remark by Governor Orde.

There are few of those Descriptions in this Island, I believe, in comparison to the other British Colonies.

Nous n'avons pas de négres, à loyer pour l'exploitation de nos terres.

Il y a peu de négres que l'on place à loyer dans cette colonie, et les loyers sont exorbitans.

Nous ne pouvons justement déterminer le nombre des négres à loyer, n'ayant pas d'informations assez exactes.

Messrs. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand Hirriart, Habitans François.
Habitans de St. Luc.
Mess. La Verge la Feuillée, Cavernier, Jⁿ B^{te} la Signiard, Edm. Desabaije, Habitans François.

A. N° 9.

Are any Days, or Hours in Days, set apart in which the Slaves may labour for themselves? State the Law and the Practice.

Slaves have near an Hour for Breakfast, Two Hours for Dinner, and cease from Labour at Sun-set, except gathering a Bundle of Grass for the Cattle, and except in Crop Time. Mr. Robinson.

This is partly replied to already. Their Hours of Work are from Sun-rise to Eight o'Clock. They have then Thirty to Forty Minutes for their Breakfast, which they carry with them to the Field. They retire from Work at Noonday, allowed Two Hours to dine and repose themselves; they return to their Duty at Two o'Clock, and continue at Work until Six, or the setting of the Sun. The Labour of the Day is finished with a small Bunch of Grass for the Mules, Horses, and Cattle, which they may pick in Ten Minutes. They are not, on an Average, employed above Ten Hours in the Twenty-four. Mr. Laing.

Slaves have the Sunday, and about Three Hours every Day, when they may work for themselves. Some Planters, as was said before, give them the Saturday to work for themselves, instead of Provisions, and sometimes Half of the Saturday in lieu of Bread Provisions, giving them, at the same Time, their usual Allowance of Salt Provisions; there has been, nevertheless, for a considerable Time, a Law in force, prohibiting the giving Time in lieu of Provisions. Mess. Bruce, Gillon and Fraser.

Now expired. When in force, not attended to; and the Policy of it, in this Island, in my Opinion doubtful;—Laws, it must be considered, in this Country, where perhaps there is but One White Man upon an Estate, and Slaves Evidence not taken, are difficult to carry into Effect. Remark by Governor Orde.

La coutume est de dormir à tout l'atelier une demie heure de repos pour déjeuner, entre huit et neuf heures, deux heures dans le milieu de la journée. Ils en employent une partie à travailler pour leur compte, et au coucher du soleil ils quittent l'ouvrage de leurs maîtres. Messrs. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand Hirriart, Habitans François.

Ils

Habitans de
St. Luc.
Messrs. La
Vergela Feu-
illée, Caver-
nier, J^a
B^{te} la Signi-
ardi Edm.
Desabaije,
Habitans
François.

Ils ont toujours deux heures et demi, dans la journée, pour se réposer, ou travailler pour leur compte.

Les esclaves ont journellement une demie heure pour le tems de déjeuner, et deux heures pour celui de diner, sans mentionner la Dimanche; ils emploie partie de ces deux heures à voir et cultiver leurs propre plantations; ainisique la Dimanche.

A. N° 10.

Have Negro Slaves any Portions of Land assigned them, for the Purpose of cultivating them for their own Use? State the Law and the Practice.

Mr. Robin-
son.

When the Soil and Surface of the Plantation admits of being all under the Culture of Sugar Canes, which is the Case in many Islands, though not in Dominica, then the Master purchases Food for the Slaves. The Quality and Surface of the Land govern them in it. It is not the Planter's Interest to raise Provisions from Land equal to produce good Canes, and being contiguous to his Manufacture; but when the Plantation is extensive, and of an unequal Soil and Surface, he raises as much Corn and Vegetables as he may want for his Slaves, either by employing them a Part of the Time in that Cultivation, or Part of the Time in which they should work for him, or allowing them Time to raise Food for themselves, from Lands assigned to them for that Purpose. Where there is Land to spare, all Plantation Negroes have Portions of it assigned to them for Gardens, in which they are required to work on Sundays, or to carry to Market the Produce of them which is their own Property. When the Master purchases Corn Provisions for the Slaves, they consist of Rice, coarse Flour, Indian Corn Meal, Indian Corn, and sometimes Beans and Pease and Flour, made from Cassada Root. In Islands where it is usually raised, these are generally served weekly to the Negroes, Five to Six Quarts to each.

The Master in almost all Instances purchases Salt Provisions for the Slaves, being Salt, Salted Cod Fish, Herrings, and other Pickled Fish; if Cod Fish, 3½ lbs. is an usual Week's Allowance; if Herrings, 6 to 8 according to their Size.

English Planters give little Beef or Pork to their Slaves, except at Christmas, when each gets 5 or 6 lbs.

In Dominica there are few Instances where the Master purchases any other than salted Food for the Slaves, except after Accidents which damage the growing Provisions. There almost every Plantation hath Abundance of Ground only calculated for raising Provisions, such as Cassada, Yams, Plantains, Sweet Potatoes, and many other Roots, all wholesome and nourishing. Every Plantation has a Portion of Land in Plantains kept as a general Stock for the Slaves, and cultivated by them in the Time they should work for their Master, also an annual Portion cultivated in the same Manner in Cassada or Yams, or both; besides this general Stock, each Family or single Negro has assigned to private Use a Portion of Land for a Garden to be cultivated on Sundays, and it is usual to give them another Day in the Week, except in Crop Time, until this Land is fully cultivated. This is the general Custom, and under it a well-disposed industrious Negro raises Hogs and Poultry, has more Provisions than he and his Family can use, and usually acquires a Property of from 10 l. to 20 l. Sterling Value. About One-half of the effective Slaves upon a Plantation are of this Class; but there are Instances of this Usage being abused, either by the Poverty or Cruelty of the Master.

Mr. Laing.

Replied to in A. N° 5.

Messrs.
Bruce, Gil-
lon, and
Frazer.

They have Portions of Land assigned to them, and usually of the best Quality, on the respective Estates; and if they cultivate them industriously, they may not only feed and clothe themselves comfortably, but may save Money; and they are besides in this Island not limited in Quantity, but permitted to cultivate as much as they can and will; this is the general Practice, but there is no Law respecting it.

Remark by
Gov. Orde.

Nor can there perhaps be any general one without considerable Loss to the Individual, some having no Land but what is in Canes.

Messrs. Du-
bocq, Sor-
haindo, Ant.
Bertrand,
Hirriart, Ha-
bitans Fran-
çois.

Chaque habitant donne à ses négres des portions de terre relativement à la quantité qu'il en possède, et au nombre de ses esclaves. Lorsque cette portion est égale à ce qu'un négre peut cultiver (en lui donnant le tems comme il est indiqué, A. N° 5 et 7) son produit doit le nourrir et l'entretenir. Ce même négre pourra nourrir des volailles, et un ou deux cochons, liberté qu'on lui accorde toujours; par ce moyen, il se trouvera lui et sa famille dans l'aisance; il en aura même de reste et à vendre.

Habitans de
St. Luc.

Tous les habitans en général dans cette Colonie, leur donnent autant et plus de terre, qu'ils en peuvent cultiver.

On donne aux esclaves, autant de terre, qu'ils peuvent et veulent cultiver, toujours les meilleurs, qu'ils savent bien choisir, pour leur profit.

Messrs. La Verge la Feuillée, Cavernier, J^e B^e la Signiardi, Edm. Defabaije, Habitans François.

A. N° 11.

Are Negro Slaves subject to any peculiar Diseases to which White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not subject? and if they are so subject assign the Causes.

Slaves are not subject to any Disorder but such as are common to White People, except the Yaws, a loathsome Disease difficult to eradicate and often terminates in a Dropsy or Consumption. I have never heard any satisfactory Reason given for its being particular to them. I have not known more than Two Instances of White People having it, and which proceeded from impure Contact.

Mr. Laing.

The Frequency of Disorders among Slaves proceeds more from their own Inattention and Indolence than from hard Labour. Pulmonic Complaints are often occasioned by bathing when hot, exposing themselves at Night in search of Plunder: Dysenteries and Diarrhoeas are more frequent among them than the Whites, which proceeds from the unlimited Use of Canes and Cane-juice, Inattention to preparing their Food, and the indiscriminate Use of all Vegetables. Obstructions are also very common among Slaves, which generally proceed from Relaxation; this is what the French call the *Maladie de l'Estomac*. Some alterative Medicines and Plenty of rich Food with good Wine are the most certain Cure for this Complaint. The great Quantity of vegetable Food used by Free Negroes and Slaves generates Worms of every Species, which often prove fatal.

Slaves are not subject to any Disorders that White People are not equally affected with, except the Yaws, the Black Scurvy, and Tubbas; which Diseases are supposed to be of African Origin. They are very inveterate and difficult of Cure.

Messrs. Bruce, Gillon, and Frazer.

Les esclaves sont sujets à une maladie, qui semble leur être particulière; les causes de cette maladie peuvent être assignées à la coutume que les nègres ont de se délasser auprès du feu, et de s'y endormir. Ils sont grand mangeurs de végétaux et de racines, ce qui leur occasionne des indigestions, qui répétées les jettent dans la langueur, et en entraînent la dissolution du sang; c'est ce que nous appelons vulgairement mal d'estomac, contre lequel nous avons des remèdes simples, qui réussissent lors qu'on s'y prend de bonne heure; il arrive cependant des rechutes qui malgré nos soins, et nos ménagemens, en font périr quelques uns; pour prévenir cette maladie, nous associons avec soin les nègres nouveaux, avec les plus raisonnables des acclimatés, qui leur enseignent la façon la plus salutaire de préparer leurs vivres c'est de les bouillir) et à éviter ce que nous croyons être les causes de cette maladie, à laquelle notre quartier est moins exposé que d'autres, les habitations élevées et froides y sont plus sujettes.

Messrs. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand, Hirriart, Habitans François.

Ils sont fort sujets aux maladies vénériennes et aux pians: Cette dernière vient de leur pays.

Habitans de St. Luc.

Les nègres libres ou esclaves, sont particulièrement sujets à une maladie qu'on appelle Espian, originaire d'Afrique d'où l'apportent ceux qu'on en exportent, et à une autre maladie nommée vulgairement Mal d'Estomac, qui est une espèce de dissolution du sang.

Messrs. La Verge la Feuillée, Cavernier, J^e B^e la Signiardi, Edm. Defabaij, Habitans François.

A. N° 12.

What Care is taken of the Slaves in Sicknes? Are there any Laws or Regulations for that Purpose? What Provision is made for them when old or disabled, and are their Masters obliged in such Cases to maintain them?

There is an Hospital in every Plantation, attended by a Nurse, &c. besides a Doctor's Attendance. Nourishment is provided and dressed for them. When old or disabled, the Master is obliged to maintain them.

Mr. Robinson.

On most Estates Surgeons are employed by the Year at a stipulated Sum for each Place. The Loss of a Negro being very considerable, his Master will, for his own Interest, pay proper Attention to him or her, not only in seeing the Surgeon do his Duty, but also in administering every Kind of necessary Nourishment. Every well regulated Estate has an Hospital, with the necessary Appendages, Cabins, &c. A sensible and tender Woman attends it to perform all the Offices proper for a sick Person: She is superintended by the Master or Manager, who sees the Medicines given according to written Directions from the Surgeon. Sick Slaves are often as well attended to, *in every Respect*, as White People, and, in general, fully as well as in Military Hospitals.

Mr. Laing.

Hospitals. It cannot be supposed that a Planter has less Humanity than other Men, and his Anxiety for the Recovery of his Slave is increased by certain grateful Sensations for former Services, and the Hope of further Services from his Slave if he recovers. These last are additional Inducements, which an Hospital Surgeon or Overseer of the Poor in England have not, to restore the Sick to Health. All Proprietors are obliged to furnish debilitated Slaves with Food, Clothes, Medicines, and Attendance. When they begin to be feeble, they are sent to watch the Canes and Provisions, attend Stock, or other easy Occupations, where they spend the Evening of Life in Comfort, without any Dread of Want, and often see their Great-grand-children around them.

Messrs. Bruce, Gillon, and Frazer.

They are taken care of in Sickness in Buildings erected on the respective Estates to serve as Sick-houses or Hospitals, and they are regularly attended by Surgeons and Nurses. When old and disabled, their Owners maintain and take the same Care of them as before their becoming so, as they are obliged to do by Law.

Remark by Governor Orde.

This Law is expired, but will soon be renewed. Interest I believe at the same Time has ever occasioned the first Part to be attended to, and Humanity, with few Exceptions, the latter.

Messrs. Dubocq, Sorhand, Ant. Bertrand, Hirriart, Habitans François.

Il est de l'intérêt d'un maître d'apporter tous les soins possibles aux maladies de ses esclaves. La coutume est que la personne, qui command l'attelier, visite de bon matin la demeure de chaque négre; il fait son rapport de ceux qui se trouvent malades. Quand le mal est léger et connu une négresse raisonnable leur port les remèdes et soulagemens que l'expérience a montré réussir le mieux. Dans les cas graves le maître visite lui-même le malade, et envoie chercher le chirurgien. Quand une habitation est considérable, elle en paye un qui lui est attaché; une moins considérable s'abonne avec celui qui est le plus prochain pour fournir et administrer les remèdes à un certain prix par tête de négre: Il y auroit une infinité de choses à dire à ce sujet. C'est un des points dont s'occupe le plus un habitant de nos îles, et pour lequel il excède presque toujours l'obligation que la loi lui impose.

Quand un négre devient vieux, ou lui donne quelque occupation aisée, comme de garder un barrière, une pièce de maye, &c. pour une négresse d'avoir soin de quelques animaux domestiques. On les soutient jusqu'au dernier moment, comme la religion le prescrit.

Habitans de St. Luc.

L'intérêt particulière du maître, quand l'humanité n'auroit point de part, fait qu'il y porte tous les soins, et souvent la femme d'un bon habitant est la principale hospitalière.

Lorsqu'ils sont vieux ou infirmes, les maîtres en ont soins, et ils trouvent beaucoup d'attention et de charité dans les autres esclaves.

Messrs. La Vergela Feuillée, Cavernier, J^e B^{te} la Signiardi, Edm. Defabaije, Habitans François.

Les esclaves sont traités par les gens de l'art, et soignés suivant l'avis de ces docteurs; quand ils sont vieux, on les nourrit & soignent comme les invalides, jusqu'à la fin de leurs carrières, ce qui est une consolation pour les jeunes.

A. N° 13.

What is the general Period of the Lives of Negro Slaves? Is it of equal Duration with that of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes?

Mr. Robinson.

At least equal to that of Europeans, and perhaps equal to White Inhabitants in general, if, being Country-born, they survive Childhood; and, if being imported, they survive the Two first Years after they are landed. Manumission does not add to the Period of the Lives of Negroes.

Mr. Laing.

I have known Negroes above 100 Years of Age. I think, upon an Average, their Lives are of equal if not longer Duration than Whites in this Climate.

Messrs. Bruce, Gillon, and Frazer.

Negroes live in the West Indies, in general, as long as White People.

Messrs. Dubocq, Sorhand, Ant. Bertrand, Hirriart, Habitans François.

Il n'y a pas de différence à cet égard; la durée de leur vie est égale à celle des blancs, ou des libres. Comme il y a de vieux matelots et de vieux soldats parmi les blancs; ainsi trouve-t-on de très vieux esclaves.

Habitans de St. Luc.

Communément ils vivent plus vieux que les blancs. Lorsqu'ils sont parvenus à ces âges avancées de 70 ou 80 ans. Ils ont plus de soutiens et de protecteurs qu'un négre libre soit par leurs maîtres, leur propre famille ou par les autres esclaves de l'habitation.

Messrs. La Vergela Feuillée, Cavernier, J^e B^{te} la Signiardi, Edm. Defabaije, Habitans François.

Les esclaves venants d'Afrique vivent ordinairement plus long tems que les blancs, et même que les négres créoles, lorsqu'ils sont acclimatés.

A. N° 14.

What is the Practice respecting the Marriage of Negro Slaves, and what are the Regulations concerning it?

No solemn legal Marriages; the Parties agree to live together, and oftener agree to separate than remain faithful to the first Engagement. After Separation they join others, and seldom remain one Night in a State of Celibacy. The Masters endeavour to keep them together.

Mr. Robinson.

Slaves never marry; the Males and Females live together as long as they agree, and no longer. Their Attachments are sometimes strong, and their Masters always endeavour to cement them; but in general it is the reverse.

Mr. Laing.

The Slaves that are Roman Catholics are sometimes married by the French Roman Catholic Priests; but not often; and there is no particular Regulation or Law respecting their Marriages.

Mess. Bruce, Gillon, and Frazer.

The Act coming forward provides in a Degree for that; but we have only One Protestant Clergyman, and he has no Salary. Were it otherwise, I fear the Evil would be but little remedied.

Remark by Governor Orde.

Peu de nègres se marient en face de l'église, leur mariage est plutôt une association. Un nègre choisit une compagne, avec laquelle il habite, ils travaillent leur lot de terre ensemble, et ont soin de leurs enfans; le maître a soin d'entretenir la paix dans le ménage.

Mess. Dubocq, Sorhando, Ant. Bertrand, Hirriart, Habitans François.

Ordinairement ils s'accouplent avec les negresses de l'habitation, ou du voisinage, mais ou ne leurs refuse point de contracter un mariage legitime lorsqu'ils le veulent.

Habitans de St. Luc.

Les nègres s'unissent ordinairement suivant leur penchant entr'eux, et s'ils demandent à l'être par le mariage, les maîtres y consentent et leur en font administrer le sacrement par le prêtre de leur religion.

Mess. La Verge la Feuillée, Cavernier, Jⁿ B^{te} la Signiardi, Edm. Defabaije, Habitans François.

A. N° 15.

Can any Causes be assigned which impede the natural Increase of Negro Slaves?

Too general and mixed Amours.

Mr. Robinson.

I believe Female Slaves are, on an Average, as prolific as White Women; and I know of no Cause to prevent their Increase, except their natural libidinous Disposition, and promiscuous unrestrained Intercourse with the other Sex. Many of them have large Families.

Mr. Laing.

There is nothing that impedes the natural Increase of Negro Slaves, except that sometimes a greater Number of Males than Females is wanted and purchased for Estates, particularly for new Estates; and the Guinea Captains aim at bringing a greater Number of Males from the Coast of Africa, in their Cargoes, than Females, which enables them to sell at a better Average. It may be said, too, that Children in this Climate are more subject to have Worms, which oftener prove fatal to them than in Europe.

Mess. Bruce, Gillon, and Frazer.

And promiscuous Copulation, the little Interest they have in future Progeny, and the wretched Prospect for them.

Remark by Gov. Orde.

In the French Islands, Tobago in particular, a Female Slave is excused from Labour in proportion to her Number of Children; and having Six, she is made free.

In this Island, I rejoice to say, some have lately adopted this Practice.

La multiplication des nègres dans notre quartier est à peu près égale à celle des blancs ou des libres; il est cependant à remarquer qu'il y a des nations Africaines où les negresses sont plus fécondes qu'en d'autres, telles sont les Eba's, puis les Mundinges, mais celles de la Côte d'Or nous arrivent souvent gâtées de leur pays; la salubrité de l'air influe aussi beaucoup à cet égard.

Mess. Dubocq, Sorhando, Ant. Bertrand, Hirriart, Habitans François.

Il perit beaucoup d'enfans, soit par les fausses couches, le tetanos, les vers, et le peu de naturel, des meres, qui négligent leurs tendres soins.

Habitans de St. Luc.

L'exportation des Africains, et le grand libertinage des Créoles, nuisent à leur multiplication.

Mess. La Verge la Feuillée, Cavernier, Jⁿ B^{te} la Signiardi, Edm. Defabaije, Habitans François.

A. N° 16, 17.

Are many Children born of Negro Slaves, and in what Proportion are they reared?

Are the Children of Negro Slaves subject to any Diseases to which the Children of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not equally subject; and if they are, to what Cause is it to be imputed?

Mr. Robinson. When their Attachments are permanent, they are perhaps more prolific than Whites, but do not rear so many Children, as they take less Care of them.

Mr. Laing. The most fatal Disorders among Negro Children are Spasms and Worms; the former destroys many within the First Nine Days, which I believe in most Cases proceeds from the Unskilfulness of the Midwives; the latter is occasioned by an irresistible Propensity in the Mothers to the feeding them in early Periods of Life with such Vegetables as Adults use. This I have known them do, when their Masters gave them Flour and other proper Food for Children: But, on the whole, I believe nearly the same Proportion of theirs is reared as of White Children.

Messrs. Bruce, Gillon, and Frazer. Many Children are born of Negro Slaves, and it is thought that about One Half of them are in general reared.

Except Spasms and Worms, the Children of Negro Slaves are not more subject to Diseases, to which the Children of White Inhabitants, and free Persons of Colour born here, are not also liable.

Messrs. Dubocq, Sorhando, Ant. Bertrand, Hirriart, Habitans François. Il nait autant d'enfans des négres esclaves, que des libres, et la moitié de ceux qui naissent deviennent adulte.

Les maladies des blancs, comme des libres, sont à peu pres les mêmes que celles des esclaves par rapport à l'enfance. Le mal de machoire (en Anglois, locked jaw) s'appelle convulsions pour les blancs, ce qui arrive généralement du premier au neuvième jour de la naissance. Nous croyons que si la mere se trouve trop renfermée au moment de l'accouchement, cela peut-etre très nuisible; l'enfant sera trop sensible au premier courant d'air, ou il se trouvera exposé.

Habitans de St. Luc. Il en nait environ dix pour cent, et l'on en rechape à peu près la moitié. Ils ont également les mêmes maladies si ce n'est les pians auxquels les enfans des esclaves sont plus exposés par la communication cette maladie etant contagieuse.

Messrs. La Vergle la Feuillée, Cavernier, Jⁿ B^{te} la Signiardi, Edm. Desabaije, Habitans François. Il prévient d'un bon ménage parmi les esclaves, beaucoup d'enfans; qui parviennent à l'age d'hommes, quand les peres, et meres, en sont soigneux, et vivent unis.

Les enfans des esclaves sont pourtant sujets à une maladie, à la quelle ceux des blancs ne sont pas sujets, ou bien rarement; la dite maladie se nomme vulgairement, mal du machoire; c'est réellement le tétanos, dont l'enfant de l'esclave périt souvent avant le 9^{me} jour depuis sa naissance; cette maladie provient disent les docteurs, de quelque cause de meconium.

A. N° 18.

Are Negro Slaves or their Children in general baptized?

Mr. Robinson. Not generally among the English, but very generally among the French Inhabitants.

Mr. Laing. The French Planters generally baptize their Slaves; the English seldom.

Messrs. Bruce, Gillon, and Frazer. The Children of Slaves brought up in the Roman Catholic Religion are in general baptized, but act often otherwise.

Remark by Gov. Orde. Numbers have been baptized lately, and more would, did Occasion offer more frequently. The Negroes are made more happy by it than can be conceived.

Messrs. Dubocq, Sorhando, Ant. Bertrand, Hirriart, Habitans François. Tous nos négres, grands et petits, sont baptisés; nous les instruisons le mieux possible, et leur donnons des parrains et marraines de bon exemple; ce qui sert à les contenir dans de bonnes dispositions, ainsi que les visites, et soins du curé.

Habitans de St. Luc. Presque tous les négres de cette colonie sont baptisés par les missionnaires de la religion Romaine.

Les esclaves, ainsi que leur enfans appartenans aux nouveaux sujèts, sont tous ordinairement baptisés, et instruits des principes de la Religion Chrétienne par leurs maîtres, et les curés desservans les églises.

Mess. La
Vergela Feu-
illée, Caver-
nier, J^e B^{te} la
Signiardi,
Edm. Defa-
baije, Habi-
tans Fran-
çois.

A. N° 19.

What religious Institutions are there for the Benefit of Negro Slaves in each of the Islands in the West Indies?

None established in the Windward or Leeward Islands.

Mr. Robin-
son.

None.

Mr. Laing.

There are no particular religious Institutions for the Slaves in this Island. The French, or the Slaves of Roman Catholic Owners, and those having formerly been the Property of such Owners, follow in general that Religion, which, by the Manner of celebrating Mass, and the Attention of the Roman Catholic Priests, who have no other Emolument than what is willingly paid to them, or rather no other than such as may be derived from their Zeal in keeping up their Religion, seems to take more with ignorant Slaves.

Mess. Bruce,
Gillon, and
Frazer.

Some Persons once called, and staid a few Days at this Island, as it was said, for the Purposes of propagating the Christian Religion, and converting the Slaves; but no Effect has yet been discovered from their Visit; the short Duration of which may perhaps have been the Cause of it.

And from this Cause principally I am satisfied those Slaves are in general better, more attached, more contented, more healthy, more cleanly than ours.

Remark by
Gov. Orde.

How far those itinerary Preachers are proper I have Doubts; their Morals and Loyalty are not always to be depended on.

Since the Bishop of London's Lectures and Directions about Slaves have come out, more Attention has been paid to ours than before; as much indeed as could be from One Clergyman. The Pleasure and Avidity with which they have received Instruction, and the Effect, as far as I can learn, that it has produced upon them, leads me to think the Benefit would repay the Pains and Expence, were more of both taken.

Nous ne connoissons pas d'institutions religieuses pour les nègres esclaves en particulier: nous avons soin, soir et matin, de leur faire la prière ensemble; le Dimanche on y apporte plus de soin et de cérémonie: souvent une négresse instruite catechise les jeunes sujets des deux sexes; il y a chez les François un curé qui les prone dans leur idiome.

Mess. Du-
bocq, Sor-
haindo, Ant.
Bertrand Hir-
riart, Habi-
tans Fran-
çois.

Ils vont indifferement avec les blancs et les gens libres, aux temples, et aux églises, sans être molestés.

Habitans de
St. Luc.

Nous ne connoissons pas des ministres envoyés d'Angleterre, qui s'occupent à les instruire.

Mess. La
Vergela Feu-
illée, Caver-
nier, J^e B^{te}
la Signiardi,
Edm. Defa-
baije, Habi-
tans Fran-
çois.

A. N° 20, 21.

Are any Missionaries sent from England for the Instruction of Negro Slaves, and what has been their Success? If unsuccessful, to what Cause is it to be attributed?

Are the Missionaries more successful in the Instruction and Conversion of Free Negroes than in the Instruction and Conversion of Slaves; and to what Cause is any Difference in this Respect to be imputed?

Negroes, after being some Years in this Country, are easily converted to any Religion proposed to them, or rather to an Attention to the Ceremonies of it. That which hath most Ceremonies attracts them the soonest. Free Negroes are of the Religion of the Whites to whom they are most attached.

Mr. Robin-
son.

Nous n'avons pas en connoissance de missionnaires envoyés de l'Angleterre, pour la conversion ou instruction des esclaves.

Mess. Du-
bocq, Sor-
haindo, Ant.
Bertrand Hir-
riart, Habi-
tans Fran-
çois.

Nous ne saurions répondre pertinement à cette question, fautes d'exemples.

Habitans de
St. Luc.

Il n'y a jamais eu des missionnaires envoyées à ce sujet: ceux de la Religion Romaine les ont baptisés, et les instruisent autant qu'il est possible: les maîtres François leur font faire la priere, soir et matin.

Mess. La
Vergela Feu-
illée, Caver-
nier, Jⁿ B^e
la Signiardi,
Edm. Defa-
baije, Habi-
tans Frau-
çois.

Nous ne comprenons pas le sens de cette question.

N. B. No Answers have been received from the Island of Dominica to the Heads of Inquiry, from N° 22 to N° 27, both inclusive; which Heads of Inquiry relate to the Practice of Obeah, and whether many of the Negroes in the Island of Dominica are Mahometans.

A. N° 28.

With respect to Negro Slaves and Free Negroes, what is the Proportion between Males and Females?

Mr. Robin-
son.

Of Negro Slaves there are more Males than Females. About Three-fifths of those imported are Males; of Free Negroes, or People of Colour, there are perhaps Two Females to One Male; at least Three Females are manumitted to One Male. It is most evident, that Free Negroes, or People of Colour, do not increase, but by Manumissions, and by the very general Intercourse of Whites with the manumitted or Free-born Females. Hence Free Mulattoes increase considerably; but Free Blacks do not, even with the Aid of Manumissions, as the Females consider it most honourable to cohabit with the Whites.

There are more Male Slaves than Females; and I conceive less Male Free People of Colour than Females: The Proportions I cannot exactly speak to.

Merchants of
Roseaux.

In respect to Negro Slaves we conceive the Number of Males exceeds that of Females, as in the above Calculation; but in respect to the Free People of Colour, there is nearly the same Number of each Sex.

Mess. Du-
bocq, Sor-
haindo, Ant.
Bertrand Hir-
riart, Habi-
tans Fran-
çois.

Le nombre des sujets de chaque sexe est à peu près egal suivant nous.

Habitans de
St. Luc.

Il y a plus de males que de femelles dans les esclaves, et plus de femelles que de mâles dans les libres. Les différentes guerres, et la navigation, font cette difference dans les libres, et l'on traite plus de négres, que de negresses en Afrique.

Mess. La
Vergela Feu-
illée, Caver-
nier, Jⁿ B^e
la Signiardi,
Edm. Defa-
baie, Habi-
tans Fran-
çois.

A l'égard des négres esclaves, et les négres libres, la proportion entre males et femelles, est dans les libres de deux femelles à un mâle; dans les esclaves, la proportion n'est pas entierement de deux à un, mais il y a plus de femelles que de mâles.

A. N° 29.

What is the average Value of a Country-born Negro Man and Woman? And what the average Value of an imported Negro Man and Woman?

Mr. Robin-
son.

A Country-born Negro Man and Woman, having no other Qualities than Tillers of the Earth, and in the Prime of Life, are worth upon an Average from 60l. to 65l. Sterling; and a newly-imported Man and Woman in like Prime of Life, 40l. to 45l. Sterling; but Tradesmen, Sempstresses, &c. are much more valuable.

Mr. Robin-
son.

A Man about 65l. Sterling, a Woman 60l. if Country-born and in good Health; if newly-imported 44l. and 40l. but in Time they become as valuable as Country-born Negroes.

Mr. Laing.

The Value of a Country-born Negro Man is from 50l. to 100l. Sterling, according to his Health, Strength and Profession: A good Carpenter, or other Artificer, is worth 150l. Sterling. An imported Slave is equally valuable after being a few Years in the Island, and often more, as being free from the Vices which prevail among the Natives; their Dispositions and Abilities are the same: There is some Risk attending the seasoning a new Slave to the Climate, but it is not considerable.

Mess. Bruce,
Gillon, and
Frazer.

The average Value of an African Man and Woman on their first Importation, in good Health, may be computed to be about 76l. Sterling, but when they become seasoned or accustomed to the Climate, and acquainted with the Language, and the Means of procuring for themselves a comfortable Subsistence in the Time usually allotted them for that Purpose, by the Cultivation of Ground, and the little Traffic carried on among Slaves, they increase in Value, upon an Average, to about 120l. Sterling; and a Creole, or Country-born Man and Woman, would be worth very little more, perhaps about 10l. or 15l. Sterling.

The average Value of a Country-born Man is about 110l. and Woman 100l. of an imported Negro Man 80l. and Woman 70l. but after they have been in the Country from Three to Five Years, they are in our Opinion equal, if not superior in Value to Country-born Negroes.

Merchants of
Roubaux.

Nous estimons qu'un nègre né aux îles, destiné et propre aux travaux de la terre, vaut environ 54l. Sterling, et que la moyenne valeur d'un nègre d'Afrique est actuellement 44l. Sterling.

Mess. Du-
bocq, Sor-
haindo, Ant.
Bertrand Hir-
riart, Habi-
tans Fran-
çois.

La moyenne valeur d'un nègre créole est de 90l. et celle d'un nègre arrivant d'Afrique est de 60l.

Habitans de
St. Luc.

La valeur moyenne d'un nègre ou négresse, créole, est de deux à trois mille livres; celle d'un nègre ou négresse, venant d'Afrique, est de quatorze cent à dix sept cent livres.

Mess. La
Vergela Feu-
illée, Caver-
nier, Jⁿ B^{te}
la Signiardi,
Edm. Defa-
baije, Habi-
tans Fran-
çois.

A. N° 30.

Has the Produce of each of the Islands increased in proportion to the increased Number of Negro Slaves; and if it has not so increased, what Reason is to be assigned for it?

The Produce of the Islands hath undoubtedly increased by the Increase of Labourers, and must ever do so, except when the Lands are worn by long Cultivation, and in that Case require more Manure and Tillage, and consequently more Labour to produce a less Quantity of Fruit than when the Lands are newer and in greater Heart.

Mr. Robin-
son.

The Produce of this Island has not, I believe, increased in proportion to the Number of Slaves imported. In all new-cultivated Countries, the Mortality must be considerable from a Variety of Causes, but it has not been confined to Slaves. I believe a greater Proportion of Whites have died.

Mr. Laing.

The Produce of this Island has not increased in proportion to the Number of Slaves, because the Land by long Cultivation, particularly in Coffee, has been impoverished and exhausted, and the Sides of the numerous Hills in the mountainous Country worn out and rendered unfit for the same Kind of Cultivation; and because even the Bottoms and Flats, and easy-lying Lands require, from long Use, a much higher Degree of Cultivation and Manure to keep up its Produce, than when it was new and just cleared from the Woods.

Mess. Bruce,
Gillon, and
Frazer.

Besides this, the Number of Slaves lost for a Length of Time in this Island, in particular by improper Treatment and imprudent Working, were very great. Again, the Quantity of Land begun to be settled with unequal Capitals occasioned great Failures, and Numbers of Estates, promising well, to be abandoned.

Remark by
Gov. Orde.

All this, I am happy to add, is now clearly discovered, and will not happen again.

Nous pouvons répondre pour notre quartier seulement, que nos revenus augmentent en proportion de nos forces, c'est à dire, de la quantité et qualité de nos esclaves.

Mess. Du-
bocq, Sor-
haindo, Ant.
Bertrand Hir-
riart, Habi-
tans Fran-
çois.

S'il y a eu dans cette île quelque époque, où il en a été autrement, c'est lorsqu'après la vente des terres vacantes, une quantité de nègres très considérable fut introduite dans l'île. L'acquéreur d'une terre en achetoit une quantité trop considérable pour le nombre de nègres acclimatés qu'il avoit; il les envoyoit sur la terre qui n'étoit encore qu'une épaisse forêt. Ils n'ont pu y être occupés dans le commencement qu'à abattre les arbres énormes et entrelassés de ces climats, ensuite à planter quelques vivres, puis on a planté des cannes, élevé des batimens propres à une sucrerie. La terre n'ayant pas répondu à l'attente du planteur, il a fallu abandonner ces malheureux essais, qui ont coûté la vie à bien des blancs, plus encore d'esclaves, sans que le revenu de l'île en ait été augmenté. Dieu merci! Les malheurs passés ont éclairé ceux qui ont survécu: nous connoissons le peu de valeur d'une terre en friche dans ces climats, et on ne doit pas craindre de pareilles folies pour l'avenir.

Il n'y a pas de doute sur cette question, c'est comme si l'on demandoit si un homme doit mieux courir ayant ses jambes que celui qui n'en auroit qu'une.

Habitans de
St. Luc.

Le produit de chaque île augmente en proportion de l'augmentation des nègres; si cela n'a pas été la cause, en doit être attribué aux fléaux tels que les ouragans, vermines, insectes, &c. et la difficulté d'acclimater les nègres importés.

Messrs. La
Vergela Feu-
illée, Caver-
nier, Jⁿ B^{te}
la Signiardi
Edm. Defa-
baije, Habi-
tans Fran-
çois.

A. N° 31.

What Number of Acres have been in Cultivation in each Year, distinguishing the Proportion of Acres that has been appropriated to the Culture of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Cocoa, Ground Provisions, &c. and what has in each Year been the Produce thereof respectively?

Mr. Laing.

I am not prepared to give any tolerable Reply to this Query—nor can it, I believe, be done until proper Returns are made by all the Planters; the Proportion of each Species of Produce to the Number of Slaves can be best ascertained by the Treasurer's Books in this Island; it is less in this than in any of the other Islands from the natural Sterility of the Soil.

Mess. Bruce, Gillon, and Fraser.

It will require much Investigation to answer this Question with Precision, and to ascertain the different Proportions of Land in Cultivation in each Year: More Land has however been cultivated in Coffee in this Island than in any other Produce, or in Provision, as the Nature of the Soil in general and its Surface are more adapted to that Produce than any other. The best Information, and that not precise, as to the annual Produce thereof, can be had at the Offices of the Customs and Treasury.

Mess. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand, Hiriart, Habitans François.

Nous ne pouvons encore répondre à cette question que pour notre quartier seulement, qui ne s'est fermé que depuis l'Année 1770. Il se trouve actuellement environ 60 acres en cannes à sucre; 285 ac. en cañiers; la majeure partie rapportant 10 ac. en cacao, 300 ac. vivres, comme manioc, bananes, ignames, patates, &c. 200 ac. en savannes, l'année 1786, nous avons fait et envoyé au marché de Roseau environ 300 milliers de café: en 1787 cette quantité a été réduite à 48 milliers, et le sucre à 30 mille; la quantité de nos esclaves de toutes dénominations est de 600 ou environ. Malgré la quantité de terre que nous avons en vivres, nous avons été obligés cette année d'en envoyer chercher à Roseau pour le soulagement de nos nègres. Les marchands de Roseau les ont tirés des îles voisines.

Habitans de St. Luc.

Les Bureaux du domaine de sa Majesté peuvent donner des éclaircissemens sur cet article.

Mess. La Verge, la Feuillée, Cavernier, Jⁿ B^{te} la Signiardi, Edm. de Sabaije, Habitans François.

Cette article concernant la quantité d'acres de terre en culture, sans réponse, ne pouvant la fixer faute d'informations exactes.

A. N° 32.

What is the Mode of cultivating and preparing the Ground for Sugar, Cotton, &c. respectively?

Mr. Laing.

To give any tolerable Idea of this to an European would require much Time; it varies according to Soil, the Planter's Ideas, and other Circumstances.—When a Piece of Land is to be prepared for Canes, it is lined out in small Squares of Four or Five Feet in proportion to the Soil; these Squares are ploughed or hoed from Five to Eight Inches deep, Care being taken not to raise the Substratum; the Land, thus dug, is raised in Banks the whole Breadth of the Piece, from Twenty to Twenty-four Inches high: Sometimes another Bank is raised across the First, and then the Hole resembles a Box of Three or Four Feet square. The Cane-hole being thus prepared, receives such Portion of Manure as the Planter can give it; and after lying some Weeks to pulverize, Two, Three, or Four Cane Tops are put in it, from which Thirty to Sixty Canes will spring, according to the Quality of the Soil. At the Expiration of Four or Five Weeks the Plants are all carefully examined, and such of them as have failed are replaced by others; this Operation is again performed at the same Distance of Time; they are afterwards frequently weeded, moulded, and stripped before they are ready for cutting; these Operations cannot be performed by any Machine; the Cane in its Infancy is very tender and easily destroyed; from One Planting Three to Five Crops may be had, if the Soil is good; but several Operations must be performed annually. The Preparation of Land for Cotton is very simple; after being cleared it is lined in Squares of Six to Eight Feet, as the Quality of the Soil renders necessary; a Hole made by One Stroke of the Hoe is sufficient to receive the Seed; after planting, no further Trouble is necessary, except weeding, until the Wool is fit to pick. Coffee is planted in much the same Way as Cotton in new or rich Land, but in a weak and exhausted Soil much Attention is necessary; a good Coffee Bush will occupy a Space of Ten Feet square, but Six to Eight Feet is the usual Distance between them; after lining the Land in such Squares as the Soil renders necessary, the Surface for about 18 Inches Diameter is taken off and put apart; the Hole is then dug 15, 18, or 24 Inches deep, the Earth taken out of it is kept separate from the upper Strata, and is left on the Surface to imbibe the vegetative Qualities for Two or Three Years; if the Planter has Manure he puts as much into this Hole as he can afford, he then throws in the fine Mould taken from the Top of the Hole, and fills it up with the Surface of the Spaces between the Holes; by this he forms a Soil of near Two Feet deep, in which he places his Coffee Plant.

The best Mode of cultivating and preparing Land for Sugar is by holeing it and manuring it well and keeping it pulverized; and the same Mode is the best for Coffee, Cotton, and other Produce, where the Land is not new, and where the Surface will admit of it.

Mess. Bruce, Gillon, and Frazer.

This is all that can be said to this Article in general, without entering into a Detail that would require a Treatise on the different Modes of Cultivation for its full Explanation.

La manière de cultiver la terre pour toute sorte de culture demande du travail sur tout; à ce travail on peut ajouter ce que le bon sens dicte à un habitant intelligent, l'exemple de ceux qui réussissent le mieux, et la lecture des ouvrages sur cette matière, dont on peut au moins recueillir des principes généraux.

Mess. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand Hiriart, Habitans François.

La manière de cultiver et préparer la terre pour la cane à sucre est beaucoup plus dispendieuse et exige beaucoup plus de bras, que celle de cultiver le caffière, cotonier, manioc, &c en ce qu'il faut fouiller, remuer, labourer le sol pour cette première culture; ce que la seconde n'exige pas.

Mess. La Vergela Feuillée, Cavernier, Jⁿ B^{te} Signiardi, Edm. Defabaije, Habitans François.

A. N° 33.

What Soil is most favourable for Sugar, Cotton, &c. and how far is the Soil capable of Improvement by Manure?

Black or grey Mould on a strong Substratum of Clay, is the most favourable for Canes; Coffee requires a looser Substratum as it has a Tap Root; loose black or grey Mould *only* is proper for Cotton; its Fibres are tender and cannot penetrate into a stiff Soil; the Soil may be improved to almost any Degree of Fertility by Manure; no West India Production is so favourable for preserving and improving Soil as Canes, every Part of which, except the Juice, is convertible into Manure; the Top serves for Food for the Cattle, Mules, and Horses; the Trash for Litter; the Magas for Fuel, the Ashes of which are very valuable, and the Lees from the Still is also a good Ingredient in the Compost; raising the Banks of the Cane Holes, and judicious horizontal Lining, prevents the fine Part of the Soil from being washed away by heavy Rains, and retains the valuable Parts of the Manure.

Mr. Laing.

Good light black Mould is the Soil most favourable for all; and all Soil which is sufficiently deep and of which the Surface is not too steep to retain it, is capable of Improvement by Manure.

Mess. Bruce, Gillon, and Frazer.

Une sucrerie demande une surface, unie ou un front doux avec la commodité de l'eau. Le caffé peut être cultivé avec succès dans des pentes bien exposées ou abritées. Pour le coton des terres fertiles, quoique seches, donneront de belles récoltes; il y en a peu de cette espèce à la Dominique; quant à la quantité de la terre, celle qui est noire et grasse avec un bon fonds est la meilleure dans cette île. La grise et grasse est bonne aussi, ces deux qualités s'amalgament très bien avec le fumier et tout sorte d'engrais; il y a cependant des côtes pierreuses ou il ne paroît que très peu de terre, mais noire, où le caffé réussit parfaitement: quant aux engrais, le fumier d'animaux est le meilleur que nous connoissons et réussit très bien dans les qualités de terres cy-dessus.

Messrs. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand Hiriart, Habitans François.

La cane à sucre demande un sol gras et frais, ainsi que le caffier, le cotonier, et manioc un sol plus sec, et plus chaud, l'un et l'autre exigent d'être amélioré par l'engrais, lorsqu'il est cultivé depuis un certain nombre d'années.

Mess. La Vergela Feuillée, Cavernier, Jⁿ B^{te} Defabaije, Habitans François.

A. N° 34.

What Difference is there in the Produce *per Acre* of different Plantations in the same Year, when not exposed to any extraordinary Accidents?

Very great, the Soil being good or bad, a Difference of 50l. Sterling *per Acre*.

Mr. Robinson.

Nothing in Nature can be more variable than the Produce of different Estates; even on the same Plantation, with the same Treatment, one Piece will yield double the Quantity of Sugar as another, so different is the Quality of the Soil. The Surface and Exposure also contribute to increase or diminish the Crops.

Mr. Laing.

There cannot be much Difference in the Produce *per Acre* of different Plantations of which the Land is equally good and well cultivated, and which are equally conducted and furnished with Slaves, Stock, Works, and Utensils. The Vermin, such as the Borer, Grub, and Blast, which sometimes affect Sugar Estates and partially diminish their Produce, may be considered as Accidents.

Mess. Bruce, Gillon, and Frazer.

Remark by
Gov. Orde.
Messrs. Du-
bocq, Sor-
haindo, Ant.
Bertrand Hir-
riart, Habi-
tans Fran-
çois.
Mess. La
Vergela Feu-
illé, Caver-
nier, Jⁿ B^{te} la
Signiardi,
Edm. Defa-
baije, Habi-
tans Fran-
çois.

Here also a good deal arises from Situation. The Coffee Crop, in particular, on the Leeward and Windward Side, is scarce ever equally good in the same Year.

Pour les sucres cette difference peut provenir de la quantité des acres plantée à neuf, en égard à ceux qu'on laisse en jettons; de la qualité de la terre, &c. pour le caffetier il est à remarquer que l'arbrisseau, qui produit le caffé, porte beaucoup une année, et moins la suivante.

La difference dans le produit par acre de terre dans les différentes habitations la même année lorsquelles n'eurent éprouvées aucun accident extraordinaire est ordinairement d'un tiers et dans quelques unes souvent moitié.

A. N° 35.

Mr. Robin-
son.

By what Causes are Crops on different Parts of the same Island partially affected?

Mr. Laing.

Too much or too little Rain, Insects, &c.

Exclusive of the Difference of Soil, Exposure, and Surface, there are a Variety of other Causes which affect partially the Crops in different Parts of the same Island. In new Land, and Situations where it is intersected by Ravins, Rats are inconceivably destructive; particular Veins of Wind, heavy Rains, Borer, Blast, and a thousand other Evils, infest particular Parts of the same Island, at different Periods.

Mess. Bruce,
Gillon, and
Frazer.

The Causes of Crops on different Parts of the same Island being partially affected, may be the Insects before mentioned, to which a Variety of others may be added, such as bad Management; inferior Quality of Soil; partial dry Weather, or heavy Rains; partial violent Wind, more violent in some Parts than in others; Difference of Exposure to the Sun, Cold and Moisture in the interior Parts of the Island, or a too great Distance from the Sea; unequal Hunger; insuffi-
cient Manure; Work, &c.; and many others.

Mess. Du-
bocq, Sor-
haindo, Ant.
Bertrand Hir-
riart, Habi-
tans Fran-
çois.

Cela peut provenir de la situation des terres et de la difference des saisons, les terres élevées et égouttées donneront de belles récoltes, lorsque les pluies abondantes nuiront aux terres basses et humides. La secheresse produira le contraire; la durée et la violence des vents de nord, qui regnent avant et après le solstice d'hiver, peut aussi occasionner des differences à cet égard, suivant l'exposition des terres.

Habitans de
St. Luc.

Par la bonne ou la mauvaise qualité du sol.

Messrs. La
Vergela Feu-
illé, Caver-
nier, Jⁿ B^{te}
la Signiardi,
Edm. Defa-
baije, Habi-
tans Fran-
çois.

La raison de la difference du succès des récoltes dans diverses parties de la même île dépend du sol, souvent très différent d'une partie à l'autre, ainique des saisons.

A. N° 36.

Does the Quantity of Labour which it is necessary to require from the Negroes vary materially in different Parts of the Year, as it does here in Harvest Time, &c.; and is there any Period at which the increased Labour produces any particular Effect on the Health of the Negroes?

Mr. Robin-
son.

On Sugar Plantations considerably in Crop Time, when the Manufacture is carried on nearly the whole Night; but this produces no bad Effect on the Health of the Negroes; on the contrary they are in general more healthy at that Time, being indulged with Canes, and Cane Juice, raw and boiled.

Mr. Laing.

The Quantity of Labour which it is necessary to require from Slaves varies much at particular Seasons: During the Crop Season, from February to June, it is indispensably necessary to work at Night. On large Estates, where the Crop is large, the Slaves employed in the Mill and Boiling-house are only relieved once in Twenty-four Hours; but notwithstanding this, it is a general Observation that Slaves are in better Health, and fuller of Flesh and Spirits, during this cheerful Season, than at any other Time; and it is also remarked that at this Season the Females become pregnant: They have Plenty of boiled Cane Juice, which in that State is very salubrious. From the finishing of the Crop to the Month of October is the least laborious Part of the Year. The Slaves are then employed in Weeding Canes, Provisions, &c. This is also the most unhealthy Crop, the Land is holed, manured, and planted.

Mess. Bruce,
Gillon, and
Frazer.

There is in some respects an Increase of Labour in Crop Time, as in Harvest Time in Europe, especially on Sugar Estates; notwithstanding which, the Health of the Slaves has been observed to be best on such Estates at such Periods. The Labour is also harder where Land is holed on such

such Estates; but not so much as materially to affect the Health of the Slaves accustomed to it. On Coffee and Cotton Estates the Quantity of Labour is not much varied; and if on Coffee Estates the Health of the Slaves is at any Time affected, it is not so materially, and is caused rather by their being sometimes out in the Rain, and standing still, gathering the Berries from the Trees, than from any Increase of Labour. Cocoa is the most easy Culture of all, for when once grown up, in good Soil, well sheltered from the Wind, it requires no Manure, and scarcely any Cultivation, the whole Trouble being the gathering of the Pods from the Trees, breaking them, and taking home the Grain, and drying it, and the Land lasts continually, and rather grows better than worse, the Leaves which fall being themselves Manure; and as the Expence for Works or Buildings for it, is very trifling, more of the Produce would be cultivated, no doubt, for the sake of the Slaves as well as the Planter, and the Preservation of his Lands, if it bore a higher Price, or the Cultivation of it were encouraged, and if it did not require larger Portions of Land to produce the same Revenue as Land planted in other Produce, and if it were not Four or Five Years before beginning to bear plentifully.

That they are more healthy both on Sugar and Coffee Estates at Crop Time is found to be the Case. On Sugar it is supposed to arise from the Juice of the Canes, which the Slaves at that Time get in Abundance. On Coffee Estates, because they always receive in Crop additional Sustenance. Remark by Gov. Orde.

Dans un tems de récolte les nègres sont plus occupés que dans une autre saison (cette difference est cependant bien moins sensible aux Isles qu'en Europe), l'habitant a soin, quand ce tems approche de se munir de vivres pour nourrir son atelier avec soin. Alors il n'est plus de nécessité d'un jour par semaine pour travailler pour leur compte: Il fait plus d'attention dans ce tems intéressant à tout ce qui peut porter ses esclaves à faire leur devoir avec énergie: Il prend même connoissance de leurs divertissemens pour y entretenir l'ordre, cette augmentation d'activité ne produit aucun effet nuisible à leur santé. Mess. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand Hiriart, Habitans François.

Le travail est un peu augmenté dans les récoltes respectives, mais aussi le maître augmente les nourritures: Le tems des pluies augmente les maladies. Habitans de St. Luc.

Le fort travail des terres plantées en cannes à sucre est dans les mois de Février, Mars, Avril, and Mai, tems de la belle saison et de la récolte du sucre; les esclaves qui cultive à ces terres sont alors plus pressés; et celui des terres plantées en caffiers dans la saison pluvieuse, tems ou se récolte le caffé les esclaves sont également pressés, ce qui ne peut manquer d'influer sur leur santé. Messrs. La Vergela Feuillée, Cavernier, Jⁿ B^{te} La Signiardi, Edm. Defabaije, Habitans François.

A. N° 37, 38, 39.

Would it be possible to cultivate to Advantage the West India Islands, by the Labour of Europeans or of Free Negroes?

What is the Disposition of the Free Negroes with respect to Labour, particularly continual or diurnal Labour?

Could an European Constitution subsist in a West India Climate under the Labour necessary for cultivating a West India Plantation?

Not by Europeans; nor could they subsist in this Climate, under the Labour necessary for cultivating a Sugar Plantation. It would be possible to cultivate them for some Time, but not to Advantage, by Free Negroes. Were the present Negroes made free, upon paying the Master the Value of them, the Interest of that Money would enable him to hire them, and perhaps on any Terms he might impose. He would only hire effective Labourers; the old, young, infirm, and the helpless Ignorant, which Descriptions take in Half the whole Race, would be at once sacrificed for want of that greatest Protection to the Slave, the pecuniary Tie of the Master to rear up the Young, and make them valuable, to instruct the Ignorant, in order to reap the Benefit of their Labour or their Sale, and for want of any Obligation to protect the Old and Infirm. This done, Cultivation would decrease for want of Supplies of Free Negroes. Mr. Robinson.

An European could not subsist in the West Indies under the Labour necessary on a Sugar Estate, if he were to be ever so well fed. The Diversity of it would render it impossible to procure sufficient Numbers, and the Expence would ruin the most productive Property. Neither is it possible to carry on the Cultivation by Free Negroes; for a West India Estate requires so much and such uniform Attention, that Neglect in the Operation for a Week would throw all into Confusion, and the People necessary could not at all Times be procured. In short, this Kind of Property can never be carried on, unless the Planter has the unlimited Command of People. Mr. Laing.

All the Inhabitants of the Torrid Zone have a natural Aversion to constant Labour, and, unless stimulated by some particular Cause, will always retire from it. The Causes of this are various, and not necessary to be mentioned here. Free Negroes are extremely indolent, and never exert themselves, unless pressed by Hunger, or by some other Want. The Necessaries of Life are so easily obtained, that a few Hours in the Day, perhaps Two Days in the Week, is sufficient for that Purpose. When these People have secured Provisions for a few Days, they twining

swing in their Hammocks until Necessity calls them again into Action. The Aborigines are of a still more lethargic Disposition. What would be the Fate of the Planter if he depended on such People to take off his Crop, or perform other pressing Occasions? It is evident he must be ruined.

Mess. Bruce,
Gillon, and
Frazer.

It would certainly not be possible to cultivate to Advantage the West India Islands by the Labour of Europeans or Free Negroes.

Remark by
Gov. Orde.

With Europeans I am certain it would be impossible to cultivate West India Possessions. With Negroes, if free, I have my Doubts. How far at the same Time it might be both possible and political to employ more of the former in Vessels, in Handicraft, as Domestic, &c. &c. I have my Doubts.

Mess. Bruce,
Gillon, and
Frazer.

The Disposition of the Free Negroes as to Labour has been mentioned already. They are for the most Part brought up to, or learn mechanical Trades, such as Carpenters, Masons, &c. and will work well enough at such Trades diurnally, being well paid; but they are frequently too lazy to continue long at such Work. It would be impracticable to get them to labour in the Field in the Cultivation of Lands, and the carrying on of a Plantation, even diurnally, much less to get them to continue at such Labour.

An European Constitution could not subsist in such a Climate under the Labour necessary for cultivating a West India Plantation; and Free Negroes are too few in Number, and in general too lazy to undertake it; and if some of them could be excited to do it, it would be at a greater Expence than a Plantation could pay. Besides, if, after having agreed to work for an Estate having no Slaves, they were, for any Cause whatsoever, to leave or forsake it in Crop-time, the Crop would be irretrievably lost, as this is not a populous Country like Europe, where Labourers in Harvest may be procured on the shortest Notice.

Remark by
Gov. Orde.

Expence is more against it than any Thing else, in my Opinion. On Estates also, but for this Cause, more Whites might be employed. The Conditions upon Lands in those Islands, where sold and leased, required a certain Number, but I fear they have not hitherto attended to. One might suppose it would be the Policy of the colonial Legislatures to see it done, but it has not appeared to be so.

Mess. Du-
bocq, Sor-
haindo, Ant.
Bertrand Hir-
riart, Habi-
tans François.

Nous ne croyons pas qu'il fut possible de cultiver la terre dans ces Isles par le travail des Européens, encore moins des nègres libres; ils seroient bientôt sujets à la maladie, dont nous avons parlé, appelée mal d'estomac; nous en avons des preuves convaincantes: Nous craignons de plus que l'abus des liqueurs fortes en augmenteroit les accidents. Les Africains nés dans un climat chaud, et pour la plupart dans l'esclavage, sont bien plus propres à supporter le travail dans les chaleurs excessives que nous éprouvons. L'Européen le plus robuste et le plus sobre n'y résisteroit pas un an; d'ailleurs l'entretien des blancs est si dispendieux que leur travail ne fourniroit jamais les moyens de decouvrir et exploiter de nouvelles terres. Au contraire celles qui sont actuellement en valeur retomberont pour la plupart en friche; car quoique nous ayons dit que les nègres sont grands mangeurs, cela ne doit s'entendre que de végétaux et de racines, nourritures qui leur est naturelle, et qui ne conviendrait point aux blancs. Il leur faut sept ou huit fois la même quantité des viandes, dont un nègre se contente et est satisfait: ce qui ne pourroit qu'occasionner une révolution sur le prix des salaisons, que nous tirons d'Europe déjà très chères. Les denrées de ces climats, presque réputées de première nécessité en Europe, seroient portées à un prix excessif, ce qui dedommageroit à la vérité l'habitant des isles, qui seroit forcé à une dépense extraordinaire pour l'entretien des blancs ou des libres qu'il faudroit qu'il employât; mais n'y a-t-il pas plus d'apparence qu'elles seroient cultivées par des nations rivales qui, sans s'écarter de la route actuellement frayée, profiteroient doublement de la ruine inevitable des établissemens de la Grande Bretagne dans cette partie du monde. Ce que nous indiquons sera bien mieux traité par des personnes éclairées et moins occupées de leurs travaux journaliers que nous ne le sommes; nous ne pouvons cependant finir sans observer que l'état de l'esclavage des nègres dans ces isles n'est pas à beaucoup près si déplorable qu'on se le figure en Europe: Mais nous craignons qu'il ne se commette de très grands abus dans la manière que le commerce se fait sur la Côte de Guinée, auxquels des loix sages, dictées par l'humanité remedieroient, tant par rapport à la portée du navire qu'à la quantité des nègres qu'il lui seroit permis de prendre en proportion, sur la quantité et qualité des vivres et de leurs nécessaires pour le voyage, et sur le traitement des nègres à bord du navire. En ne permettant la traite que dans les lieux, où il y a moyen d'établir des comptoirs ou les chefs veilleroient à l'exécution des loix et réglemens relatifs à ce commerce, ce qui seroit encore soumis à une révision au port ou se faisoit la vente, seroit ce, après les belles decouvertes qu'a fait l'immortel Capt. Cook sur les moyens de préserver la santé aux equipages dans les voyages maritimes de long cours, qui doivent être de la plus grande utilité à ce commerce si considerable et avantageux, que nous aurions le malheur de le voir proscrire, et passer pour notre ruine dans d'autres mains.

Il y a des nègres et mulâtres libres qui ont des métiers. Le prix des journaliers étant très cher dans ce pays, ils travaillent assez pour vivre dans une espèce d'aisance, mais en général ils se distinguent des esclaves par l'oisiveté dont ils jouissent aussi longtems que la faim ne les ramène pas au travail.

L'expérience, malheureusement trop souvent répétée prouve indubitablement le contraire, si l'on veut bien faire attention à la quantité de soldats que l'Angleterre et la France envoient en temps de guerre dans les colonies, et la perte et le délabrement qu'elles éprouvent avant de repasser en Europe quoiqu'ils ne soient point exposés aux fatigues du travail et qu'ils soient mieux nourris, mieux vêtus, et mieux logés l'on concevra aisément qu'un Européen ne pourroit résister long temps au travail d'une habitation des îles.

Le nègre libre ne peut se plier au travail des terres; il n'aime point le travail continu ou journalier.

L'expérience nous a prouvée et nous prouve que les Indes Occidentales ne peuvent être cultivées par les Européens incapables de résister ou supporter l'inclemence du climat, et également par les nègres libres, généralement très indolents et très paresseux.

Les nègres libres ne sont pas propres à un travail continu et journalier, n'aimant à travailler qu'à quelque métier et abhorraient le travail des terres.

Habitans de
St. Luc.

Messrs. La
Verge la Feu-
illée, Caver-
nier, J^e B^e
La Signiardi,
Edm. Defa-
baje, Habi-
tans François.

A. N° 40.

Is the Labour of Cattle, and of what Species and in what Proportion, used in the Cultivation of a West India Plantation?

Oxen, Mules, Horses and Asses are used on every Sugar Estate, where the Surface of the Land will admit of their Labour, and where the Planter has the Means of purchasing and feeding them, and can get them to buy.

Dominica is not fully stocked with Cattle.

In all Cases where Cattle or Mules can be employed, no Planter will substitute the Labour of his Slaves. Humanity and his Interests forbid it. When the Surface of a Sugar Estate will admit of Cart Roads, Mule and Cattle Carts are used, for carrying the Manure from the Pens to different Parts of the Pieces; and in irregular Surfaces, Boxes of a convenient Construction are made for Mules, in which the Manure is carried on their Backs. The Canes are brought from the Field to the Mill, the Produce carried to the Shipping-place, and the Stores brought to the Estate by the same Means. A Sugar Estate with 150 Slaves may have all the Duty which can be done by Cattle or Mules performed by Twelve or Sixteen Oxen, and Twenty or Twenty-five Mules, according to the Surface and Produce; but a great many horned Cattle are necessary for making Manure.

The Labour of horned Cattle, Mules, and some few Horses and Asses, is employed in the Cultivation of Sugar Estates, in the Proportion of about One-half horned Cattle, and One-half Mules, Horses, and Asses; and in some Cases, a few Asses, Mules, and Horses, are employed in carrying to Market the Produce of Coffee Estates.

On s'en sert avantageusement, et de toutes les espèces; mais la surface de notre quartier rend cette partie de l'économie rurale impraticable, excepté pour les sucreries. Ceux que nous avons nous fournissent du lait et du fumier.

On se sert peu du travail des bestiaux dans cette colonie, en général trop montueuse excepter dans les sucreries, où l'on fait usage des bœufs pour la charrette, et des mulets pour le charroi des cannes à sucre et du sucre fabriqué. Le nombre de ces bêtes doit être proportionné au produit de l'habitation; s'il est de deux cent boucauds de sucre, il exige deux cent nègres, vingt quatre à trente mulets, et vingt quatre bœufs de trait.

Mr. Robin-
son.

Mr. Laing.

Messrs.
Bruce, Gil-
lon, and
Frazer.

Messrs. Du-
bocq, Sor-
haindo, Ant.
Bertrand Hir-
riart, Habi-
tans François.

Messrs. La
Verge la Feu-
illée, Caver-
nier, J^e B^e
La Signiardi,
Edm. Defa-
baje, Habi-
tans Fran-
çois.

A. N° 41.

Could the Quantity of such Cattle be increased, and could their Labour be substituted for that of Slaves in a greater Extent than it is at present?

With some it could, and consequently is substituted for the Labour of Slaves as far as the Circumstances will admit.

As Pasture is plenty, they may be much increased; but their Labour cannot be substituted in any other Way than what is mentioned.

The Quantity of Cattle could be increased, but their Labour not substituted for that of Slaves, except in some few Cases, such as in opening the Ground for planting Canes, where the Surface is sufficiently even and free from Stones to admit the Use of the Plough, and in carrying all Kinds of Produce to Market, and Provisions, and other Things, to the respective Plantations, and in turning the Coffee-mills to separate the Grain from the Berry, and in separating it afterwards from the Husk, which might be constructed in lieu of those now worked by Slaves.

Mr. Robin-
son.

Mr. Laing.

Messrs.
Bruce, Gil-
lon, and Fra-
zer.

Remark by
Governor
Orde.

Machines for clearing Coffee would certainly save a good deal of Negro Labour; of them we now begin to have some; Cattle might also be used for different Kinds of Carriage.

Messrs Du-
bocq, Sor-
haindo, Ant.
Bertrand
Hirriart, Ha-
bitans Fran-
çois.

Cela ne peut avoir lieu que pour les sucreries.

Messrs. La
Verge la
Feuillée, Ca-
vernier, Jⁿ
B^{te} Signiardi,
Edm. Defa-
baije, Habi-
tans Fran-
çois.

Tous les habitans pourroient charrier leurs denrées par le moyen des bêtes cavallines, ce qui soulageroit beaucoup les esclaves de cette opération, toujours la plus labourieuse, et ces memes bestiaux, seroient utiles a d'autres parties de leurs manufactures, telles que les moulins à peler la cerisse du caffè et a le piler pour le bonifiage ainsi que pour le moulin à grager le manioc.

A. N° 42.

Have different European Instruments of Husbandry from Time to Time been introduced in the Cultivation of Plantations in the West Indies; and is it likely that the Use of these could be extended, or further Improvements in this respect be applied, to lighten and abridge the Labour of Slaves in cultivating West India Plantations?

Mr. Robin-
son.

They have been introduced, and perhaps can be extended, except where the Planter has not the Means of procuring them.

Mr. Laing.

I have never known any other European Implements of Husbandry introduced in the Islands but the Plough. In a regular Surface, I see no reason why it may not be used to prepare the Land for planting, instead of holing by Negroes, which is the hardest Part of the Business: Or, if the Plough cannot form the Cane-hole properly, or raise the Soil with that Care which is often necessary, the Land may be turned over once or twice, it will then be easily formed into proper Cane-holes. This would also improve the Soil much.

Messrs.
Bruce, Gil-
lon, and
Frazer.

No European Implements of Husbandry have been hitherto introduced in this Island, except Hoes, Bills, Axes, Crows, Pickaxes, &c. and some Corn-mills. In some of the Islands the Use of the Plough has been introduced, and if generally extended in this and the other Islands, where the Nature of the Land as mentioned before will admit of it, and, if possible, further Improvements were made in that respect, the Labour of the Slaves would be thereby lightened and abridged.

Remark by
Gov. Orde.

Some Mills and Machines also for cleaning Coffee. We have no Land here for the Plough; that which is level is full of monstrous Stones.

Messrs. Du-
bocq, Sor-
haindo, Ant.
Bertrand Hir-
riart, Habi-
tans Fran-
çois.

Tous nos instruments pour la culture de nos terres sont Européens. S'il se presente des ameliorations pour soulager nos négres nous les saisissons avec empressement. Nous, cultivateurs du caffè, croyons qu'il seroit possible de trouver le moyen de piler le caffè (nous entendons de le separer des on parchemin) d'une maniere plus aisée que celle qu'est generalement usitée; nous avons d'autant plus lieu de le penser, que l'annee 1778, l'on envoya a Londres du caffè en parchemin qui y fut mis dans l'etat ou les épiciers le vendent; quelque temps apres il parut dans les papiers une proposition d'effectuer cette operation à un prix tres modique et beaucoup moindre que ce qui nous coute ici, l'auteur avoit sans doute inventé une machine qui le facilitoit très considerablement. On discontinua cependant d'envoyer le caffè dans cet etat ce qui fit que personne ne se crut dans le cas de profiter de cet avertissement, ce qui est peutêtre a regretter. Nous avons fait quelque progrès dans ces isles pour separer le caffè de sa cerise ce qui s'exécute dans le tems de la récolte par moyen d'un ou deux chevaux qui suppléent au travail de 12 négres. La machine est un moulin dispendieux qui n'est pas a la portée de tous les habitans. Enfin toute industrie qui se presente dans ces pays provient des blancs comme les travaux en general est l'ouvrage des négres qui employent leur force sans adresse; c'est pourquoi les machines simples reussissent le mieux.

Messrs. La
Verge la Feu-
illée, Caver-
nier, Jⁿ B^{te}
Signiardi,
Edm. Defa-
baije, Habi-
tans Fran-
çois.

On se sert des instruments de labourage dans quelques colonies de ces Indes, mais dans celle-ci, il y a peu et presque point de champs, qui soient propre au labour.

N. B. No Answers have been received from the Island of Dominica to the 43^d and 44th Heads of Inquiry.

A. N° 45.

What Proportion of the Land which is private Property in the Island of Dominica is now in Cultivation?

It is so small as scarce to be worth mentioning. In many Instances where the Surface would admit of it, the Looseness of the Soil would not permit the Cattle to draw in the Season when ploughing is necessary. Mr. Laing.

A. N° 46 and 47.

What Proportion of the Land now in Cultivation in the Island of Dominica would, from Situation or Soil, admit of the Use of the Plough?

In how many Plantations in the said Island has the Plough been known to be introduced, for the Purpose of preparing the Land for Cultivation?

I have only heard of Two Attempts to use the Plough here, and both were unsuccessful; at least it was laid aside. In Grenada there are Two or Three in constant Use, and in the French Islands they are very common. Mr. Laing.

It is so small as scarce to be worth mentioning. In many Instances where the Surface would admit of it, the Looseness of the Soil would not permit the Cattle to draw in the Season when ploughing is necessary; in others, the Surface is rugged and covered with large hard Stones; and it is to be observed that the Plough could be of little Use but on Sugar Estates. Messrs. Bruce, Gillon, and Frazer.

If the Plough has ever been introduced on any of the Plantations in this Island for the Purpose of preparing the Land, it can only have been on one or two; it is now not used on any.

Il y a quelques portions de terre à la Dominique, on l'on pourroit faire usage de la charrue. Elles ne sont pas en grand nombre, ni fort étendues, l'île étant très montagneuse. Messrs. Dubocq, Sorhaingo, Ant. Bertrand, Hirriart, Habitans François.

Sur très peu; et l'on n'a pas continué malgré les grands avantages qu'offre cette méthode. Elle a sans doute des avantages qui peuvent provenir du climat. Elle est impraticable pour les habitans caffeeiers.

Nous ne connoissons pas d'habitations, sur laquelle on ait fait usage de la charrue; et nous ne croyons pas que l'usage en fut facile.

N. B. No Answer has been received from the Island to the 48th Head of Inquiry.

A. N° 49.

What Proportion does the Number of Slaves bear to the Number of Acres employed in each Species of Cultivation; and what is the average Proportion of Produce in each Species to the Number of Acres or of Slaves?

To this I can give no Reply, without resorting to the Treasurer's Books, except that already mentioned in A. N° 31. Mr. Laing.

It will be difficult to reply to this Article, without a very long Detail, on account of the various Qualities of the Soil of different Estates. About 65 or 70 able working Field Slaves, which would require about 130 of all Descriptions, including Children, Aged, and Sick, will be a complete Strength for an Estate making 100 Hogsheads of Sugar, of 1800 Cwt. each. The same Number of working Slaves would be sufficient for a Coffee Estate making about 70,000 lbs. Weight, or a Cocoa Estate making 350,000 lbs. Weight. Land produces more or less per Acre according to its Quality, and the Quantity of Manure made use of on it. An Acre of Land has been known to produce from Three to Five Hogsheads of Sugar, when an Acre within a very short Distance of it would perhaps make scarcely Half a Hoghead. The same will be the Difference in Coffee, or other Produce, in Land of different Qualities more or less manured. Messrs. Dubocq, Sorhaingo, Ant. Bertrand, Hirriart, Habitans François.

Cette question se trouve satisfaite pour notre quartier par notre réponse A. N° 31.

Nous croyons qu'il y a beaucoup moins de nègres que la quantité nécessaire pour la terre cultivée, la moyenne proportion étant de deux nègres par trois acres, quand la vraie proportion est d'un nègre par acre, et nous sommes loin de ce point. Messrs. La Vergé, la Feuillée, Cavernier, Jⁿ B^e la Signiardi, Edm. Defabaije, Habitans François.

A. N° 50.

Is the Corn, Grass, or Ground Provisions, raised in the Island of Dominica, produced from separate Farms, or from Lands annexed to the Plantations respectively, and worked by the Negroes belonging to the said Plantations?

There

Mr. Laing.

There are no separate Farms in this Island for Corn, Grass, or Ground Provisions. All are cultivated by the Slaves of the Coffee and Sugar Plantations.

Messrs. Bruce, Gilon, and Frazer.

The Corn, Grass, and Ground Provisions, raised in this Island, are in general produced from Lands annexed to the different Plantations, and worked by the Negroes belonging to them.

Messrs. Dubocq, Sorhainco, Ant. Bertrand Hirriart, Habitans François.

Entièrement des terres contiguës à nos plantations, et travaillées par nos nègres : Il peut en être autrement ailleurs.

Habitants de St. Luc.

Il y a très peu de maireries isolées. Elles font pour l'ordinaire partie de la même habitation et cultivées par les nègres de l'habitation principale.

Messrs. La Verge, la Feuillée, Cavernier, J^e B^t la Signiardi, Habitans François.

Les habitations se fournissent ou doivent se fournir toutes les provisions nécessaires pour la consommation de leurs esclaves. Cependant les petites biens isolées fournissent quelque peu de café, et ces mêmes provisions, qu'ils, vendent aux villes et bourges, et mêmes aux habitations considérables, qui peuvent en manquer, s'occupantes aux grandes cultures.

A. N° 51.

What is the Kind of Manure made use of in the Island of Dominica ?

Mr. Laing.

The principal Manure used in the Cultivation of the Sugar Cane is from the Offals of itself. There are Panns placed in the Cane Pieces, where the Cattle lie at Night and Noon. These are frequently moulded from Hollows, or other Places where good Mould is to be had; and once or twice in the Week, or oftener if wet Weather renders it necessary, Cane-trash is thrown into the Panns as Litter, and to increase the Quantity of Manure. These being impregnated with the Dung and Urine of the Cattle, Mules, &c. is excellent Manure in Five or Six Months. The Pulp from the Cane called Magrass, the Lees from the Distillery, the Plantain Tree after bearing its Fruit, the Skin of the Plantain, and every other vegetable Substance, is collected in a Pond, and mixed with Mould, which in Time becomes good Dung.

Messrs. Bruce, Gilon, and Frazer.

The principal Manure used in cultivating the Sugar Canes is from the Dung of horned Cattle, Horses, and Mules, mixed with Mould; and, on Sugar Estates, with Corn-trash, rotten or other Magrass, Ashes, Lees, and the Ordure gathered in cleaning the Works. On Coffee Estates the Pulp, and other Skin of the Berry, when rotted, and also the Husk of the Grain, mixed also with the Dung of Cattle and Mould.

Remark by Gov. Orde.

Sea Sand and Lime has also been advantageously used in this Island.

Messrs. Dubocq, Sorhainco, Ant. Bertrand Hirriart, Habitans François.

De fumier d'animaux divers, que nous mêlons aux mauvaises herbes et végétaux superflus qui pourrissent ensemble. Nous dirons à ce sujet que l'expérience nous a montré qu'avec le secours du fumier l'on peut régénérer et planter avec succès en caféiers des terres épuisées quoiqu'en dise l'Abbé Raynal, auteur trop lu en Europe. Nous pourrions encore refuter sa declamation contre l'esclavage en nous appréciant du célèbre Montesquieu qui croit l'esclavage utile & nécessaire dans les climats chauds, en effet la paresse et l'indolence s'y emparent de l'homme le plus actif. Il convient qu'une tête commande à un attelier. Il faut exécuter la sentence de Dieu "tu mangeras ton pain à sueur de ton front" et qu'il chatie ceux qui y regimbent. Nous prions tous les jours que sa volonté soit faite; et devons nous être liés à la faire exécuter ?

Nous donnons des exemples de justice, d'équité, de charité, de patience, de persévérance, à ceux qui nous entourent, nous propageons ces vertus Chrétiennes parmi eux; c'est ainsi que nous travaillons à la vigne du seigneur, et nous avons la satisfaction de voir, que nos esclaves deviennent des hommes raisonnables et policés de sauvages ou barbares qu'ils étoient; et qu'aucun d'eux ne voudrait retourner dans son pays natal, sentiment si doux pour les blancs. Nous avons notre tâche comme eux la leur. Leur part de bonheur et de malheur est peut-être préférable à la notre.

Messrs. La Verge, la Feuillée, Cavernier, J^e B^t la Signiardi, Edm. Desabaije, Habitans François.

On fait usage en cette île pour engrais de la fiente des bestiaux et toutes les immondices mises en tas sur les habitations à sucre on fait usage même des cendres de bogaces, et sur les caféières, des peaux de la graine du caféier, lorsqu'elles sont bien pourries et dépouillées de leurs sels trop forts.

A. N° 52.

If in general the Planters were to employ Mules and Cattle in carrying out the Manure, would it not be for the Advantage both of the Negroes and the Owners ?

Mr. Laing.

Already replied to.

Mules and Cattle are usually employed in carrying out Dung to the Cane Pieces on Sugar Plantations, where it is practicable. The Negroes must necessarily distribute it to the different Holes on Sugar, or to the different Trees on Coffee Estates: It is certainly most for the Advantage of the Owners, and Ease of the Negroes, so to employ Cattle and Mules where practicable.

Messrs. Bruce, Gil-
lon, and
Frazer.

Un habitant sucrier fera très bien d'employer des bestiaux pour porter le fumier dans ses pieces de terre. La quantité en sera augmentée, et les négres soulagés, le caffetier ne peut s'en servir pour cet usage.

Messrs. Du-
bucq, Sor-
haindo, Ant.
Bertrand
Hirriart,
Habitans
François.

Les habitans employeront volontiers des mulets ou bœufs, s'ils pouvoient facilement s'en procurer, ce qui seroit aussi avantageux aux négres qu'aux propriétaires.

Messrs. La
Verge la
Feuillée, Ca-
vernier, Jⁿ
B^{te} la Signi-
ardi, Edm.
Desabaije,
Habitans
François.

A. N° 53.

Upon any Plantation with a given Stock of Negroes, and yielding on an Average a certain annual Quantity of Sugar, what may be supposed to be the nett Income to the Owner, if living on the Island, after deducting the Charge of maintaining and clothing his Negroes, the Wear and Tear, and other necessary Expences; and what the nett Income to the Owner living in Great Britain?

The Expences of an Estate are so various, from Situation, the Disposition of the Proprietor, &c. that it is impossible to give any decisive Reply to this. An Estate that makes 150 Hogsheds of Sugar, and upwards, is supposed to pay the contingent Expences from the Rum; the Crop of Sugar will be subject to no Deductions, but Supplies of Slaves and Stock, or other extra Expences; the Wear and Tear cannot be easily ascertained. If he is successful in his Slaves, the Increase of the Females will be equal to the Reduction in Value of the others; his Cattle, if his Stock is good, will increase in Value; but there will be an unavoidable Loss of Mules: Such an Estate ought to leave the Proprietor 2000l. Sterling *per Annum*, out of which he is to deduct his own Expences, and that of his Family.

Mr. Laing.

A Plantation of 100 heavy Hogsheds of Sugar, if in a Situation near to a Market, and good shipping Place, will give to the Owner, if living on the Island, a nett annual Revenue of about 1800l. Sterling, after deducting the Charge of maintaining and clothing the Negroes, the Wear and Tear, and other necessary Expences; and ought to produce as much to the Owner residing in England, or within a 100 or a 150l. Sterling of it, if well conducted by a good and honest Manager.

Messrs. Bruce, Gil-
lon, and
Frazer.

We beg leave to add one Observation to those which the above Answers to the Queries have drawn from us, and to the many which have been made by others on the same Subject; which is, that as many Persons in this and the other ceded Islands purchased Woodland at high Prices from his Majesty's Commissioners, in Expectation, by the Assistance of the African Trade, of being able by Degrees to stock them with Slaves, at a moderate Expence, so as to carry on with effect the Cultivation of them, an Abolition of that Trade, or any great Augmentation in the Price of Slaves, would bear peculiarly hard on such Purchasers, who, after having expended, in many Instances, their little All, would be frustrated in their Hopes of reaping the Fruit of their Labour, and exposed to the Loss of all they have already expended, by the entire Stop which would be put to their Progress in cultivating their Lands.

Upwards of Two Thousand in my Opinion; and if we judge from Experience, and the common Conduct of Managers in the Absence of the Proprietor, not Half that Sum.

Remark by
Gov. Orde.
Messrs. Du-
bucq, Sor-
haindo, Ant.
Bertrand
Hirriart,
Habitans
François.

Nous ne nous croyons pas assez éclaircis sur cette matiere pour y répondre d'une façon satisfaisante.

Une habitation ayant un certain attelier de négres travaillant, & bien constitués, occupé a la culture de la canne à sucre, avec le nombre nécessaire de bêtes a corne & cavallines, la dite habitation bien cultivée et bien administrée à tout egard, le propriétaire residant en Angleterre doit avoir du moins les deux tiers du produit net tous frais payés nourriture de négres, leurs vetemens, fraix de chirurgerie, appointment d'econome, &c.

Messrs. La
Verge, la
Feuillée, Ca-
vernier, Jⁿ
B^{te} la Signi-
ardi, Edm.
Desabaije,
Habitans
François.

St. Vincent. A. N° 1, 2, 3.

A. N° 1.

WHAT is the legal Power which Masters have over their Slaves in each of the British Islands in the West Indies?

Gov. Seton.

In order to give a full Answer to this Question, it is necessary to consider it in a twofold Sense. First, with respect to the legal Power which a Master has over his Slaves, as touching his Property in them, and his Right to sell or dispose of them; Secondly, with respect to the legal Authority he has over them while in his Possession, so as to enforce Obedience to his Commands.

Considering the Question in the first Light, it may be observed generally, that where no particular Circumstances of Debt or other legal Restrictions occur, every Master has an absolute Right to sell or dispose of his Property in Slaves, with or without Conditions; but as the Property in Slaves is by the Laws of St. Vincent of a mixed Nature, partaking in some Respects of the Quality of real Estate, and in some of personal, it frequently happens that the Master is prevented, by the Operation of Law, from alienating his Property at all, or that he is prevented from doing so for a longer Term than his natural Life. In order to make myself understood, it may be proper to observe, that by the Slave Act of the Island, Slaves are so far made real Estate, that they descend to the Heir at Law, that Widows are dowable in them, and that the Property in them may be modified by the same Limitations and Restrictions as is Property in Land; but in all Cases where no previous Restrictions occur, they are made Assets in the Hands of Executors for the Payment of Debts, after every other Part of the personal Estate has been expended.

The legal Power which a Master has over his Slaves in point of Treatment, enables him to exact such a Proportion of Labour from them as is consistent with Humanity and the Health of the Slaves, and in inflicting such Punishments by Whipping or Confinement as may be proportionate to the Offences which sometimes occur, and necessary for the preserving of due Authority over them. This I conceive to be the legal Authority with which Masters are invested: No doubt some Examples occur, though not frequently, where Masters have exceeded their Bounds, either from an avaricious or cruel Disposition; but should a Slave happen to die in consequence of ill Treatment received from his Master, the Master would be liable to suffer Death or other Punishment according to the Enormity of the Offence, and the Circumstances of the Case.

A. N° 2.

What is the Protection granted to Slaves by Law in each of the British Islands?

Gov. Seton.

The Protection granted by Law to Slaves extends so far as expressly to prevent a Master or any other Person from mutilating or dismembering a Slave; and I have no doubt that a Master would be punishable by Indictment in the criminal Courts of Law for any enormous Acts of Barbarity which he might commit, though such Acts might not be expressly laid down and prohibited by the Words of the Slave Act. The same Reasoning holds good in the respect to Strangers; over and above which an Action of Trespass will lie against Strangers at the Suit of the Master, for any ill Treatment shewn by him to a Slave. The great Misfortune which Slaves labour under is, that as their Testimony can never be admitted in a Court of Law, many Acts of Cruelty may pass unpunished for Want of Evidence whereon to convict Offenders; but this Inconvenience can only occur upon very small Plantations, where the Master employs no White Servant. Upon the larger Settlements the Servants are a Check upon the Owner, and mutually on each other, as their Evidence can always be brought forward to establish any Facts which may be subjected to a legal Investigation.

A. N° 3.

For what Offences are Slaves subject to their Masters Correction? For what are they amenable to the established Jurisdiction of the Island, and in what Manner are they tried?

Gov. Seton.

Slaves are subject to the Correction of the Master for all such Offences as are of a private Nature, and not cognizable by the Law, and for such Acts of Neglect as they may be guilty of in Discharge of the Business imposed upon them. But for such Offences as are made criminal, they are punishable by an Order from One or Two Justices of the Peace, according to the Nature of the Offence committed, and the Degree of Punishment to be inflicted. In all Matters affecting Life or Limb, the Trial is to be held before Two Justices of the Peace at least. In every Trial, the Slave may be allowed Counsel, if required, and is entitled to Benefit of Clergy in every Case where it is not expressly taken away. No Slave can be punished with Death for Theft, un-

less the Value of the Thing stolen amounts to Six Pounds Currency; and though this Mode of Trial is certainly too summary, and requires some Amendment, yet it rarely happens in St. Vincent that any Slave is executed, perhaps not more than One or Two in Twelve Months upon an Average.

A. N° 4.

To what Penalties are Masters, or those who act under them, subject if they transgress the Laws made for the Protection of Negro Slaves, or in any respect exercise Acts of Cruelty towards them, and to what Courts are they in such Cases amenable?

Answered in a great Measure in the Answers to the 1st and 2d Questions.

Gov. Seton.

A. N° 5.

Are Negro Slaves fed at their Masters Expence, or by their own Labour; and when fed by their Masters, with what are they fed, and in what Quantity?

The Custom with respect to the feeding of Slaves differs upon different Estates. In general they are fed partly by their own Labour, and partly by the Assistance of the Master; but as there is constantly an Abundance of Provisions in St. Vincent, the Produce of the Island, and as the Seasons are very regular, every Slave of the least Industry may be amply supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Food, the Produce of his own Labour, raised from the Ground allowed him by his Master for the Purpose of Cultivation; over and above which, it is common for each Slave upon the different Estates to receive a weekly Allowance of Herrings, Salt Fish, or Salt Beef, from his Master, which, mixed with the Ground Provisions of the Island, affords them very comfortable and wholesome Food.

Gov. Seton.

A. N° 6.

How are Negro Slaves clothed, lodged, and secured against the Inclemency of the Season?—State the Law and the Practice.

The Slave Act expressly directs every Owner of Slaves to supply annually each Male Slave with a Pair of Drawers and a Shirt, or a close bodied Frock, and each Female Slave with a Shift and Petticoat; besides which Clothing, it is customary to give them a few Yards of Blanketing and a Hat, and some other little Matters. With respect to the Lodging, though no Provision is expressly made for it by Law, yet it is reasonable to suppose that every Master, for his own Interest, will be careful as to that Point: And the Custom is, to build them Huts about Twenty Feet long, and Twelve wide, which are either wattled or boarded on the Sides, and thatched with dried Cane Tops. These Huts are generally warm and dry, and are inhabited upon an Average by Three or Four Negroes each.

Gov. Seton.

A. N° 7.

What is the annual Expence of the Maintenance of a Negro Man, Woman, and Child, at different Ages respectively?

It is difficult to ascertain the annual Expence attending the Maintenance of Negroes at different Ages; but calculating the annual Expence of a Gang collectively, and including in the Calculation the Expence of feeding and attending the Sick, the Sugar and Rum expended amongst them, the Salt Provisions allowed them, the Clothing and Feeding, and the Christmas Allowance, and it may be computed that each Negro costs his Master from Seven to Eight Pounds Currency *per Annum*, upon those Plantations where they are fed almost entirely with Ground Provisions, the Produce of their own Labour.

Gov. Seton.

A. N° 8.

Are many Negroes usually let out to hire; in what Numbers, and on what Conditions?

Some few Persons hire Negroes out by the Day, Year, or Job. The Cost of a good working Negro *per Day* is generally Three Shillings Currency; the annual Hire of a Negro is from Twelve to Sixteen Pounds Currency; and the Charge by the Job is according to the Nature of the Work. In digging Cane-holes, for Instance, the common Charge is Seven Pounds Currency *per Acre*: But as Cotton at present bears a very high Price, there are so few Negroes hired out in St. Vincent (except such as have been brought up to Trades), that it is difficult to ascertain the Custom.

Gov. Seton.

A. N°

A. N° 9.

Are any Days, or Hours in Days, set apart in which the Slaves may labour for themselves?—State the Law and the Practice.

Gov. Seton. The Slaves in St. Vincent are always allowed to rest from Twelve to Two in the Afternoon, and, except in Crop Time, are dismissed from their Labour at Sunset. They are also allowed One Afternoon in each Week to work in their Grounds, and have the Sunday to themselves; and during the Christmas Holidays, they have Three Days of Rest allowed them by the Slave Act.

A. N° 10.

Have Negro Slaves any Portions of Land assigned them for the Purpose of cultivating them for their own Use?—State the Law and the Practice.

Gov. Seton. As the Plantations in St. Vincent are generally underhanded, there is no Scarcity of Ground for the Purpose of raising Provisions; but over and above the spare Land adapted to raising the Staple Commodities of the Island, which is cultivated in Provisions, almost every Plantation contains other Spots unfit for Purposes of regular Cultivation, on account of the uneven Surface of the Country, which answer very well for Provisions; and in these broken and steep Places, the Negroes raise the different Sorts of Food necessary for their Subsistence in a great Abundance.

A. N° 11.

Are Negro Slaves subject to any peculiar Diseases to which White Inhabitants, or Free Negroes, are not subject? And if they are so subject, assign the Causes.

Gov. Seton. The Diseases to which Negroes seem peculiarly subject are the Yaws, and a Disorder in the Stomach, arising perhaps from Poverty of Blood, and ending frequently in a dropical Habit. The former Disease is said to be common amongst them on the Coast of Africa; and as to the latter, it may probably arise from the Nature of the Food which they eat. It is to be observed, however, that few active, industrious, or well-disposed Negroes are troubled with it; but generally those of an indolent and lazy Habit, who neglect their own Grounds, and depend for Subsistence upon their Masters. The Free Negroes are equally subject to these Disorders as Slaves, though not in so great a Degree, which, perhaps, is owing to their being better fed and clothed.

A. N° 12.

What Care is taken of the Slaves in Sickness? Are there any Laws or Regulations for that Purpose? What Provision is made for them when old or disabled; and are their Masters obliged in such Cases to maintain them?

Gov. Seton. On every Plantation of any Consequence, a Physician is employed by the Year to attend the sick Negroes, who commonly visits the Estate Three Times a Week, or oftener when necessary. There is a House allotted for the Reception of the Sick, and One or Two Nurses appointed to attend them. Medicines proper for their different Complaints are administered to them, under the Direction of the Physician; and Panado, Gruel, Sago, or other Food, supplied them by their Masters. This is the common Custom of the Country, which however is not established by Law, but by that Sense of Self-interest, exclusive of any Considerations of Humanity, which seldom fails to be a sufficient Inducement to Men to be careful of their Property. The Slave Act expressly directs Owners of Slaves to maintain their infirm or superannuated Slaves.

A. N° 13.

What is the general Period of the Lives of Negro Slaves? Is it of equal Duration with that of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes?

Gov. Seton. Warm Climates in general are not so conducive to long Life as the colder Climates, and on this Account Negroes in the West Indies are not commonly so long-lived as Europeans in Europe. But over and above these Considerations, they certainly are more subject to Diseases, from the Vicissitudes of the Weather in the rainy Season, than are labouring People in Europe. However, there are many Instances of Longevity amongst them: But if the common Duration of their Lives is to be ascertained, it may be defined at about Fifty Years; and this Calculation is to be confined to the Creole Negroes, or those seasoned to the Climate; for it is very certain that of the Negroes imported from the Coast of Africa, a much greater Proportion of them die under that Age than arrive at it. It is difficult to say whether Free Negroes are more long-lived than Slaves; but the Presumption is certainly greatly in their Favour, as they live more at their Ease, and enjoy more of the Comforts of Life than fall to the Share of Slaves; and as the actual Necessaries of Life are very easily procured in these Climates, being in fact but very few, the Labour

bour of a healthy Man is more than sufficient to procure them for himself and a small Family. Therefore, if a Free Negro is commonly industrious, he will have much Time for Rest, after performing the Labour necessary for his Support. To give a more full Answer to this Question might lead us into too extensive a Field for the present Purpose.

A. N° 14.

What is the Practice respecting the Marriage of Negro Slaves, and what are the regulations concerning it?

As to the Practices respecting the Marriage of Negro Slaves, there are none but those which Gov. Seton: Nature points out. They go together according to their own Inclinations, and part when Disgust, Satiety, or Incontinency, prompts them to do so. However, it is not at all an uncommon Thing for a Husband and Wife who have Children to live together for the Period of their Lives, and to unite their Interests and Labour for the Support and Benefit of their Children.

A. N° 15.

Can any Causes be assigned which impede the natural Increase of Negro Slaves?

Many Causes may be assigned which impede the actual Increase of Negro Slaves. First, the Gov. Seton: West India Climate is greatly injurious to the Constitutions of all Children. The Women who are employed in constant Labour are not in general so apt to breed as those who live more at Ease; and Negro Children, from the Quality of their Food, are liable to more Diseases arising from Worms than White Children. But over and above these Considerations, as Chastity is held in no particular Estimation among the Female Sex, the younger Part of them seldom confine themselves to One Husband so long as they can gratify their Inclinations to Variety, or receive a Price for their Favours, by bestowing them more at large; and on this Account the Negro Women are not apt to breed while very young. It would be difficult to ascertain the Proportion of Children reared, in comparison of those who are born through the Island; but, upon well-regulated Estates, a Proportion of One in Two are commonly reared.

A. N° 16 and 17.

Are many Children born of Negro Slaves, and in what Proportion are they reared? Are the Children of Negro Slaves subject to any Diseases to which the Children of White Inhabitants are not equally subject; and if they are, to what Cause is it to be imputed?

Negro Children (Slaves) are more subject to Worms than White Children, and perhaps may Gov. Seton. not be raised in as great a Proportion as the Children of Free Negroes, because they cannot in general be so well provided for.

A. N° 18 and 19.

Are Negro Slaves or their Children in general baptized? What religious Institutions are there for their Benefit in each of the Islands in the West Indies?

It is not uncommon for Negro Slaves to be baptized by the Romish Priests; but this depends Gov. Seton. entirely on their own Inclinations, as there are no religious Institutions established by Law for the Benefit of Slaves in the Island.

A. N° 20 and 21.

Are any Missionaries sent from England for the Instruction of Negro Slaves, and what has been their Success? If unsuccessful, to what Cause is it to be attributed? Are the Missionaries more successful in the Instruction and Conversion of Free Negroes than in the Instruction and Conversion of Slaves? And to what Cause is any Difference in this Respect to be imputed?

Some Missionaries are at present in St. Vincent, who have been sent out by the Society of Me- Gov. Seton. thodists in England: But the Object of their Mission is said to be the Conversion of the Charibs. However, the Negroes have an Opportunity of attending at their Meeting-house in the principal Town, where they preach Three or Four Days in each Week.

N. B. No Answers have been returned by Governor Seton from the 22d to the 27th Head of Inquiry, both inclusive; which Heads of Inquiry relate to the Practice of Obeah, and whether many of the Negroes in this Island are Mahometans.

A. N° 28.

With respect to Negro Slaves and Free Negroes, what is the Proportion between Males and Females?

Gov. Seton. There is no obvious Difference between the Proportion of Males and Females among Slaves and among Free People.

A. N° 29.

What is the average Value of a Country-born Negro Man and Woman? And what the average Value of an imported Negro Man and Woman?

Gov. Seton. A Country-born Negro Man, of a good Constitution and Disposition, when young, is worth from Seventy-five to Eighty Pounds Sterling: A Country-born Woman of the same Description, from Fifty-five to Sixty-five Pounds Sterling. An imported Negro Man, whose Disposition cannot be known, but answering in other Respects to the above Description, is purchased at Forty-five or Fifty Pounds Sterling, and an imported Woman at Thirty-five to Forty Pounds Sterling.

A. N° 30.

Has the Produce of each of the Islands increased in proportion to the increased Number of Negro Slaves? And if it has not so increased, what Reason is to be assigned for it?

Gov. Seton. The Produce of St. Vincent certainly has increased with the Number of Slaves; and if the same Advantages have not been derived from an Increase of Slaves in the other Islands, this Defect must arise from some temporary Calamity which may hereafter be removed, or to the Injuries which the Soil may have suffered from long Cultivation. It is a Fact ascertained by constant Experience, that the Produce of the Soil is ever in proportion to the Quantity of Labour properly bestowed upon it. Seasons certainly make Variation in the Crops of the different Years; but those Plantations which are most highly cultivated are without doubt, *ceteris paribus*, the most productive.

A. N° 31.

What Number of Acres has been in Cultivation in each Year, distinguishing the Proportion of Acres that has been appropriated to the Culture of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Cocoa, Ground Provisions, &c. and what has in each Year been the Produce thereof respectively?

Gov. Seton. It is difficult to ascertain the Quantity of Land employed in the different Articles of Cultivation. Cotton is at present in its Infancy, but is increasing every Year, and is the Object of all the new Settlers in the Island. The average Quantity of Sugar produced is about Six Thousand Hogsheads; Cocoa and Coffee are not much cultivated.

A. N° 32.

What is the Mode of cultivating and preparing the Ground for Cotton, Sugar, &c. respectively?

Gov. Seton. The Mode of cultivating the Ground for the Sugar Cane is as follows:

If the Soil is poor, a sufficient Quantity of Manure is distributed in different Heaps upon the Land, carried in Carts, or on the Backs of Mules according to the Nature of the Surface; after this, the Ground is cleared of Grass and Weeds. It is then marked out carefully in straight Lines with Stakes, and divided into Squares of Four or Five Feet. The Negroes are set to work upon the Land, and One or Two, according to their Strength, are employed in the digging of a Cane Hole. They turn up the Soil with Hoes to the Depth of about Six Inches, drawing back the Dirt to the Stakes which are placed in a straight Line, and thus forming Banks of Earth parallel to each other of about Eighteen Inches high. This Mode of Cultivation is calculated to expose as much of the Soil as possible to the Sun and Air, to prevent Washes in heavy Rains, and to admit a free Passage of Air through the Cane Holes. After the Cane Holes are dug, the Negroes are employed with Baskets in distributing the Dung which has been previously placed upon the Land. In a short Time afterwards, the Canes are planted; and Three or Four Plants are commonly put into each Hole of Four or Five Feet square; Cotton is planted from the Seed in small Holes, at the Distance of Four, Five, Six, or Eight Feet, according to the Nature of the Soil.

A. N^o 33.

What Soil is most favourable for Sugar, Cotton, &c. and how far is the Soil capable of Improvement by Manure?

A rich, loose, black Soil is the most favourable both to Sugar and Cotton; and a cold steep clayey Soil is very unfavourable to both, not only in respect of the Quantity of Produce, but also of the Quality. The different Soils accordingly, as they approach to the one or the other of these Extremes, are variously productive. Manure, consisting principally of Animal Dung and Cane Trash, is constantly used by those Planters who have a sufficient Quantity of Mules and Cattle to produce it, and a sufficient Strength of Negroes to throw it upon the Land. Gov. Seton.

A. N^o 34.

What Difference is there in the Produce *per* Acre of different Plantations in the same Year, when not exposed to any extraordinary Accident?

The Difference in the Produce *per* Acre of different Plantations varies materially, according to their Situation, Soil, and Surface. Those Plantations which are situated on the Sea Coast are, in general, considerably more fruitful than the inland Plantations; the Reason is, because they are more flat, of a looser Soil, and are more exposed to the Sun; the inland Plantations are of a steeper Surface and colder Soil, and are more liable to be affected by the Torrents of Rain which frequently fall in St. Vincent. Gov. Seton.

A. N^o 35.

By what Causes are Crops, on different Parts of the same Island, partially affected?

The preceding Answer may serve in Part as an Answer to this Question: Over and above which, different Plantations are differently infected with a Kind of Vermin, known by the Name of Borer, which is very injurious to the Sugar Cane. Gov. Seton.

A. N^o 36.

Does the Quantity of Labour which it is necessary to require from the Negroes vary materially in different Parts of the Year, as it does in Europe in Harvest Time, &c.? and is there any Period at which the increased Labour produces any particular Effect on the Health of the Negroes?

The Quantity of Labour required from the Negroes differs materially in the different Parts of the Year. From the Month of January to June the Crop commonly continues, at which Time the Negroes are worked much harder than at the other Part of the Year. However, it is found by constant Experience that they enjoy their Health much better during the Period of hard Labour, than during the Remainder of the Year. The Reason is, that the Weather is drier, and that the Negroes are greatly benefited in their Health by eating the Sugar Cane, which they are always allowed to do in Crop Time without any Restraint. Gov. Seton.

A. N^o 37, 38, and 39.

Would it be possible to cultivate to Advantage the West India Islands by the Labour of Europeans or of Free Negroes?

What is the Disposition of Free Negroes with respect to Labour, particularly continual or diurnal Labour?

Could an European Constitution subsist in such a Climate, under the Labour necessary for cultivating a West India Plantation?

It would be impossible to cultivate the West India Islands by the Labour of Europeans, who would be absolutely unable to bear that intense Degree of Heat to which they must be exposed: And as to the Labour of Free Negroes, very little Dependence is to be placed upon them, in a Country where the Necessaries of Life are so few and so easily acquired. Gov. Seton.

A. N^o 40 and 41.

Is the Labour of Cattle, and of what Species, and in what Proportion, used in the Cultivation of a West India Plantation? Could the Quantity of such Cattle be increased and could their Labour be substituted for that of Slaves in a greater Extent than it is at present?

The Labour of Cattle and Mules is always employed in St. Vincent wherever it can be; and it is a Maxim adopted by every reasonable Planter to substitute Animal Labour for the Labour of Man wherever it is practicable so to do. Gov. Seton.

A. N^o.

A. N° 42.

Have different European Instruments of Husbandry from Time to Time been introduced in the Cultivation of Plantations in the West Indies, and is it likely that the Use of these could be extended or further Improvements in this respect be applied to lighten and abridge the Labour of Slaves in cultivating West India Plantations?

Gov. Seton. The Plough has been particularly attempted in St. Vincent; but as it is no where adopted, it is reasonable to suppose that it has been attempted without Success. Possibly upon a few level Plantations it might lessen the Labour of Negroes; but the Surface of the Island is in general so rugged that no great Expectations are to be formed from it.

A. N° 44 and 45.

How much Land is there in the Island of St. Vincent which is not private Property?
What Proportion of the Land which is private Property in the said Island is now in Cultivation?

Gov. Seton. The Reports of the Surveyors have not been sufficiently accurate to enable me to answer these Questions.

A. N° 46 and 47.

What Proportion of Land now in Cultivation in the said Island would, from Situation or Soil, admit of the Use of the Plough?

In how many Plantations in the said Island has the Plough been known to be introduced for the Purpose of preparing the Land for Cultivation?

Gov. Seton. Already answered.

A. N° 48.

How many Slaves in the whole are employed in the said Island in the Cultivation of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Indigo, &c. &c. and how many in menial Services, in making Roads, Fishing, or any other Employments?

Gov. Seton. The Returns of Slaves employed in different Works are too inaccurate to enable me to answer the Question.

A. N° 49.

What Proportion does the Number of Slaves bear to the Number of Acres employed in each Species of Cultivation; and what is the average Proportion of Produce in each Species to the Number of Acres or of Slaves?

Gov. Seton. The Proportion of Slaves to the Number of Acres in Cultivation is not easily ascertained, without better Information than we have at present. There are few Plantations which give a Hoghead of Sugar for every Negro in the Gang, including those of all Denominations; or a Hoghead of Sugar for every Acre of Land in Cultivation.

A. N° 50.

Is the Corn, Grass, or Ground Provisions, raised in the said Island produced from separate Farms; or from Lands annexed to the Plantations respectively, and worked by the Negroes belonging to the said Plantations?

Gov. Seton. The Corn, Grass, and Ground Provisions in the Island, are almost universally raised upon the same Plantations with the Sugar and Cotton. The Article of Provisions has already been fully explained.

A. N° 51.

What is the Kind of Manure made use of in the Island of St. Vincent?

Gov. Seton. This Question has been already answered in the Answer to Question A. N° 32.

A. N° 52.

If in general the Planters were to employ Mules and Cattle in carrying out the Manure, would it not be for the Advantage both of the Negroes and the Owners?

They always do when they can. Already answered in Answer to A. N° 41 and 42.

Gov. Seton.

A. N° 53.

Upon any Plantation with a given Stock of Negroes, and yielding on an Average a certain annual Quantity of Sugar, what may be supposed to be the nett Income to the Owner if living on the Island, after deducting the Charge of maintaining and clothing his Negroes, the Wear and Tear, and other necessary Expences? And what the nett Income to the Owner living in Great Britain?

The nett Income of Plantations vary, according to the Quantity of Sugar and Cotton produced: A small Estate is at a greater Expence, in proportion to its Produce, than a larger one; because the Buildings, the Stock, and White Servants necessary for the one, are sufficient for the other, with a very little additional Expence. The Expence annually attending a Plantation of One Hundred Hogsheads may amount to about 1200l. Currency, the annual Expence of a Plantation of Two Hundred Hogsheads will not exceed 1600l. Currency. The same Wind-mill, Water Mill, or Cattle Mill sufficient for the One, is sufficient for the other; and a few more Mules and Negroes, and a small Addition in the Buildings, create the principal Difference between the one and the other. The nett Income of a Plantation of One Hundred Hogsheads of Sugar may amount to 1000l. Sterling *per Annum*. The Income of a Plantation of Two Hundred Hogsheads *per Annum* will be 2600l. Sterling at least.

Gov. Seton.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Chief Justice Ottley to Sir William Young. Dated St. Vincent, August 6, 1788.

There are many Circumstances attending the Slave Trade, and the Treatment of Slaves in the West India Colonies, which call aloud for Reformation. The former Subject the Parliament I understand have at present under their Consideration; and I have no doubt, but that in their Wisdom they will make such Regulations in every Circumstance attending the Exportation of Negroes from Africa, as may be consistent with Humanity, and the Health and Welfare of the Slaves, by preventing the barbarous Custom of cramming too many Human Bodies in One Vessel, and by obliging each Ship to be provided with a sufficient Number of tight Water Casks, to hold a proper Supply of Water for the Voyage, and a reasonable Quantity of Food to secure the Slaves against Want. They will also, I suppose, oblige the Masters of Vessels, and all the other Officers to keep proper Registers of the Mortality which may happen in each Voyage, and whenever that Mortality may happen to be extraordinary, to assign on oath the Causes of it, and to be liable to legal Prosecution if those Causes should arise from Neglect or Cruelty. They ought also to be prevented from following the barbarous Practice (which I understand is too common) of rubbing the Slaves with mercurial and repellent Drugs or Ointments, when they are near Land, in order to drive in any Eruptions with which they may be troubled, and to give their Skins a smooth and glossy Appearance; the Consequence of this Practice is, that many of the Slaves who have been treated in the above Manner, die soon after their Landing, or break out into bad Sores, by reason of their natural Propensity to bathe themselves in fresh Water, and to eat the Vegetables and Fruits of the Country, after the harsh and disagreeable Imprisonment during a long Voyage. It would be proper also to attend to the Protection of the Mariners on Board of these Vessels, who are frequently so ill treated during the latter Part of the Voyage, that they are induced to run away from their Ships, and thus to forfeit their Wages become due to them by the Time of their Arrival here. It is also a constant Practice in the Agreement made with the Sailors on their entering on board of the African Ships, to defraud them, or at least to impose upon their Ignorance, by specifying that they shall receive so many Pounds or Shillings per Month, Part payable in the West Indies, and Part in England, and by this Artifice they pay them *Pounds Currency* here, instead of Sterling at Home: many of these Circumstances have come under my Cognizance as a Magistrate, by reason of the Complaints lodged by the Sailors against their Captains. With respect to the internal Government of Negroes in the Colonies, many Regulations are required to protect them against the Cruelty and Avarice of bad Masters, who are indeed *not very numerous*, but who do exist in almost every Island. The great Hardship which Slaves labour under at present is, that as their Evidence can never be admitted against White People, they are liable to suffer much Abuse and ill Treatment from an Oppressive Governor or Master, without any legal Remedy or Protection. They are liable, moreover, to be hard worked, badly fed, and clothed, notwithstanding any Provisions hitherto made to the Contrary. The only Mode by which I conceive these Defects can be remedied is, by framing a Law against them of such Form as to make it *operate of itself*, by laying an indispensable Obligation upon certain Descriptions of Persons in the West Indies to see the Law enforced; for however strange it may appear in Theory, nothing is found more true in Practice, than that Laws are less obeyed in small Communities than in larger ones. The Magistrates and the People are generally too intimate, and too nearly connected; hence that Reverence and Respect which is paid to the Office when exercised at a Distance, is much diminished by Habits of Intimacy and Connection. Besides these Considerations, the Office of an Informer is considered as an odious one; and it becomes a disagreeable Task to bring any Offender to Justice who is your Neighbour, and perhaps your Intimate. If to these Defects in our Police we add the Difficulties of bringing legal Proofs to establish any Facts, we shall then be able to form some Idea of the wide Field which Cruelty and Avarice have to range in. The Plan of a Slave Act which I have proposed without Success in this Island, and which I could wish to see recommended from Home, is this: "That every Owner or Possessor of Slaves should be under the Necessity of planting a certain Quantity of Provisions, in proportion to his Number of Slaves (say One Acre for every Fifteen Negroes): That he should be forced to give to each Slave a certain Quantity of Clothing annually; say Two Shirts and Two Pair of Trowsers, a warm Jacket, a Hat, and Four Yards of Blanket to each Man; Two Petticoats and Shifts, a Hat, &c. &c. to each Woman: That each Plantation should build and keep in order an Hospital of certain Dimensions, in Proportion to the Number of Slaves on it, for the Convenience of the Sick: That Dwelling-houses, in the Proportion of One for every Four or Five Negroes, properly secured against the Inclemencies of the Weather, should be kept up on each Plantation: That each Owner of Slaves should be forced to deliver out weekly to each Slave, either Three Pounds of Beef or Pork, or Two Pounds of Salt Fish, or Seven or Eight Herrings, and a Quantity in Proportion to the Children: That

That no Master or Director of Slaves should be allowed, on any Pretence whatever, to give more than Thirty-six Lashes to a Slave; and if this Clause is offended against, a heavy Penalty to be inflicted, whether the Negroes suffer by it or not: That no Slave should be punished by his Master more than Once in One Week, if the Punishment should exceed Twelve Lashes: That in every Case where the Offence committed might require a heavier Punishment, not exceeding Fifty Lashes: That any Man killing a Slave, should be deemed a Felon, and suffer Death: That any Man mutilating or dismembering a Slave, drawing his Teeth, cutting off his Ears, &c. to suffer peremptorily an Imprisonment for Six Months, and to pay a Fine: That no Slave should be tried for any Offence affecting Life or Limbs, but by a Jury of Four, and before Two Justices of the Peace: That in all Cases where the Benefit of Clergy is not taken away, it should be allowed to Slaves, and the Court to be Counsel for the Prisoner under Trial: That no Slave should be liable to be chained, &c. without a Warrant signed by Two Justices, expressing the Length of Time he is to wear it, and the Offence for which it is put on: That an exact Register should be kept on each Plantation of the Deaths, and of the Causes of them. And in order that these Regulations should be strictly adhered to, certain Persons should be appointed in each Parish, who should be under the Necessity of visiting all the Plantations in it twice in each Year, having Power to inspect them properly, to view the Condition of the Slaves in each, their Houses, Hospitals, and Clothing, and to have a Power of examining upon Oath any White or other Person, touching the several Regulations established by Law. These Visitors should make a Return on Oath to the Governor, Council, and Assembly, of the Particulars which come under their Consideration, and that Return should be printed. I would also recommend, that no other Punishment should be allowed but Whipping or Confinement, where the Master or Governor is to punish; that the Slaves should be allowed Half a Day in each Week, or One Day in a Fortnight, besides their Sunday, during the Months of June, July, and so on, until December. Two Hours of Rest daily at Noon, and from Sun-set till Day-light, during Three Months in Time of Crop; their Labour must necessarily be much harder, but they are always so healthy and contented in the dry Season, that they feel no Inconvenience from it. Indeed, in the Crop Months, it would be attended with the greater Loss and Inconvenience to the Plantations to restrict the Labour. I hope you will make Allowance for the Hurry in which I write. I have thought much upon the Subject which I have just mentioned, and am convinced, that the Plan which I have just mentioned is both practicable and proper. You will put it into other and better Language, if you would wish to recommend it. If it should be asked, What the general Condition of Slaves is in the West Indies? I should not hesitate to answer, That it is better than the Condition of labouring People in England as far as respects the Necessaries of Life; and where they happen to belong to a humane Master, there is no Description of People of the lower Sort who can be happier. Their Work is by no means hard or unremitting. They are well fed, and lodged and taken care of in Sicknefs; nor on Accident in the domestic Concerns, Loss, or Infirmary, are they liable to go to Gaol for Debt.

WHAT is the legal Power which Masters have over their Slaves in each of the British Islands in the West Indies?

Vide A. N° 3.

Slaves in Bermuda are considered as the absolute Property of their Owners.

Mr. Brick-wood, Agent for the Island.
Governor Browne.

A. N° 2.

What is the Protection granted to Slaves by Law in each of the British Islands?

The Law allows only of moderate Correction for Offences.

The Laws of Bermuda do not expressly provide for the Protection of Slaves: They are effectually protected by the Humanity of the Inhabitants. Cruelty towards Slaves was never known to extend even its Shadow to Bermuda.

Mr. Brick-wood, Agent for the Island.
Governor Browne.

A. N° 3.

For what Offences are Slaves subject to their Masters Correction?—For what are they amenable to the established Jurisdiction of the Island; and in what Manner are they tried?

Slaves are subject to their Masters Correction for Idleness and Disobedience:—They are amenable to a Court of Justice for Felony, Fraud, Murder, &c.

They are subject to that domestic Discipline which, in all civilized Countries, is supposed to reside in the Head and Master of every Family.

In all other Cases, they are amenable to the established Judicatories of the Island, and are tried as Freemen.

Mr. Brick-wood, Agent for the Island.

Governor Browne.

A. N° 4.

To what Penalties are Masters, or those who act under them, subject, if they transgress the Laws made for the Protection of Negro Slaves, or in any other respect exercise Acts of Cruelty towards them; and to what Courts are they in such Cases amenable?

If by any Act of Cruelty they maim or destroy a Negro Slave, they are amenable to a Court of Justice.

Though Slaves in Bermuda are considered as the absolute Property of their Owners, and are subject to their Correction, and are not sheltered by Laws made expressly to protect them from personal Wrongs; yet, so far as is consistent with the Idea of a mild, equitable, perpetual Service, they are considered as British Subjects, entitled to the Benefit of the Laws of the Realm, and are treated accordingly.

Mr. Brick-wood, Agent for the Island.

Governor Browne.

A. N° 5 and 6.

Are Negro Slaves fed at their Masters Expence, or by their own Labour; and, when fed by their Masters, with what are they fed, and in what Quantity?

How are they clothed, lodged, and secured against the Inclemency of the Season? State the Law and the Practice.

In Bermuda the Negroes are generally much better fed and clothed than in the other Islands.

Slaves in Bermuda are either purely domestic, and work at home; or are Artificers and Labourers, and work abroad for Hire.

The former are tolerably lodged, clothed, and fed, at their Masters Expence; generally, however, sparingly and meanly, because for the most part the Circumstances of their Owners are slender, and inadequate to a liberal Allowance.—The latter are decently clad by a Deduction they are allowed to make from their Wages, and are fed by their Employers.

I believe it is almost universally the Practice here, to allow Negroes who work for Hire a Proportion of their Wages sufficient to defray the Expence of their Maintenance, except their Diet.

Mr. Brick-wood, Agent for the Island.

Governor Browne.

A. N^o 7.

What is the annual Expence of the Maintenance of a Negro Man, Woman, and Child, at different Ages respectively?

Mr. Brick-
wood, Agent
for the Island.

Mr. Brickwood did not return an Answer to this Question.

Governor
Browne.

There is neither Law nor Practice from which it may be calculated: It depends upon the Abilities and Disposition of the Owner, the Nature of the Employment, the Character of the Slave, &c. It rests upon no uniform permanent Principle, but is governed by the Circumstances of the respective Connections.

A. N^o 8.

Are many Negroes usually let out to Hire, in what Numbers, and on what Conditions?

Mr. Brick-
wood, Agent
for the Island.

Mr. Brickwood did not return an Answer to this Question.

Governor
Browne.

There are many Negroes let out to Hire; the Number cannot be ascertained, because it depends upon Circumstances which are continually changing. They who go to Turks Islands are on Shares; they who follow the Sea are usually at monthly Wages; Artificers and Labourers who work in the Island are usually at Day Wages.

A. N^o 9.

Are any Days, or Hours in Days, set apart, in which the Slaves may work for themselves? State the Law and the Practice.

Mr. Brick-
wood, Agent
for the Island.

Mr. Brickwood did not return an Answer to this Question.

Governor
Browne.

There is neither Law nor Practice.

A. N^o 10.

Have the Negro Slaves any Portions of Land assigned them for the Purpose of cultivating them for their own Use? State the Law and the Practice.

Mr. Brick-
wood, Agent
for the Island.

Mr. Brickwood did not return an Answer to this Question.

Governor
Browne.

There is neither Law nor Practice.

A. N^o 11.

Are Negro Slaves subject to any peculiar Diseases, to which White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not subject? And, if they are so subject, assign the Causes.

Mr. Brick-
wood, Agent
for the Island.

No.

Governor
Browne.

They are not subject to any peculiar Diseases.

A. N^o 12.

What Care is taken of the Slaves in Sicknefs; are there any Laws or Regulations for that Purpose; what Provision is made for them when old or disabled, and are their Masters obliged in such Cases to maintain them?

Mr. Brick-
wood, Agent
for the Island.

In Bermuda great Attention is paid to their Welfare.

Governor
Browne.

There are no Laws or Regulations for the Care or Maintenance of them, when sick, infirm, or aged.

I have never heard any Complaints which lead me to suppose any are wanted: The Temper, Disposition, Education, and Habits of the Bermudians render them unnecessary.

A. N^o 13.

What is the general Period of the Lives of Negro Slaves; is it of equal Duration with that of White Inhabitants, or Free Negroes?

Generally so in Bermuda.

I believe the general Period of their Lives is not of equal Duration with that of the White Inhabitants: The White Inhabitants are a sober, temperate People; the Negroes are less regular in their Manner of Living: If then their Lives are shorter, I believe it may be imputed to a voluntary ill-judged Irregularity.

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Island.

Governor Browne.

A. N^o 14.

What is the Practice respecting the Marriage of Negro Slaves, and what are the Regulations concerning it?

In Bermuda, some Slaves marry, and many well-principled ones, who do not marry, keep constantly to One Woman.

There is no Practice, nor are there any Regulations: They are influenced by the Manners of the Whites: Though their Connections are made without the Formality of a public matrimonial Solemnity, yet they consider a Regard to their Engagements as a Duty of indispensable moral Obligation, and that a Separation without good Cause is reproachful: An Attachment to their Offspring contributes to make them constant in their Cohabitations: Promiscuous Lewdness is not fashionable among them.

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Island.

Governor Browne.

A. N^o 15.

Can any Causes be assigned which impede the natural Increase of Negro Slaves?

Mr. Brickwood did not return an Answer to this Question.

Negroes multiply here by their natural Increase.

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Island.

Governor Browne.

A. N^o 16.

Are many Children born of Negro Slaves, and in what Proportion are they reared?

In Bermuda, nearly in the same Proportion as the Whites.

Many Children are born, but in what Proportion they have been reared cannot be ascertained.

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Island.

Governor Browne.

A. N^o 17.

Are the Children of Negro Slaves subject to any Diseases to which the Children of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not equally subject; and, if they are, to what Cause is it to be imputed?

In Bermuda, not.

They are not subject to any peculiar Diseases.

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Island.

Governor Browne.

A. N^o 18.

Are Negro Slaves, or their Children, in general baptized?

Very few are baptized in the West India Islands, but in Bermuda, a considerable Number are baptized.

They are rarely baptized.

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Island.

Governor Browne.

A. N° 19, 20, and 21.

What Religious Institutions are there for the Benefit of the Slaves in each of the Islands in the West Indies?

Are any Missionaries sent from England for the Instruction of the Negro Slaves, and what has been their Success; if unsuccessful, to what Cause is it to be attributed?

Are the Missionaries more successful in the Instruction and Conversion of Free Negroes, than in the Instruction and Conversion of Slaves, and to what Causes is any Difference in this Respect to be imputed?

Mr. Brick-
wood, Agent
for the Island.

In Bermuda, not any.

Governor
Browne.

There are no appropriated Religious Institutions here for their Benefit, nor have there been any Missionaries.

They enjoy the common Advantage of Parochial Worship and Religious Instruction.

Neither Governor Browne, or the Agent, have returned Answers to the Heads of Inquiry from N° 22 to N° 27, inclusive; which Heads relate to the Practices of Obeah, and whether many Negroes in Bermuda are Mahometans.

A. N° 28.

With respect to Negro Slaves or Free Negroes, what is the Proportion between Males and Females?

Mr. Brick-
wood, Agent
for the Island.

In Bermuda nearly the same.

Governor
Browne.

The Number of Free Negroes is quite inconsiderable. The Proportion between the Male and Female Slaves appears from the annexed Account taken from the Secretary's Office.

An Account of the Number of Inhabitants in the Island of Bermuda, agreeable to Returns made in 1783.

N A M E S O F P A R I S H E S.	W H I T E S.				B L A C K S.			
	Males under 15 Years.	Males above 15 Years.	Females.	Total.	Males under 15 Years.	Males above 15 Years.	Females.	Total.
St. George - -	78	122	224	424	97	123	262	482
Hamilton - -	93	116	240	449	84	119	203	406
Smiths - -	50	67	188	305	60	57	161	278
Devonshire - -	96	116	272	484	114	107	219	440
Pembroke - -	136	161	354	651	155	138	292	585
Pagets - -	119	111	299	529	94	103	252	449
Warwick - -	162	232	508	902	102	131	300	533
Southampton - -	192	180	463	835	177	176	371	724
Sandys - -	150	220	513	883	270	239	513	1022
	1076	1325	3061	5462	1153	1193	2573	4919

A. N° 29.

What is the average Value of a Country born Negro Man and Woman; and what the average Value of an imported Negro Man and Woman?

In Bermuda, there is but little Traffic in Negroes: The Men sell from 40 l. to 100 l. Sterling each.

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Island.

Governor Browne.

It is impossible to fix an average Value. The Price of a Country-born Negro depends upon an endless Variety of Considerations, some personal, some relative.

If a menial Servant, the Price may be enhanced by the Character of the Family he has lived in; if an Artificer, by the Nature of his Employment, his Character for Diligence and Ingenuity; if a Sailor, by his Activity; if a Labourer, by his Strength; if old, by his Experience; if young, by his Aptness to learn.

If all the Slaves in Bermuda were to be brought to Market, each one would have a particular Price.

Each one's Character is or might be known, and the Sales would be according to their respective Reputations.

They are never sold by the Dozen, Score, or Hundred.

A. N° 30 to N° 42, inclusive.

Has the Produce of each of the Islands increased in proportion to the increased Number of Negro Slaves; and if it has not so increased, what Reason is to be assigned for it?

What Number of Acres has been in Cultivation in each Year, distinguishing the Proportion of Acres that has been appropriated to the Culture of Sugar, Cotton, Cocoa, Ground Provisions, &c. and what has been the Produce thereof respectively?

What is the Mode of cultivating and preparing the Ground for Sugar, Cotton, &c. respectively?

What Soil is most favourable for Sugar, Cotton, &c. and how far is the Soil capable of Improvement by Manure?

What Difference is there in the Produce *per* Acre of different Plantations in the same Year when not exposed to any extraordinary Accident?

By what Causes are Crops on different Parts of the same Island partially affected?

Does the Quantity of Labour, which it is necessary to require from the Negroes, vary materially in different Parts of the Year, as it does here in Harvest Time, &c. and is there any Period at which the increased Labour produces any particular Effect on the Health of the Negroes?

Would it be possible to cultivate to Advantage the West India Islands by the Labour of Europeans or of Free Negroes?

What is the Disposition of the Free Negroes with respect to Labour, particularly continual or diurnal Labour?

Could an European Constitution subsist in a West India Climate under the Labour necessary for cultivating a West India Plantation?

Is the Labour of Cattle, and of what Species, and in what Proportion, used in the Cultivation of a West India Plantation?

Could the Quantity of such Cattle be increased, and could their Labour be substituted for that of Slaves in a greater Extent than it is at present?

Have different European Instruments of Husbandry, from Time to Time, been introduced in the Cultivation of Plantations in the West Indies; and is it likely that the Use of these could be extended, or further Improvements in this Respect be applied, to lighten and abridge the Labour of Slaves in cultivating West India Plantations?

To the above Heads of Inquiry Mr. Brickwood has not returned any Answers.

Mr. Brickwood, Agent for the Island.

A. N^o 43.

What is the whole Number of Acres in the Island of Bermuda; and how much of that Part thereof which is at present not cultivated is capable of being brought into Culture?

Mr. Brick-
wood, Agent
for the Island.

Between Twelve and Thirteen Thousand Acres, whereof about Nine-tenths are either uncultivated or appropriated for raising Cedar Timber for building Vessels for the Use of the Island and for Sale.

A. N^o 44.

How much Land is there in the Island of Bermuda which is not private Property?

Mr. Brick-
wood, Agent
for the Island.

Very little.

A. N^o 45.

What Proportion of the Land, which is private Property, in the Island of Bermuda, is now in Cultivation?

Mr. Brick-
wood, Agent
for the Island.

About One-tenth Part thereof.

A. N^o 46.

What Proportion of the Land, now in Cultivation in the Island of Bermuda, would, from Situation or Soil, admit of the Use of the Plough?

Mr. Brick-
wood, Agent
for the Island.

Great Part thereof.

A. N^o 47.

In how many Plantations in the Island of Bermuda has the Plough been known to be introduced for the Purpose of preparing the Land for Cultivation?

Mr. Brick-
wood, Agent
for the Island.

In none but that of the late Governor Bruere's.

A. N^o 48.

How many Slaves in the whole are employed in the said Island in the Cultivation of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Indigo, &c. &c. and how many in menial Services, in making Roads, Fishing, or any other Employment?

Mr. Brick-
wood, Agent
for the Island.

About One-eighth Part of the Slaves are employed in the Cultivation of Cotton and Provisions, and much the greater Part of the Males are employed at Sea in Fishing for the daily Supply of the Inhabitants, or in building and fitting their Vessels.

A. N^o 49.

What Proportion does the Number of Slaves bear to the Number of Acres employed in each Species of Cultivation, and what is the average Proportion of Produce in each Species to the Number of Acres or of Slaves?

Mr. Brick-
wood, Agent
for the Island.

No Part of the Lands were cultivated to raise Produce for Sale till 1785 or 1786, since when about 200 Acres have been planted with Cotton.

A. N^o 50.

Is the Corn, Grass, or Ground Provisions, raised in the Island of Bermuda, produced from separate Farms, or from Lands annexed to the Plantations respectively, and worked by the Negroes belonging to the said Plantations?

Mr. Brick-
wood, Agent
for the Island.

They are raised in small detached Plats by each Family by their respective Negroes; but there is nothing like a Farm or Plantation on the Island.

A. N° 51.

What is the Kind of Manure made use of in the Island of Bermuda?

Sea Weeds, Ashes, &c.

Mr. Brick-wood, Agent for the Island.

A. N° 52.

If in general the Planters were to employ Mules and Cattle in carrying out the Manure, would it not be for the Advantage both of the Negroes and the Owners?

They are not wanted in Bermuda.

Mr. Brick-wood, Agent for the Island.

A. N° 53.

Upon any Plantation with a given Stock of Negroes, and yielding on an Average a certain annual Quantity of Sugar, what may be supposed to be the nett Income to the Owner, if living on the Island, after deducting the Charge of maintaining and clothing the Negroes, the Wear and Tear, and other necessary Expences; and what the nett Income to the Owner, if living in Great Britain?

At present there are no other Plantations in Bermuda but Cotton, which, being but small and in their Infancy, afford no Answer to this Query.

Mr. Brick-wood, Agent for the Island.

Governor Browne has made One general Answer to the Heads of Inquiry from N° 30 to N° 53, inclusive, which is as follows:

The Lands in Bermuda were originally surveyed and divided into 450 Shares of 25 Acres each; the Inhabitants were dispersed throughout the Islands. By the ordinary Fluctuation of Property, many of those Shares have been since subdivided and built upon, and are now held in small Portions: This stimulates and compels their Possessors to look abroad for Employment.

Governor Browne.

The larger Possessions are generally devoted to the Growth of the Cedar Tree.

In consequence of the Act, "for the further Increase and Encouragement of Shipping and Navigation," there were One Hundred and Twenty Vessels registered here between the 1st of March 1787 and the 1st of January 1788, Nine tenths of which had been built in Bermuda with Timber of its Growth.

The Spots cultivated by Hand lie in all Parts of the Islands, are severally of small Dimensions, and generally employed in the Growth of such Vegetables as are of most domestic Use, and least exposed to suffer from the Casualties incident to the Climate, such as Barley, Potatoes, Onions, &c.

Female Negroes are usually employed in this Service: They use the Hoe because it seems to be best adapted to the Purpose, whether one considers the Persons employed or the small Spots of uncultivated Ground that are separately cultivated.

The Objection to the Use of the Plough does not arise from the Nature of the Soil, but from the minute Divisions of the Parts adapted to Tillage. The Plough has been at divers Times introduced and discontinued. Many White People work abroad throughout the Year: I have never heard of any Complaints that may be imputed to their Employments.

About One-half of the Carpenters employed in Ship-building are native Whites.

They work promiscuously with Blacks, and the Labour is performed without any other Distinctions than those of Strength, Activity, Ingenuity, &c. which are common to all Collections of Artificers elsewhere.

There are between Eleven and Twelve Thousand Acres of Land, One Thousand of which is covered with Cedar Timber; the Remainder is in Pasture and Tillage: The Pasture maintains about 450 Horses, about 1200 Milch Cows, and 300 other Horned Cattle, about 500 Sheep, and other small Stock of various Sorts and of uncertain Number.

There is no Land in Bermuda that is not private Property.

Small Cedar, Brush, and marine Vegetables, cast upon the Shores, are the Manures generally used: They are collected by Hand, and carried on Negroes Heads, which are the common Vehicles of Transportation in Bermuda.

The Inhabitants in general have a long Time past turned their Attention to the Sea, and consider Trade and Navigation as the best Means of acquiring a Subsistence, and of accumulating Wealth.

From the foregoing Observations it appears to me, that the Inhabitants could not easily be persuaded to turn their Attention to Cultivation; that, from the present State of their Possessions, Land may not easily be obtained for the Culture of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, or Cocoa;

Cocoa ; that the present State of Cultivation cannot be computed by Acres ; that the Plough is too unwieldy an Instrument to be advantageously employed ; that the present Mode of Culture and Demand for Labour do not require any extraordinary Exertions, or subject the Labourer to any extraordinary Suffering ; that the Produce of Bermuda does not depend upon the Number of Slaves, and might not be affected by their Increase or Diminution, nor for a long Time by their utter Extirpation ; but as there are among them many valuable Servants, useful Domestics, ingenious Artificers, expert Seamen, stout Labourers, the Abolition of Slavery would inconceivably injure the Bermudians.

Nothing, perhaps, can better shew the State of the Slavery in Bermuda than the Behaviour of the Blacks in the late War.

There were at one Time between Fifteen and Twenty Privateers fitted out from hence ; they were partly manned by several Hundred Slaves, who voluntarily served on board, and behaved both as Sailors and Marines irreproachably.

When they were taken in this or the trading Service, they always returned, if it was in their Power.

There were several Instances wherein they had been condemned with the Vessel and sold, and afterwards found Means to escape, and through many Difficulties and Hardships returned to their Masters Service.

In the Ship *Regulator* (a Privateer) there were 70 Slaves : She was taken and carried into Boston : Sixty of them returned in a Flag of Truce directly to Bermuda : Nine others returned by the Way of New York ; One only was missing, who died in the Cruise or in Captivity. This I had at the Time from the Commissary of Prisoners.

There are moreover about 500 Slaves usually employed as Seamen.

It is positively affirmed by creditable Persons, that the Number of Deferters for 30 Years past does not exceed Five a Year on an Average ; that is the highest Number any one supposes : Few will admit that there has been so many. Considering the rambling Trade of Bermuda, and the frequent Opportunities the Negroes have to deliver themselves from Bondage, this may seem incredible, but I have no Doubt of it.

Bahama Islands.

Letter from Mr. Stokes, Agent for the Bahama Islands, to Mr. Fawkener, dated
Feb. 23, 1788.

S I R,

N^o 1, Inner Temple-lane, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1788.

ON my Return to Chambers Yesterday Evening, I was honoured with your Favour, inclosing a List of Accounts relative to the Population of his Majesty's Bahama Islands; and also Heads of Information respecting his Majesty's West India Islands. And with regard to the List of Accounts, I am exceedingly sorry it is not in my Power to give my Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade that particular Information which they desire, nor do I believe there are any Materials in England which can enable me so to do; but as an Opportunity now offers for the Bahama Islands, I will (with their Lordships' Permission) send out a Copy of the List of Accounts, and desire that such Answers may be returned to the Queries therein contained, by the First Opportunity, as can be obtained; for several of the Islands which compose that Government are situate at a great Distance from each other.

In the meantime, I beg leave to observe, that I do not remember ever to have heard of a Guinea-man's having gone from the Coast of Africa to the Bahama Islands for the Purpose of selling Slaves: Nor do I apprehend that any Slaves (except a few refractory ones occasionally) have ever been sent from the Bahama Islands, "to any Foreign Settlement or Island in America or the West Indies," for the Purpose of Sale.

I humbly conceive, that the present Inhabitants of the Bahama Islands may be distinguished into Three Sorts.

1st, Those who were either born in the Country, or have been settled there for many Years, and who in the late, and also in the former War, have rendered essential Services to Great Britain, by fitting out a Number of Privateers which distressed the Enemy's Trade to a very great Extent, as the Bahama Islands in a great Measure command the Navigation of the Windward Passage, the Gulph Stream, and the southern Parts of the Coast of North America.

2dly, The Emigrants from the Thirteen revolted Colonies, who left that Country on account of their Attachment to his Majesty's Government, when the different Posts were evacuated by the British Troops. And,

3dly, The Emigrants from the Mosquito Shore, who left that Country when it was ceded to Spain.

Those Three Classes, added together, may amount at this Time to nearly 11,000 white and coloured Inhabitants. There are also a few who have emigrated from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to the Bahama Islands, but the Number is uncertain: And as Settlers are daily coming in from different Parts of America and the West Indies to many of the Bahama Islands at a Distance from each other, I am afraid it will be difficult to give the precise Number of the Inhabitants, distinguishing the Number of different Colours and Ages; but I shall receive the highest Satisfaction in procuring for their Lordships every Information in my Power, and I am afraid it can only be obtained by waiting for an Answer from the other Side of the Atlantic.

I have the Honour to be, with the highest Respect,

S I R,

Your most faithful and obedient humble Servant,
ANTHONY STOKES.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Dunmore, to the Right Honourable Lord Sydney, dated Nassau, New Providence, 30th July 1788.

THE very detached Situation of these Islands, and no regular Returns having as yet been made of the Number of Inhabitants, or State of Cultivation, render it impossible to answer many of the Queries until such Returns are made, which will require a considerable Length of Time to accomplish.

I also inclose such Answers as can be at present procured to the additional Heads of Inquiry inclosed in your Lordship's Circular Letter of the 6th of March last; but as they principally relate to Sugar Plantations, of which we have none, it is impossible for me to answer them, as it is also for me to say what Number of Acres is contained in these Islands, or what is private Property, or in what Proportion cultivated, as no Surveys have been made till lately, and very few Grants are yet passed.—Heretofore, every Man sat himself down on the Island he liked best, and cultivated such Lands as he thought proper.

A. N^o 1.

What is the legal Power which Masters have over their Slaves in each of the British Islands in the West Indies?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

The Proprietor has a legal and absolute Right to dispose of his Slave.

A. N^o 2.

What is the Protection granted to Slaves by Law in each of the British Islands?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

In case of a Slave being assaulted, the Party is liable to be indicted and fined, so as the Assault can be proved by a White Person, for no Free Negro or Slave can be Witness against a White Man.

A. N^o 3.

For what Offences are Slaves subject to their Masters Correction? For what Offences are they amenable to the established Jurisdiction of the Islands, and in what Manner are they tried?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

They can be corrected at the Will of their Masters. They are amenable for every Offence or Crime against the established Laws of Great Britain and these Islands. They are tried by Two Magistrates and Three Freeholders.

A. N^o 4.

To what Penalties are Masters, or those who act under them, subject, if they transgress the Laws made for the Protection of Negro Slaves, or in any respect exercise Acts of Cruelty towards them; and to what Courts are they in such Cases amenable?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

None, except in case of Murder; they are then tried in the general Court, and suffer Death if found guilty.

A. N^o 5.

Are Negro Slaves fed at their Masters Expence, or by their own Labour; and, when fed by their Masters, with what are they fed, and in what Quantity?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

They are fed at their Masters Expence, and are allowed from Six to Eight Quarts of Indian Corn per Week, according to the Generosity or Goodnature of the Master; Rice, or Guinea Corn, in Proportion.

A. N^o 6.

How are Negro Slaves clothed, lodged, and secured against the Inclemency of the Season?—State the Law and the Practice.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

They are in general clothed by their Masters, and lodged and secured against the Inclemency of the Seasons according to their own Industry.—No Law, but Practice.

A. N^o 7.

What is the annual Expence of the Maintenance of a Negro Man, Woman, and Child, at different Ages respectively?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

Men and Women about Four Pounds each, Children in Proportion.

A. N^o 8.

Are many Negroes usually let out to hire, in what Numbers, and on what Conditions?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

There are but few let out to hire in these Islands; Conditions are, for a good, able Man, Ten Pounds per Annum; Women, and less able Men, in Proportion.

A. N° 9.

Are any Days, or Hours in Days, set apart, in which the Slaves may labour for themselves?—
State the Law and the Practice.

They are allowed the Sunday only for themselves.—No Law, but Practice.

Earl of Dun-
more, Go-
vernor.

A. N° 10.

Have Negro Slaves any Portions of Land assigned them, for the Purpose of cultivating them
for their own Use?—State the Law and the Practice.

In general they are allowed small Portions of Land.—No Law, but Practice.

Earl of Dun-
more, Go-
vernor.

A. N° 11.

Are Negro Slaves subject to any peculiar Diseases, to which White Inhabitants or Free Ne-
groes are not subject? and, if they are so subject, assign the Causes.

They are subject to none that the Whites and Free Negroes are not.

Earl of Dun-
more, Go-
vernor.

A. N° 12.

What Care is taken of the Slaves in Sickness; are there any Laws or Regulations for that
Purpose: What Provision is made for them when old or disabled; and are their Masters obliged
in such Cases to maintain them?

They are in general taken very good Care of by their Masters, whose Interest it is so to do: There is no Law or Regulation for that Purpose.—When old or disabled, their Owners are
obliged to maintain them.

Earl of Dun-
more, Go-
vernor.

A. N° 13.

What is the general Period of the Lives of Negro Slaves? Is it of equal Duration with that
of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes?

It is of equal Duration with that of the White Inhabitants or Free Negroes, which is in ge-
neral from Sixty to Seventy Years.

Earl of Dun-
more, Go-
vernor.

A. N° 14.

What is the Practice respecting the Marriage of Negro Slaves, and what are the Regulations
concerning it?

There are none.

Earl of Dun-
more, Go-
vernor.

A. N° 15 and 16.

Can any Causes be assigned which impede the natural Increase of Negro Slaves?

Are there many Children born of Negro Slaves, and in what Proportion are they reared?

Their natural Increase in these Islands is more than equal to that of the Whites; and their
Children are mostly reared at least in equal Proportion with that of the White Inhabitants or
Free Negroes.

Earl of Dun-
more, Go-
vernor.

A. N° 17.

Are the Children of Negro Slaves subject to any Diseases, to which the Children of White
Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not equally subject; and, if they are, to what Cause is it to
be imputed?

They are not.

Earl of Dun-
more, Go-
vernor.

A. N° 18.

Earl of Dun-
more, Go-
vernor.

Are Negro Slaves or their Children in general baptized?

They are not in general.

A. N° 19.

Earl of Dun-
more, Go-
vernor.

What Religious Institutions are there for the Benefit of the Negro Slaves in each of the Islands in the West Indies?

There are none particularly for them.

A. N° 20.

Earl of Dun-
more, Go-
vernor.

Are any Missionaries sent from England for their Instruction, and what has been their Success? If unsuccessful, to what Cause is it to be attributed?

None for them in particular.

A. N° 21.

Earl of Dun-
more, Go-
vernor.

Are the Missionaries more successful in the Instruction and Conversion of Free Negroes, than in the Instruction and Conversion of Slaves? And to what Causes is any Difference in this Respect to be imputed?

Answered in the last.

No Answers have been received from the Earl of Dunmore from the 22d to the 27th Head of Inquiry inclusive; which relate to the Practice of Obeah, and whether many of the Negroes in the Bahama Islands are Mahometans.

A. N° 28.

Earl of Dun-
more, Go-
vernor.

With respect to Negro Slaves and Free Negroes, what is the Proportion between Males and Females?

Nearly equal.

A. N° 29.

Earl of Dun-
more, Go-
vernor.

What is the average Value of a Country-born Negro Man and Woman?—And what the average Value of an Imported Negro Man and Woman?

A Country-born Man about 50l. a Woman 40l.—There never has been any imported directly from Africa into these Islands.

A. N° 30.

Earl of Dun-
more, Go-
vernor.

Has the Produce of each of the Islands increased in proportion to the increased Number of Negro Slaves; and, if it has not so increased, what Reason is to be assigned for it?

It has most assuredly in these Islands.

A. N° 31.

Earl of Dun-
more, Go-
vernor.

What Number of Acres has been in Cultivation each Year, distinguishing the Proportion of Acres that has been appropriated to the Culture of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Cocoa, Ground Provisions, &c.; and what has in each Year been the Produce respectively?

The Quantity of Acres cultivated is impossible to be ascertained at present.

A. N° 32.

What is the Mode of cultivating and preparing the Ground for Sugar, Cotton, &c. respectively?

The only Requisite for the Cultivation of Cotton is, the cutting down the Wood, and either carrying it off or burning it.—There is no Sugar made in the Bahamas.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A. N° 33.

What Soil is most favourable for each, and how far is the Soil capable of Improvement by Manure?

The Soil (or rather no Soil) is favourable for Cotton, and is very capable of Improvement by Manure, if it was to be had.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A. N° 34.

What Difference is there in the Produce *per* Acre of different Plantations in the same Year, when not exposed to any extraordinary Accident?

Very little.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A. N° 35.

By what Causes are Crops on different Parts of the same Island partially affected?

By being exposed more or less to Gales of North and East Winds.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A. N° 36.

Does the Quantity of Labour which it is necessary to require from the Negroes vary materially in different Parts of the Year, as it does here in Harvest Time, &c.; and is there any Period at which the increased Labour produces any particular Effect on the Health of the Negroes?

The Quantity of Labour required in these Islands does not materially differ at particular Seasons of the Year, and never so much as to affect the Health of the Negroes.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A. N° 37.

Could an European Constitution subsist in a West India Climate, under the Labour necessary for cultivating a West India Plantation?

European Constitutions might subsist under the Labour necessary for cultivating a Plantation in the Bahamas, which is principally Cotton and Ground Provisions.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A. N° 38.

What is the Disposition of the Free Negroes with respect to Labour, particularly continual or diurnal Labour?

Don't understand the Question.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A. N° 39.

Would it be possible to cultivate to Advantage the West India Islands by the Labour of Europeans or of Free Negroes?

Vide A. N° 37.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A. N° 40.

Is the Labour of Cattle, and of what Species and in what Proportion, used in the Cultivation of a West India Plantation?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

There are but few Cattle in the Bahamas, and none used in the Cultivation of the Plantations.

A. N° 41.

Could the Quantity of such Cattle be increased, and could their Labour be substituted for that of Slaves, in a greater Extent than it is at present?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

The Quantity of Cattle is increasing, but their Labour cannot be substituted for that of Slaves to any great Extent in these Islands.

A. N° 42.

Have different European Instruments of Husbandry from time to time been introduced in the Cultivation of Plantations in the West Indies, and is it likely that the Use of these could be extended, or further Improvements in this respect be applied, to lighten and abridge the Labour of Slaves in cultivating West India Plantations?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

The Bahama Islands are too rocky to admit of many Implements of European Husbandry (the Hoe excepted), nor could they be applied to lighten or abridge the Labour of the Slaves.

A. N° 43.

What is the whole Number of Acres in the Bahama Islands, and how much of that Part thereof which is at present not cultivated is capable of being brought into Culture?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

We don't yet know the Number of Islands that compose this Government, much less the Number of Acres they contain, or what is cultivated, or what is not.

A. N° 44.

How much Land is there in the Bahama Islands which is not private Property?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

Impossible to say.

A. N° 45.

What Proportion of the Lands which is private Property in the Bahama Islands is now in Cultivation?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

Impossible to say.

A. N° 46.

What Proportion of the Land now in Cultivation in the Bahama Island would, from Situation or Soil, admit of the Use of the Plough?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

None in these Islands that are yet discovered.

A. N° 47.

In how many Plantations in the Bahama Islands has the Plough been known to be introduced, for the Purpose of preparing the Land for Cultivation?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

In none.

A. N° 48.

How many Slaves in the whole are employed in the Bahama Islands in the Cultivation of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Indigo, &c. &c. and how many in menial Services, in making Roads, Fishing, or any other Employment?

Impossible yet to be ascertained.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A. N° 49.

What Proportion does the Number of Slaves bear to the Number of Acres employed in each Species of Cultivation, and what is the average Proportion of Produce in each Species to the Number of Acres or of Slaves?

Impossible to be ascertained at present.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A. N° 50.

Is the Corn, Grass, or Ground Provision, raised in the Bahama Islands, produced from separate Farms, or from Lands annexed to the Plantations respectively, and worked by the Negroes belonging to the said Plantations?

Don't understand the Question.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A. N° 51.

What Kind of Manure is made use of in the Bahama Islands?

No Kind as yet.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A. N° 52.

If in general the Planters were to employ Mules and Cattle in carrying out the Manure, would it not be for the Advantage both of the Negroes and the Owners?

There being no Manure, cannot say.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

A. N° 53.

Upon any Plantation with a given Stock of Negroes, and yielding on an Average a certain annual Quantity of Sugar, what may be supposed to be the nett Income to the Owner, if living on the Island, after deducting the Charge of maintaining and clothing his Negroes, the Wear and Tear and other necessary Expences; and what the nett Income to the Owner living in Great Britain?

We grow no Sugar, and I hope never will.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

PURSUANT to the Desire of several of the Planters of Jamaica, communicated by Stephen Fuller Esquire, Agent for the said Island; the Right Honourable Lord Rodney, Sir Peter Parker Baronet, Honourable Samuel Barrington, Sir Joshua Rowley Baronet, and William Hotham Esquire, were examined on the Treatment of Negro Slaves in the West Indies, all of which Officers had commanded your Majesty's Fleets, Squadrons, or Ships upon the Jamaica and the Windward Islands Station.

The Admirals above mentioned attended the Committee at the same Time, and gave their Answers separately and individually to the several Questions proposed to them; which Questions and Answers the Committee have here inserted. Vice Admiral Edwards*, who had been brought to the Committee by the Desire of Stephen Fuller Esquire, to be examined relative to the Manners and Customs of Africa, having also served on the West India Station, was examined respecting the Treatment of Slaves in the Islands in the West Indies: And his Evidence on this Part of the Subject, together with that of other Gentlemen who, having resided in some or other of the said Islands, were capable and willing to give Information thereupon, is also here inserted.

Lord Rodney, Sir Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel Barrington, Sir Joshua Rowley, Admiral Hotham.

Further Evidence received by the Committee respecting the Treatment of Slaves in the West Indies.

Question.

WHAT have you observed of the Behaviour of Masters towards their Negro Slaves in those Islands where you have commanded?

Lord Rodney.

I speak to all the West India Islands, but particularly to the Island of Jamaica; and I am able to speak from Experience, ever since the Year 1761: I never saw any other than humane and proper Behaviour to them. There is not any Plantation without the Attendance of a Surgeon, most of whom come from England. I never saw any Instance of Cruelty; but, on the contrary, great Forbearance. The Punishments inflicted are not too severe; and it is to be observed, that by whipping a Negro his Value is diminished, for if he bears the Mark of having been flogged, the Price of him is sunk One-half.

Sir Peter Parker.

I commanded on the Jamaica Station between Four and Five Years during the last War, and I not only never saw, but never heard of any Instance of Cruelty exercised towards them. At the Houses where I visited, I observed that the Negroes were treated with the greatest Humanity and Attention, and particularly when they were sick.

Admiral Barrington.

I cannot speak much with relation to the Island of Jamaica, Thirty-five Years having elapsed since I was stationed there: During my Service in the last War, I was chiefly at Sea; but I was stationed at Barbadoes about Three Months, where I went on Shore every Morning, and most frequently visited the Plantations that lay near the Shore, and I never saw any Act of Cruelty exercised upon the Negroes; not a single Stroke given them, except in One Instance, which on Inquiry I found to be a Husband beating his Wife with a Whip, who, upon

* Vide Admiral Edwards's Evidence respecting Slaves on the Gold Coast, under the First Head of the Report.

*Further Evidence received by the Committee respecting the Treatment
of Slaves in the West Indies.*

PART III.

my expostulating with him upon his Treatment of her, told me she had been whoring all the preceding Night.

I was stationed at Jamaica between Three and Four Years during the last War, and never saw any Cruelty used towards the Negroes during the whole of that Time, but the Negroes treated with the greatest Attention. Sir Joshua Rowley.

I have been Three Times in the West Indies, and Twice at the Windward Islands (residing there about Five Years in the whole), and Once at Jamaica, where I remained about Twelve Months, and was frequently on Shore at Jamaica: I never saw a single Punishment inflicted. In the Windward Islands, I saw Three Instances of Negroes punished by whipping, but not severely. I have seen Punishments more severe inflicted on the Soldiers and Sailors. Admiral Hotham.

Did the Slaves in general appear to be properly fed, clothed, and lodged?

Question.

When I first went to the West Indies in the Year 1761, I observed in the Island of Barbadoes that several of the Slaves were naked. Upon the Capture of Martinique, many of the Planters went thither; and in consequence of what they observed there, Clothes were given in great Quantities to the Slaves in the Island of Barbadoes: Indeed, by the Laws of the Island, they ought to have had Clothes given them before, but these Laws were not sufficiently observed. When I was last in the West Indies, and particularly in Jamaica, where I went all round the Island, I observed that the Slaves were decently and neatly clothed. I never saw a Slave naked at Jamaica except on their first Arrival; after which they are furnished with Clothes immediately. In the Windward Islands, the Negroes appeared to me to be properly fed, though not equally well fed as in the Island of Jamaica, where they have Advantages from the Quantity of Land assigned them for their own Use. In Jamaica, I have frequently seen them on the Saturday Afternoon going to Market to the Number of 5000 or 6000 together, very neatly dressed, with the Produce of the above Lands on their Heads, such as Garden Stuff and Fruit; and also Poultry and Pigs of their own breeding, which they sell for their own Profit; the Master never takes these from them; but if he will not pay the Price asked for them by the Negro, the latter always says he will carry them to some other Purchaser. With respect to Lodging, they are in general better off than the labouring Poor in this Country. Lord Rodney.

I have been at many Plantations in Jamaica, and always found that the Slaves were well clothed, and some of them remarkably neat and clean: The Women in particular pique themselves on being so. The Slaves are fed well by their Masters, and besides that, have Plantations of their own, which they cultivate; and those that are industrious grow rich, and enjoy themselves very much. With respect to their Lodging, they have Huts that are more comfortable than our Cottages. I do not know any of our labouring Poor who are so well lodged. Sir Peter Parker.

The Slaves always appeared to me to be well fed, and to be furnished at least with such Clothing as they want. When they work, they pull off their Jackets; but when it rains, always put them on again, as their Masters are of opinion, that the working naked in the Rain is prejudicial to their Health. Their Huts are infinitely superior to the Irish Cabins, and much neater and cleaner. Admiral Barrington.

In all the Plantations where I have been, the Negroes have always been properly clothed. They are much better fed than the common Labourers in England, and they have all of them small Cottages of their own, kept very clean and neat. Sir Joshua Rowley.

I have observed that the House Negroes in Gentlemen's Houses are in general clothed. Those that work in the Field are for the most Part naked, except that the Men wear Breeches, and the Women Petticoats. These also have Clothes, and on a Sunday, which is their Holiday, many of them appear neat and clean. They do not seem to want for any Thing in respect to Food; they are fed according to the Custom of the Island, and most of them have something to carry to Market on a Sunday. Every Plantation has a Negro Town or Village belonging to it, at some little Distance from the House of the Proprietor; in general the Cottages are very clean and neat, and sufficient for People of their Condition. Admiral Hotham.

Did it appear to you, that more Labour was required of the Negroes than they could properly bear? Question.

They never appeared to me upon any Plantation to be overworked; they do considerably less Work than the labouring Men in England. They work only with the Hoe, and never make Lord Rodney.

Further Evidence received by the Committee respecting the Treatment of Slaves in the West Indies.

make use of any heavy Implement. They begin Work just before Sun-rise, breakfast about Eight, when I am told they are allowed One Hour. At Dinner they have generally Two Hours allowed them, from Twelve o'Clock till Two; from thence they work till Sun-set, which is about Six in the Afternoon.

Sir Peter
Parker, and
Sir Joshua
Rowley.

We entirely agree with the above Account given by Lord Rodney.

Admiral Bar-
rington.

The Negroes are not overworked in any Respect. Compare their Work with that of a Sailor belonging to a Merchant Ship in loading and unloading, and the latter will be found to do as much Work in a Day, as the former in a Week.

Admiral Ho-
tham.

I never observed that the Negroes were overworked in any Respect.

Question.

Do the Negroes appear to be in a desponding State, or are they in general satisfied with their Condition?

Lord Rod-
ney.

So far from being in a desponding State, that I have often wished the Poor in this Country were in so happy a Condition. The Negroes have all the Appearance of Happiness and Vivacity, and they generally dance in the Evenings after their Work is ended.

Sir Peter
Parker.

They appeared to me to be very happy and well satisfied with their Situation. They not only dance and sing in the Evenings after their Work is ended, but you may hear them singing in the Fields while at Work. They enjoy themselves a great deal more than the White People in the West Indies.

Admiral Bar-
rington.

They have appeared to me to be so happy at Times when I have been very miserable myself, that I have very often wished myself in their Situation.

Sir Joshua
Rowley.

They seem to me to be much happier than the poor People in this Country.

Admiral Ho-
tham.

I have always observed the Negroes to be very cheerful, good-humoured, and happy, especially when I have conversed with them.

Question.

Do you conceive that the Plantations in the West Indies could be cultivated to Advantage by the Labour of Europeans?

Lord Rod-
ney.

Certainly not; the Europeans could not bear the Heat of the Climate. In the Articles of wooding and watering, we lost a very considerable Number of our Seamen. The Negroes are brought from a Country lying equally between the Tropics, but where, from other Circumstances, the Climate is much more unhealthy.

Sir Peter
Parker.

I am also of opinion it would be impossible. There is an Oiliness upon the Skin of a Negro, which enables him to bear the Heat of the Sun; whereas the Skin of the Europeans is blistered by it, and they cannot work but under the Shelter of an Awning.

Admiral Bar-
rington.

I should suppose it also to be impossible.

Sir Joshua
Rowley.

I should think the same from what I have observed among the Seamen.

Admiral Ho-
tham.

I should think it utterly impossible to work the Plantations by means of Europeans: Their Constitutions would not stand it.

Their

Their Lordships then proceeded to put the following Questions to Lord
Rodney, &c.

Do you not consider the Ships employed by the French in their West India Trade as One of
the principal Sources of their Naval Power? Question.

I do think it the principal Source, and what enabled the French in the last War to man their
Navy. Lord Rodney.

I am of the same Opinion. I consider the Trade of the French to the West Indies as nearly
equal to all the rest of their Foreign Trade. Sir Peter Parker.

We are of the same Opinion.

Admiral Bar-
rington, and
Sir Joshua
Rowley.

I look upon the French West India Trade as a very great Nursery for their Seamen.

Admiral Ho-
tham.

Are not the French Ships employed in this Trade remarkably fine Vessels, and well manned? Question.

They are doubly manned to ours, and much larger Ships. In the War that preceded the
Peace of 1748, we met 180 Sail of large Ships in One Convoy from St. Domingo only. Of
these we captured 40 Sail, and they were on an Average worth 20,000l. at least apiece; many
of them were worth from 80,000l. to 90,000l. Lord Rodney.

They are certainly very fine Ships, and in general superior to ours, and their Complement
is double to what we have. Sir Peter Parker.

They carry infinitely more Men than ours: I suppose double the Number; and the Ships in
general are much larger. Admiral Barrington.

I am of the same Opinion.

Sir Joshua
Rowley.

They are much larger than our Ships in this Trade, and carry, in proportion, a greater
Number of Men according to their Bulk. Admiral Hotham.

Has not the Number of these French West Indiamen greatly increased of late Years? Question.

Prodigiously; and the Reason is, the French have been increasing their Plantations in
every Island, particularly in St. Domingo. Lord Rodney.

The Number of these Ships has increased considerably; I think at least One-fourth more. Sir Peter Parker.

I think also the Number has increased very much. When I was at Bourdeaux in the Year
1776, I observed many large Ships building there, and they were all designed for this Trade. Admiral Barrington.

I am not sufficiently a Judge of the French Trade to speak to this Question. Admiral Hotham.

ADMIRAL EDWARDS has served on the West India Station: Was Two Years at Bar-
badoes, in 1759 and 1760; and Four Times at Jamaica, the last Time in the Year 1755. Vice-admiral
Being asked, What he had observed in those Islands of the Treatment of the Slaves by their
Masters, or by their Overseers? replied, He never observed any particular Instances of
Cruelty: Has heard the Screams of the Negroes under Punishment, but on Inquiry has been
told, that they had committed Crimes for which they would have been more severely punished
in this Country. The Slaves in general appeared to him as cheerful as the poor People of
this Country. Edwards.

Sir GEORGE YOUNG has been at different Times a great deal in all the Islands in the
West Indies, both French and English, and particularly Jamaica, but has not been there since
the Year 1768. Sir George Young.

Being asked, If he had any Information to give the Committee respecting the Treatment of the Negro Slaves there? he replied, He used to go frequently to the Gentlemen's Pens, and see the Negroes at Work in the Fields: They did not appear to him in general ill treated.

Being asked, If he conceived it would be possible to keep up the present Stock of Slaves in the West Indies by more Attention to this Object? Sir George gave it as his Opinion, That by putting an end to Polygamy, and by releasing the Women from Field Labour, and confining them to domestic Work, and by shewing proper Attention to them when pregnant, the Stock might not only be kept up, but would be increased. Sir George Young is certain, that the Plough might be introduced there, which would tend to diminish the Labour of the Slaves—Mr. Ashley, of Cookham, has introduced the Plough with Success, and since its Introduction has not been under the Necessity of purchasing Slaves; Sir George Young is of opinion, that many useful Regulations might be made in these Respects; but when he was in the West Indies, the Planters did not seem desirous to encourage the breeding of Slaves, but thought it cheaper to purchase.

Mr. Gandy. Mr. GANDY has been in the Island of Antigua, was there at the Beginning of the War, where he found some Moravian Missionaries, who had been ill-treated at first, but were afterwards protected by the Magistrates, and met with great Success in converting the Slaves. Being asked, What was the Effect of this Success of the Missionaries? he said, He had the Account only from them; the Missionaries seemed satisfied.

Mr. Gandy being asked, Whether he observed among the Negroes of Santa Cruz the same Religious Worship that prevailed on the Coast of Africa? replied, He saw no Trace of Religion.

Reverend
Robert
Boucher
Nicolls,
Bachelor of
Laws.

Mr. NICOLLS is a Native of Barbadoes, but was not capable of much Observation till he returned to the Island in the Year 1768; he continued there till 1770, but has not been there since that Time; resided there as a Minister of the Gospel, occasionally assisting his Friends without having any particular ecclesiastical Duty. The Information he has to give applies solely to the Management of the Slaves in the West Indies; and being asked, What Observations he made during his Residence there respecting the Manner of treating the Slaves? replied, One of the principal Reasons which induced him to quit the Island, and not to return to it since, was what he observed of the Treatment of the Negroes; they were frequently ill-fed, worked more than they could bear, and punished beyond what their Offences seemed to require; though at the same Time he must say, that he knew many humane Masters, particularly Sir John Allen, the Reverend Mr. Carter, the Reverend Dr. Wharton, and the Reverend Mr. Haines Gibbs, and others; he has heard that the Produce of the Estate was frequently in proportion to the kind Treatment of the Negroes, particularly with respect to the Estate of Dr. Mapp, who raised a considerable Fortune by the Management and humane Treatment of his Slaves, and purchased very few Negroes, and those Natives. The Intercourse also between the Whites and the Negro Women, and the Consequences which that produced, were very affecting to Mr. Nicolls, as being the frequent Cause of bad Treatment to the Slaves.

Mr. Nicolls being asked, Whether he chose to state any Particulars? said, He did not.

Being asked, Whether he observed, that on those Estates where the Negroes were humanely treated, they increased? replied, They always did increase, and he believes the Want of Increase is in some Degree to be imputed to the working the Negro Women too hard, and not allowing them Time to take care of their Children.

Mr. Nicolls being asked, Whether he knew of any Estates in the Island of Barbadoes where the Stock of Negroes has been kept up without fresh Supply by Purchase? replied, He lived reclusé, but has heard of some Estates, to the Number of Ten or Fourteen, where the Stock was kept up without any fresh Importation; Mr. Nicolls particularly knows that the Reverend Mr. Carter never purchased any new Negroes.

Mr. Nicolls having on a subsequent Day read over the above Evidence, desired, and was allowed to make some Addition to it, which he did in the following Words:

Some Particulars having escaped my Recollection at the Time of Examination, and being especially desirous of stating no Circumstance which I could not attest in the most solemn

solemn Manner, and perhaps under a very great Impression of Respect at the Time, omitting what I might otherwise have said, I gladly avail myself of the Indulgence allowed of recollecting myself, and adding some Lines to the foregoing.

It appears to me, that the Disorders of the Negro Children, which often carry them off in Infancy, frequently proceed from the Milk of their Mothers being rendered feverish and unwholesome by the Labours of the Field, while they are Nurfes, as well as from the Want of sufficient and hearty Food and Care.

The Labour in Barbadoes, as far as I could observe, received in general no Intermission but on Sundays; an entire Day being seldom given, except at the Three great Festivals, and even Half a Day was not given, to the best of my Knowledge and Belief, even Once a Quarter: I have known the Negroes to be continued at the Boiling-house Work during the greater Part of Saturday Night, and even till Sun-rise on Sunday; nor is the whole of that Day of Rest appropriated to themselves, as commonly they provide Provender for the Horses from the Fields, Morning and Evening, and it being their only Holiday, they attend a distant Market, from whence they return exhausted to the Labours of the ensuing Week.

Of the Difficulty of seasoning African Negroes, from their Despondency and Self-neglect, I have been sometimes a Witness, as well as of the Lameness and other Disorders of Seamen employed in that Trade, which Disorders have often occasioned their Discharge; a charitable Lady whom I knew having often relieved them under such Circumstances.

The following Evidence of the Rev. Isham Baggs of Yarlington, near Wincanton, Somerset, was delivered by him in Writing to the Committee; Mr. Baggs being brought to the Committee by Mr. Clarkson while the Report was preparing; and a few Alterations were made in it upon Questions put to this Witness with his Consent.

Par. 11. Mr. Baggs has been in the West Indies, but Barbadoes is the Island where his Observations chiefly lay. He has certainly seen Instances of Treatment to the Negroes there, that have shocked him much. He has seen old Slaves, who were past their Labour, turned off to beg in the Streets, and to get their Living as they could: He has also seen pregnant Women, who appeared to be just ready to tumble to Pieces, whipped by the Drivers to make them keep up with the rest, with the same Severity as the Men. These were the Instances of cruel Treatment that particularly struck his Attention. He is firmly of opinion, from his Knowledge of the Africans in their own Country, as well as in the Colonies, that the Planters could do without fresh Supplies, if they chose; and that the Slave Trade is totally unnecessary.

Mr. RAMSAY being asked, In what Part of the West Indies he had been? replied, Principally in St. Christopher's. He was called there as a Clergyman, from the Year 1762 to 1781, but occasionally went to the other Windward Islands, Barbadoes, St. Vincent's, Dominica, &c.

Reverend
James Ramsay.

Mr. Ramsay happened to be settled in a Part of the Island of St. Christopher where there was no Surgeon, and having originally been bred to that Profession, was from that Circumstance, and in order to increase a narrow Income, induced to practise as a Surgeon, and this led him to the Knowledge of the State and Situation of the Slaves.

Mr. Ramsay being asked, What he knew of the Treatment of the Slaves in those Islands? gave, in Answer to this Question, the following Paper:

Observations made by the Rev. James Ramsay of Teston, during a Residence of 19 Years, ending August 1781, in the Island of St. Christopher, concerning the State and Treatment of Slaves.

1st. Manner of supplying the Slaves with Provisions.

Till about the Year 1750 there was little Intercourse between that Island and North America for Provisions. Planters depended chiefly on Island Provisions, and occasional Supplies from England (Robertson's Tracts, P. 49). About this Time Planters began to direct their whole Attention to the Cultivation of the Sugar Cane, and, in doing this, lessened the Proportion of Land hitherto allotted for Provisions. They pretended to make up the Loss to the Slaves by the Importation of North America Grain; but this was done in so scanty a Manner, as did not compensate for what had been taken from them. The weekly Allowance of this imported Grain was from One Pound and a Half to Two Pounds and a Half; on some Plantations it was below the first; in some few it might rise to Three or Four Pounds. But the Distribution of this Allowance was subject to Interruptions. In Crop Time it was not the general Custom to give any Allowance, the Slaves being supposed to support themselves with the Cane and the Produce of the Scraps of broken Land that was still left them.

Sometimes there was a real Scarcity of imported Grain, then the Slaves were obliged to shift for themselves; at best the Supply was scanty, and inadequate to their Wants. In unfavourable Seasons, their Provision Lands failed; often their Roots were stolen, and they had only Sunday on which to cultivate them. When I settled in the Island, Anno 1762, there were still several Planters who had lessened the Growth of Island Provisions, without giving any thing but a few Herrings in their stead. In short, the Slaves continued to be irregularly and sparingly supplied, therefore to be inefficient and sickly, requiring great Numbers to perform the ordinary Plantation Work, and making frequent Supplies necessary from the Slave Market. This was open to daily Observation; wherever Slaves were fed a little more plentifully than others, they were found able not only to do their own Work with Ease, but also to assist their Neighbours.

2d. Their incessant Labour.

This is a great Check both to their Exertion and Population. The ordinary Work hardly allows of any longer Respite than Four or Five Hours in the Twenty-four. This was so universal, that I recollect hardly above One Instance of a contrary Practice, from which to make a Comparison of the Effects of different Management, and must therefore leave it to the unbiassed Judgment of those who shall consider how much it must affect the human Constitution; in short, it wears it down, and hastens on old Age; it being necessary for Slaves to be placed in favourable Circumstances of Indulgence and good Treatment, to reach an advanced Period in Life: It is exceeding rare to see a grey-headed Negro.

3d. Treatment of Slaves.

Almost the only Instruments used in managing Slaves are, the Whip, Bean-stick, Dungeon, and Chains: The Master is actuated in his Conduct towards them by a constant suspicious Jealousy, that is to be satisfied by no Exertion, that is to be softened by no Attachment. A Master considers not his Horse nor his Mule as ever opposed in point of Interest to him; but this (with an Exception here and there to a particular Favourite) is the constant Light in which a Slave is viewed. The Master, conscious that he makes his Slave a mere Instrument of Profit, concludes that his Slave must view him as his Enemy and Oppressor; he therefore treats him as his Enemy, and oppresses him in Revenge. It is a certain Fact, that generally speaking, in my Time, a Slave was not considered as an Object of Sympathy or deserving of Regard. Every possible Exertion was forced out of him; no Exertion was rewarded; he was worked, managed, and whipped as a Brute; he was suspected and hated as a Rival, and treated as an Enemy; that this proceeds not from any particular Depravity in the Masters, as Men, is evident from Europeans almost universally not only falling into the same Habit, but generally exceeding the Creoles in this spiteful Severity. No Set of Men are more ready than Planters with their good Offices, or to open their Purses to White Men or Strangers in Distress; but a Slave is not considered as an Object of Compassion, or as having a Claim to Sympathy; all must be forced out of him, without Feeling, without Recompence; he is a Sponge that must be squeezed before he can be made to render his Contents. The Master is ever careful how he expresses himself pleased with the Slave's best Endeavour to serve him.

4th. Want of Clothing.

Slaves are not regularly nor sufficiently supplied with Clothing; from One and an Half to Two and an Half Yards of blue Blanket, and perhaps an Osnaburgh Petticoat for the Women, is the ordinary annual Allowance; nor is this to be excused from the Warmth of the Climate; the Evenings and Mornings require the Body to be well covered; the Fact is, that no Slave, who can by any means procure Clothes for himself, is contented with this Allowance; Penuriousness in the Master, alone prescribes the Quantity measured out to them.

5th. Inattention to the Breeding of Slaves.

There is not the least Regard paid to the breeding of Slaves, except where the Manager is a married Man, whose Wife, of her own accord, without Orders or Reward, sympathizeth with the Negresses when pregnant, helps them out with a few Rags to wrap their Infants in, and sees that they are properly tended when lying-in; but there is a prevailing Objection against the employing of married Men, on the Supposition that their Families use more Sugar, and keep more Attendants about the House than Bachelors; neither of which is generally true. No Increase from Births, except in very few particular Circumstances, can be expected where a Bachelor is employed, especially as they often are giddy inexperienced young Men, and are frequently changed. With such, nothing but Labour is heeded; Food, Encouragement, and Rest, are never thought of.

It is said, a particular Planter of St. Kitt's has proved to the Privy Council the Necessity of Supplies, from the Unhealthiness of a particular Plantation belonging to himself: I had the Care of that Plantation before he purchased it, then it had no such Character: After it came into his Hands, in less than Eight Years it had Four Changes of Managers, only

One of those was a married Man. There is nothing in the Situation of that Plantation to make it less healthy than those lying for several Miles on each Side of it; but never since it belonged to him has it been in Circumstances to increase from the Births. When he mentioned his having proposed Rewards for breeding Women, he ought to have told what Clothing, what Food, what Indulgence; what Accommodation he supplied them with; that Gentleman has not been in the Island since 1760 or 1761, and can only judge of its present State by Letters or Conversation.

6th. Additional Labour imposed on the Slaves from the usual Manner of feeding Cattle.

Even the largest Plantations cannot be said to allow any Lands for the Growth of Grass; a few Ranges between the Cane Fields, and a few worn-out Bits of Land, form in general the whole Provision for Cattle. Their Dependence is on Grass, hand-picked by the Slaves, and in Crop Time on Cane Tops. During a great Part of the Year Grass is only to be found in shady Places towards the Mountains. The Slaves must walk in the Heat of the Day, perhaps, Two Miles right out to pick up for them a small Fardel of Grass and Weeds. Thus, the Cattle are ill-fed, and whatever they cannot perform is imposed on the Slaves, who have been wearied out in this absurd Attempt to feed them; yet perhaps a full Fourth Part of what is now put in Canes, would be more profitable if planted in Provisions and Grass. The Quantity of Sugar would hardly be diminished; for the rest receiving more Manure, would be more certain and more productive in its Crops; but supposing it diminished in any possible Proportion, the annual Expences in new Slaves and Cattle would be lessened in a much greater Proportion. It is impossible for one not acquainted in the Colonies, to conceive the Oppression imposed on the Slaves by this Neglect of procuring Food for the Cattle; not only in the actual Fatigue occasioned by Grass-picking, but also in the additional Labour exacted from him, to make up for the Weakness and Disproportion of the Cattle kept to do the Plantation Work.

7th. Necessity of Supplies.

This is charged on the original Disproportion of the Sexes, Unhealthiness of Situation, unnatural Disposition of the Negresses, the Necessity of working them hard to answer the Planters Purpose of purchasing them. I shall pass by the Effrontery which dares to offer such Reasons before our Country, and consider them in Order.

1st. The Disproportion of the Sexes springs equally from Inhumanity and Avarice. A few Years present Labour, without charging himself with the Maintenance of unproductive old Age, or the Interruptions of Pregnancy or Nursing in the other Sex, has made the Planter generally prefer Males to Females, the ready prepared Supply of the Slave Market to the slow Recruits of Generation; therefore he must take on himself the Consequences, and cannot expect that the Legislature should continue to indulge him in those sinister Motives, which are not to be separated from the Misery, Oppression and Murder of the unhappy Victims of his Covetousness: But among the Creole Slaves, which make Four-fifths of the whole, the Sexes are in due Proportion. Perhaps it may be found that, among them, the Females exceed the Males considerably. Of African Slaves, not One in Ten leaves Posterity; it is therefore neither necessary nor discreet to go to Africa for Recruits.

2d. To Unhealthiness of Situation I allow very little. Our Sugar Colonies contain Four Millions of Acres: 240,000 Acres of good Land well tilled and manured, Half of it being cropt alternately, would annually produce more Sugar than all our Islands send to Market. Surely such a Proportion, conveniently situated, might easily be selected; if it be observed that an indifferent Person cannot pretend to judge better for Planters than they in every Case must do for themselves, I deny the Inference. Very few Proprietors capable of pushing on Improvements, manage their own Plantations. Managers wish to avoid the being obliged to answer for the Consequences of Changes. The Method of forcing every Scrap of Land to receive the Sugar Cane, and doing the whole Work with a Hand Hoe and a Hedge Bill, has been long established, and requires an Effort to break through it, of which few Planters are capable.

But in well-regulated Settlements, the first Point is to take possession of the Glebe by turning the whole Bent of Labour to lodge and maintain the Inhabitants from the Soil; perhaps in every Situation the Productions of a District is a natural Antidote to its Unhealthiness. This indeed can alone explain the different Effects of the Air of any Place on Natives and Strangers. Thus Africans are healthy in their own Country: Europeans are sickly there. Some Part of this Difference may be ascribed to the Intemperance of the latter, and their Neglect to accommodate themselves to the Circumstances of the Climate, especially living in the Manner of and on the Provisions brought from Europe. Now in our West Indian Settlements the First Object is, the erecting of Sugar Works, and the planting of the Sugar Cane, Coffee, or some other Article of Exportation. The scanty Maintenance of the Slave is drawn from North America and Europe; he dares not plant or partake of what the Soil invites him to share; but, like the muzzled Ox, treads out the Corn for others; or like a Soldier cooped up in a Garrison, is prevented from sharing in the Plenty around him.

Suppose a Spot so unhealthy as to prevent the Natives from ever becoming accustomed to it; yet were Slaves in general properly treated, more healthy Places would soon overflow and repair the Loss; every Country is capable of not only supporting but of increasing its Number of Inhabitants.

Our Sugar Colonies have particular Advantages in the Extensiveness of the Sea Coast and Salubrity of the Air, if their Inhabitants were not kept under by harsh Treatment and scanty musty Food, brought from distant Parts, adapted neither to the Climate nor their Labour; but if any Spot be found absolutely incorrigible, we have no Right to force unwilling Wretches without Reward, without any common Interest, to sacrifice their Lives to our Avarice. We must abandon it and turn our Views another Way.

3d. To any general unnatural Disposition in Negresses, I give a flat Denial; it is Blasphemy against Nature to suppose it. That Wretches who are upbraided, curst, and ill-treated, as I myself have been witness to, for being found in a Condition to become Mothers, should lament the Circumstance and wish it to be otherwise with them; that they should have little Pleasure in cherishing and caressing a Babe, whom they must shortly resign to Stripes, to Blows, to Chains, may easily be imagined; yet Nature is strong enough to overcome all this, and make them anxious and tender of their Offspring, sacrificing their Ease and scanty Portion of Rest to nurse and tend it. No Carelessness can be seen, except where they have been hired out to, or suffered to accompany with profligate Sailors or White Men.

4th. That they are purchased not for the Purposes of Population, but of being worked down, I shall readily admit, and their Masters will answer for it before an awful Tribunal: But I deny that it ever answers the Purposes of Avarice. This has been fully established by the Dean of Middleham. In Confirmation of his Testimony, I might go from one End of St. Christopher's to another, and point out on every Plantation even the immediate destructive Effects of pushing Slaves beyond their Strength. I dare affirm, that Three well-attested Instances of the Profit arising from purchasing Slaves, that will bear to be considered in every Point of View, are not to be produced; and were we to allow the Fact, who is the Man that has Courage to come forward and avow the Deed, boast of Wealth forced out of an uninterested Wretch's Labour, moistened with a Brother's Blood?

8th. Ability of White Men to labour in the West Indies.

This I consider as proved from the Testimony of Robertson in his Tracts, as well as from a Reference to the original Settlement of the Islands. Robertson says, that when the Importation of White Servants was checked after the Restoration, the Planters had Cause to complain of the Measure, and he censures the Hardship of being forced to buy Slaves, in much the same Terms as Planters now blame the proposed Abolition of the Slave Trade; certainly the original Clearing of the Lands could not have been more fatal to the Lives of White Servants than the settling of the neutral Islands, and the clearing of fresh Lands in Jamaica, since the Peace of 1763, has been to Negroes; the Fact is, that White Handicraft Men now labour more hardly in the West Indies in less favourable Circumstances than with proper Management it is necessary for Slaves to do in the Cultivation of the Sugar Cane; Blacksmiths, Masons, Carpenters, Sawyers, among whom White Men may be found, have all more laborious Employments than ordinary Plantation Work.

9th. Labour of Slaves cheaper than that of Free Men.

Impossible; for the Planters Advocate acknowledges, that a Slave does not One-third the ordinary Work of a Free Man; and the Purchase and Insurance of a Slave are heavy Articles, that take not place in the Case of a Free Labourer.

10th. Necessity of continuing the Slave Trade till the Plantations shall be stocked.

Not for One Hour; perhaps hardly more than One Half of the Number of Slaves now in the Colonies are employed in the Culture of the Sugar Cane: If they were properly assisted with Cattle and Farming Instruments, a much smaller Number would send the same Produce to Market, without being under a Necessity of being worked down so as to render them unable to keep their Numbers up from the Births. But if any Recruit be really wanted, take the many useless Domesticities that swarm in every Family rather than go to Africa, and supply their Place with White Servants, or Free Negroes and Mulattoes; or buy up the Slaves of poor White People, who are kept idle, heartless, and poor, depending on their Slaves Labour; if obliged to serve themselves, they would become hearty, contented, and rich.

11th. The Advantage of buying African Slaves.

No Calculation can prove this. The Planters mention Evidence before the Privy Council, of new Slaves selling in Martinico for 60*l.*; they have been sold in our Islands for 48*l.*—Suppose a Lot of Ten at 45*l.* or 450*l.*—Long tells you they are seasoned in Three Years, and that from One Third to One Half die in the seasoning:—Robertson makes the Deaths Two out of Five, or Four out of Ten.—We shall take this at the Medium. Colony Interest varies from Ten to Six *per Cent.* generally with Premiums or Consignments, which is still more destructive to the Planter; we shall charge on the Three Years seasoning only Twenty *per Cent.* or something less than Seven *per Cent. per Annum*; this makes 90*l.* Interest to be added. Planters say the annual Cost of a Slave in Food, Clothes, Surgeon, Taxes, &c. is at 8*l.*; we shall charge only 10*l.* on the original Number for the Three Years seasoning; this makes 100*l.* in the whole: At the Three Years End we have Six Slaves worth in original Price, Interest, and Maintenance, 640*l.*; they are said to occupy Lands and other Property equal to double their Value, or 1280*l.*; both together make up the Sum of 1920*l.*—Long says, if they be not

not pushed to produce more than Two Hogsheads of Sugar for Three Slaves, they may be supplied from the Births; this will be Four Hogsheads of Sugar for Six Slaves. This is indeed a greater Proportion than the Islands, taken as One Whole, have ever produced; their Slaves ought therefore to increase from the Births. Four Hogsheads of Sugar, with their Rum, after paying the various Plantation Salaries, feeding and clothing of the Slaves, supplying Stores, Live Stock, &c. leave at the Rate of 12l. for each Hoghead, or in all 48l. to answer the Insurance of the Six Slaves, and pay the Interest of the Capital of 1920l. The Insurance of a Slave's Life is reckoned Five *per Cent.*; but as, according to Robertson and D'Auberteuil, they all die in Fifteen Years, it should be near Seven *per Cent.*—At Five *per Cent.* Six Slaves worth 640l. give 32l.; the Interest of 1920l. Capital, at Six *per Cent.* is 115l.; both together make 147l. hence an annual Loss of 99l.—But suppose the Six Slaves rented from another Person, their Rent and Insurance will be about 14l. each, or 84l.; the Property of 1280l. occupied by them, at Six *per Cent.* should give 76l.; both together, 160l.; which makes an annual Loss of 112l.—The Planter is welcome to raise the Produce of a Slave's Labour as high, and sink the Claims on it as low, as he can shew proper Documents for. I am not afraid of his proving a Balance on the other Side: Indeed nothing is rated high except the Land and Stock, which is only worth double the Value of the Slaves, when these are estimated at 50l. or 60l. each.

I am well aware that a Person, not acquainted with the West Indies, will hardly be brought to believe in such a Calculation as this, or that the annual Value of a Slave's Labour exceeds not 8 or 10l.; yet the Truth is, that almost every small Plantation, and perhaps more than Half of the whole, do not support themselves and pay the Interest Money due upon them: Even those who supply their Proprietors with the most splendid Revenues, if annual or frequent Supplies of Slaves be necessary, would not stand the Test of Calculation; the real State is concealed from them, because when a Bill is drawn for new Slaves, they feel only a casual Diminution of the Revenue they can spend; the Expence is thrown on their Property generally; they cannot judge of its Operation, and think no more of it till a new Demand is made for a new Lot of Slaves. Indeed the only Situations in which West Indian Estates seem to make a profitable Return is in the Case above, where the Property of the Family in Possession has been able to weather the Expences of Settlement; or where one has, for perhaps One Third of the real Cost, succeeded to the Labours of a bankrupt Planter, and can allow for the precarious Returns of good and bad Years, to keep up the Plantation Stock, and the Owner's ordinary Expences; or where the Proprietor has some gainful Trade or Profession, or Place of Manager, which enables him to reserve the Produce of the Plantation to stock and work itself clear of Incumbrances.

12th. Plantations that have not required any, or frequent Supplies.

Wherever there are Circumstances in favour of good Treatment, Plantations are easily kept up; where there is Want of Attention, they fall back and require Supplies. The State of the Slaves will always discover a Change in the Management of the Plantation: Thus from 1763 to 1781, Mills Nichola Town Plantation had careful Managers, and a kindly, tender Manager's Wife; the Slaves in the first Year were 208, in the last 234. Mr. Molineux's Plantation increased from about 200 in 1763, to 217 in 1773; till 1779 it kept up to 213: In this last Period several old Negroes, who were perhaps the Remains of some Lot, died off; about this Time the Manager lost his Wife, and in 1781 the Numbers were reduced to 203. Mr. Madan's Plantation in 1765 contained 158; some Time about 1775, a careful young Man, a Surgeon, became Manager: The Slaves in 1781 were 172, and, according to my Information, it continues to increase. Lord Romney's Plantation in 1763 contained about 500 Slaves, it has not since that Time, except it has been very lately, had a Recruit of above Fifteen or Twenty Slaves; and had Population been the Object, such are its peculiar Advantages, that the Number at this Time might have been double. Mr. Crook's Plantation in 1766 contained 157; in 1772, under his own Care, it had increased to 180; in 1781, under other Care, it had fallen back to 157. G. W. Thomas's Plantation in 1762 contained about 200 Slaves, it then required a constant annual Supply of Fifteen or Twenty Negroes, on account of their being over-worked; it might be considered as a new Plantation stocked with African Slaves: In 1763 a new Manager had the Care of it, and it had received no Supplies in 1781 from that Time; in 1765 its Number was 183; in 1781, 154. This may be accounted for from the Circumstance of being chiefly recruited with Males: But becoming more healthy, the smaller Number did the Work equally well, and made more Sugar than the original Number of 200. As it still continues under the same Manager, the Africans being now in general dead, it may be supposed to have begun to increase.

From what has happened on this Plantation, we may conjecture the Effect of the Abolition of the Slave Trade, where Africans abound: From the Over-proportion of Males, they will at first decrease in Number; but becoming more healthy by better Treatment, and eased by the Assistance of Cattle and improved Instruments of Agriculture, the Work will be better done, perhaps more Sugar be made, and at length they will begin to increase from the Births. It

would be an invidious Task to point out Plantations where Neglect and indiscreet Treatment have reduced the Number of Slaves: But it is only necessary for me to begin on either Side of the Place where I lived, and describe each Plantation by its Management, and the Consequences; scanty Food, severe Treatment, indiscreet Labour, always produced Sickness and Loss of Lives.

13th. Runaway Slaves.

In every Plantation, in proportion to the severe Treatment and scanty Food, Numbers of Slaves absent themselves from their Labour, and keep out in the Woods, or hire themselves to the principal Slaves in the Mountain Plantations, to work in their Provision Grounds: When their Work is done, they either dismiss them, or, to get the Reward for bringing back Runaways, carry them home to their Masters, who, if they have been absent Six Months, may have them condemned by the Magistrates, and receive their Value out of the Island Treasury. A late Commander in Chief of the Leeward Islands was noted for paying his public Taxes with his Runaway Negroes Lives; he certainly was an unfeeling Master, and did not feed his Slaves.

Almost every Plantation keeps Two or more of the most trusty Slaves as Hunters, constantly searching the Mountains for Runaways. In some Plantations, the Number of Runaways often amounts to One Tenth of the whole, or perhaps a Fifth Part of the Working Slaves. When brought home, they are severely flogged, have Iron Rings of Ten or Twelve Pounds Weight hammered round their Ankles, Iron Crooks or Collars rivetted about their Necks, and they are made to work in the Field chained Four or Five together: At Night they are thrust, chained together, Ten, Twelve, or more, into the Dungeon, a Place of Ten or Twelve Feet square, with no Opening for Air but a small Hole cut in the Door. These Wretches have no Opportunity of adding any thing to the Plantation Allowance of Food, which, where they are most numerous, is generally very small, and for the most Part only raw Horse-beans, nor is there always Care taken to supply them with a little Water; their Food, such as it is, they may dress as they can. There are Instances of some being found suffocated in the Morning. Kept in this State, they soon drop off, and new Supplies must be purchased.

14th. Happiness of Slaves in our Colonies.

It is said, Negroes sing and dance, and shew Signs of Content that makes their State appear enviable to the highest and happiest Spectator. A Lark will sing in a Cage—is he therefore as happy as when, in full Enjoyment of his Powers, he soars out of Sight to chaunt his Morning Hymn? It is well for Human Nature that, forgetting Circumstances, it can make the most of the present Moment: But to talk of Happiness which depends on the Will or Caprice of another, is a Misapplication of the Term. Those who think thus of their State, should see their Allowance of Food distributed, should follow them into the Field, attend the Calling of the List, the Examination of their Bundles of Grass, and observe the Application of the Driver's Whip; they should enter the Hospital, inquire into the Nature and Cause of their Ailments, and remark how they are attended, nursed, and supported under them: He must not take his Examples from a Parcel of idle Domestic, among whom his Presence has made a Holiday, which makes them for the Hour forget their scanty Diet, the peevish Caprice and harsh Treatment of their Masters.

June 7th, 1788.

JAMES RAMSAY.

The above Paper having been read, Mr. Ramsay was asked, Whether he had any further Information to give the Committee on the Treatment of Slaves in the West Indies? and made the following Reply, viz.

I have given my Reasoning in my Paper, and on the Facts I stake my Character.

I beg leave to read an Extract of a Letter from a respectable Person in the Island of St. Christopher; it is as follows: "I can also add to your Felicity by assuring you, from my own daily Observation, that notwithstanding the many Objections started to your Book upon Slavery, the Justness of its Principles is plainly evinced by the more kind and benevolent Treatment the Negroes daily meet with, which shews you, that Men are averse to the Acknowledgment of disagreeable Truths, but evince it by their Conduct. Your Aim is answered hereby, and your Heart will rejoice at the Good you have done, notwithstanding the Obloquy you have met with."

Mr. Ramsay added, I beg leave to observe, that what I have stated of the ill Treatment of Slaves, does not arise from any particular ill or cruel Disposition in the Planters, but from the natural Connection between Slavery and Tyranny.

Mr.

453

*Further Evidence received by the Committee respecting the Treatment
of Slaves in the West Indies.*

PART III.

Mr. BOTHAM went out to the West Indies in the Year 1772, and returned in 1774, has visited most of the Islands, both French and English, but was never at Jamaica. Mr. Botham.

Being asked, What Information he could give the Committee relating to the Treatment of Slaves in the West Indies, either in the English or French Islands? replied, As far as his Information went during the short Time he was there (which was Two Years), it appeared to him, that Slavery necessarily required a Degree of Cruelty, as without it Slaves cannot be prevailed on to work, and the Practice seems to correspond with this Idea; as to particular Instances of Cruelty he was not in a way to observe them; what he principally wished to represent to the Committee was, the Practicability of cultivating the Sugar Cane by Free People, which he carried on for several Years at Bencoolen, in the Island of Sumatra, but never knew that Mode carried on in the West Indies.

Mr. Botham then delivered * in a Paper, pointing out the Mode of cultivating a Sugar Plantation in the East Indies; and being asked, Whether he had any further Information to give the Committee? replied, All that he had written was only to shew that a Sugar Plantation in the East Indies is cultivated with much less human Labour than in the West Indies; that he spoke within Compass when he said One-third less. By cultivating the Land with Free People, the Expence of the Labourer is got rid of at Times, when his Assistance is not wanted; but in the West Indies the Planter is obliged to maintain his Slave at all Times.

* Mr. Botham's Paper is placed at the End of this Part of the Report.

Mr. STUART had a Living in South Carolina, and in consequence of the last War left that Province, and went to the Island of Guadaloupe, remained in that Island about a Fortnight, but was not particular in his Inquiries while there relative to the Treatment of the Negroes; they appeared to him in general cheerful and looked well, seemed to be more familiar with the White People than they are in our Islands, and he did not observe any Severities used towards them.

Reverend James Stuart.

Mr. Stuart went from Guadaloupe to Dominica, where he remained a Month, but was confined during the Time with a severe Fever, so had no Opportunity of making any Observations there; from thence he went to Santa Cruz, and was there a Month or Six Weeks, went out into the Plantations, and about the Towns, and did not observe any Severities there; made Inquiry about the Treatment of Negroes, and was told, that if a Master treated his Negro with Severity, the Danish Government took the Plantation out of the Hands of the Proprietor, or his Manager, and put it into those of Trustees, to be managed for his Benefit.

Mr. Stuart observed that Numbers of the Negroes went to the Meetings of the Moravians, and understood that their Attendance on those Meetings not only did not contribute to retard their Business, but that it made them more orderly, and the Master or Mistress was always pleased that their Negroes should attend those Meetings. It appeared to Mr. Stuart that the Nature of the Government of Santa Cruz being arbitrary, operated as a Check upon the Planters.

Mr. Stuart went from Santa Cruz to St. Eustatius, and resided there, and at Nevis and St. Kitt's, for the Space of 18 Months: At St. Eustatius there are not above Two or Three Sugar Plantations, but there are a great Number of Negroes employed as Servants, and they are treated very humanely.

From St. Eustatius Mr. Stuart went to St. Christopher's, where he passed the chief Part of the above 18 Months, in the Years 1778 and 1779; in general he thought the Slaves in the Island of St. Christopher's hardly treated, and very much oppressed by the Labour required from them; he also thought the Punishments there very severe, having seen the Negroes flogged very cruelly for what appeared to him very trifling Faults, such as not picking Grass enough, going into a Field and cutting a Cane, and sometimes for not keeping up in their Ranks, when their Strength was not equal to that of their Companions. Mr. Stuart has seen and heard the Negroes whipped, and their Mode of Punishment is thus: They lay them on their Faces, having Four Negroes to hold them down by the Legs and Arms; the Punishment is inflicted by a Negro, under the Direction of the Overseer or Manager, with a long Whip, made of a tough Substance, called Mahoe, which grows in the Mountains, and he has seen them whipped till the Flesh was cruelly mangled and raw.

With respect to Clothing, Mr. Stuart is of opinion that the Clothing in general given to the Negroes is too slight even for that Climate; he thought also that the Allowance of Food was too scanty, and particularly so in some Plantations, and it did not appear to him that the Negroes upon some of the Plantations had Time sufficient allowed them to cook their Provisions.

From what he has observed, both in America and in the West Indies, Mr. Stuart thinks the Condition of the Negroes, even under the most humane Masters, is deplorable. He believes their

their Treatment in America and in the West Indies is nearly alike, but in our West India Islands it appeared to him to be more severe than either in the French or Danish Islands.

With respect to their Work he observed, that the Negroes in the Island of St. Christopher were called up about Five in the Morning, and continued to work as long as it was Day-light, except a small Portion of Time allowed them for their Breakfast and for their Dinner; as far as he knows, they have no Holidays allowed them except Sundays, and they work even then, but for themselves. One Part of their Work is to pick Grass, of which they are obliged to pick a certain Quantity in a small Space of Time, and are flogged if they do not pick the given Quantity.

In Sicknefs there is a Doctor who attends them, and Mr. Stuart believes their Treatment at that Time is pretty humane.

Mr. Stuart being asked, What he observed of the Increase of the Negroes in Carolina and the West Indies? replied, His Observations on this Subject were, that they do increase in Carolina, though the Climate of South Carolina is more unhealthy for the Negroes than that of our West India Islands; and he added, his Observation is confirmed by the following Instances:

Mr. Savage, a Gentleman of the greatest Veracity, informs him, that Mr. Manigault, in the Year 1738, purchased of Mr. Johnson (the Son of Governor Johnson) 86 Negroes, 14 of whom were old and good for nothing. He purchased also, and added to the above, about 14 poor Negroes, the Refuse of a Cargo, and without any other Addition, by natural Increase, the Plantation in the Year 1772 consisted of 270 Negroes.

Mr. Stanyan received 20 Negroes from his Father, and 20 he purchased, and from these he raised 240 (besides giving some to his Children) in the Course of perhaps 50 Years.

Mr. Savage's Brother got 30 Negroes, and purchased 30 more, and although a young Man, he possessed at the Peace upwards of 100; more Instances of the same Nature might be given.

Mr. Stuart being asked, Whether he knew any Instance of Increase in the West Indies? replied, He did not; but he always thought the Negroes might increase, from the Climate, and from the Nature of the Negro Women, who are very prolific.

Being asked, Whether the Negro Women in South Carolina are as numerous as the Men? said, He thinks they are in general; most Plantations have an equal Number.

Further Information transmitted by Mr. Stuart, subsequent to his Attendance on the Committee, which he desired might be added to his former Evidence.

Mr. Alexander Irving, the Parishioner and Friend of Mr. Stuart, sold Seventeen Negroes to General Mackintosh in the Year 1777, and it is a Fact, that they are increased to Thirty-six in less than Eleven Years, without any other Addition than by natural Production. Numberless other Instances of the great Increase of Negroes might be produced, as would uniformly be the Case, but for Oppression and hard Usage.

Mr. Stuart wishes particularly to remark, that having been about Twenty Years well acquainted with the Treatment of Slaves in Virginia, Maryland, and particularly in South Carolina, Countries which contain more Slaves than all the other Parts of North America; and having been also in the different Islands of the West Indies, as above described, that he is warranted to affirm, that the Condition of Slaves is beyond Comparison worse than that of the poorest Labourers or Farmers Servants in Scotland, or in any Part of Europe he was ever in; and nothing but Ignorance or evil Bias could put them on a Level. Indeed, absolute Power over another is too much for human Nature, and the Avarice, Caprice, or Passions of the best Masters he ever knew would at Times blind them, and make them behave very improperly towards their Slaves; nor could he altogether free himself from the Charge, although he flatters himself he was ever singularly scrupulous in the Business of Slavery, and looked upon the poor Blacks as his Fellow-creatures, endowed with Souls and not void of Reason, nor without Feeling. In short, he declares that no Description of the Misery and Wretchedness of Slaves can equal the Reality, notwithstanding some Masters may be said comparatively to be humane, and some Slaves happy.

He begs leave further to remark, that after long Experience, he is convinced that they are not inferior to the uneducated Whites in any mental Qualification. They have as much Generosity, Fidelity, Gratitude, Sympathy, nay as much Understanding and Ingenuity, and as susceptible of Impressions; he has had several White Servants, as well as Black, and he found the latter inferior in nothing to the former, and he conceives that only Education and Opportunity makes the Difference.

155

*Further Evidence received by the Committee respecting the Treatment
of Slaves in the West Indies.*

PART III.

JOHN SAMUEL SMITH, Esq. Captain in the Navy, has served in the West Indies at Two different Periods; in 1772 as a Midshipman, and in 1777 as Master; the last is the Period he speaks of, with respect to the Observations he made relative to the Treatment of Slaves in the West Indies, and the Space of Time a Twelvemonth or thereabouts.

Captain John
Samuel
Smith, of the
Navy.

Captain Smith being asked, What he knew concerning the Treatment of the Negro Slaves in the Islands in the West Indies? desired leave to refer to a Letter written by him to the Reverend Mr. Hill, as containing the material Part of the Information he had to offer on the Subject; which Letter has since been published in a Pamphlet, intitled, "Letter from Captain John Samuel Smith to the Reverend Mr. Hill, on the State of the Negro Slaves;" and is as follows:

"I should have acknowledged the Receipt of your Note, and Mr. Ramsay's Essay, sooner, but shortly after it came to hand I was under an Engagement to visit Brumpton, and, had I not been taken ill there, meant to have visited Malling before my Return home: However, I have now the Pleasure to inform you, I am getting better of my old Complaint, and take this earliest Opportunity of doing Justice to a Man who appears to me to have been grossly ill treated by anonymous Writers.

"The ill Treatment of Slaves is too well known, and too universal, to be denied: I do affirm, I have seen the most cruel Treatment made use of at several of the West India Islands, particularly at Antigua, while, serving on that Station Ten Years ago, I visited several of the Plantations there.

"In consequence of meeting with an old School-fellow who managed an Estate on that Island, I was introduced to many of that Description, and too often has my Heart ached to see the cruel Punishments, for trifling Causes, inflicted by the Manager with such Unconcern as not to break in upon his Jocularity; when I have interfered, I have been asked,—'Do you not punish on board Ships?'—My Answer was,—'Yes, no doubt, but not in this cruel Way.'

"A poor Negro laid stretched flat on his Face on the Ground, at his Peril to move an Inch till the Punishment is over; that inflicted with a Whip whose Thong at the thickest Part was the Size of a Man's Thumb, and tapering longer than a Coachman's Whip: At every Stroke a Piece was taken out by the particular Jerk of the Whip, which the Manager (sometimes his Wife) takes care to direct: This I have often seen for not getting a sufficient Quantity of Grass for the Manager (for I well know more goes to his Share than his Master's), and many such trifling Things.

"It is no uncommon Thing for a Negro to lie by a Week after Punishment; that, I should conceive, would be of no Advantage to the Proprietor, however necessary the Punishment may be considered. I am truly sorry to say, there are too many of the Opinion of Plutarch, and I beg leave to differ very widely from them; for I have had some Dealings with Negroes, and I cannot say I ever found them so egregiously stupid as is described; I rather found them keen, sensible People, and should imagine, were they treated properly, and not driven to those Extremes which are attributed to their vicious Dispositions, they would be as tractable as White People. Of this Truth I am satisfied from what I have seen at the Island of Granada: I visited a Gentleman there who lived about Six Miles from the Carenage, and had the Pleasure of observing such a wonderful Difference of Treatment as astonished me: After Dinner we were enjoying the Bottle, and were suddenly surprized by a pleasing, melancholy singing; we broke up from Table, and found (as I understood was the usual Custom) the poor Negroes just returned from their Labour, singing Hymns at the Door, and with such Decency and Decorum, expressive of the most heart-felt Love for the Manager, as made me exclaim against the Treatment I had seen at Antigua: The Manager gave me to understand, it was the constant Mode in that District which is called the French Quarter.

"There were no Cruelties exercised any where near him; in other Parts of the Island it was the same as in other Islands; but he had always a particular Satisfaction in returning home to his Plantation, finding his Negroes do much better than those who are treated with such inhuman Severity: He acknowledged he had occasion to punish, but did not find it necessary to do it often, or with that Cruelty so universal in other Islands. We went with him to visit the Huts, which he assured us was his constant Custom, and asked the Negroes in the different Huts, if they were satisfied, or wanted any thing; it is impossible to describe my Feeling on this Occasion—not a single Negro dissatisfied (I think the Number Three Hundred), nor the Driver any Complaint to make. If this is to be accomplished in *One Set of Negroes*, why not in any other? This Plan the Gentleman told me he found when he came to the Estate.

"It originated in the French. Most of the Negroes spoke French, and One very well informed amongst them kept a School for young Negroes. This and many more Instances fully convince me, that Slaves in general are not properly treated; they have fine Feelings as well as we, and only want Cultivation.

"I perfectly agree with Mr. Ramsay in every Part of his Essay, which I have read very attentively, and was I to observe on every Page, could comment more voluminously than, I hope,

PART III.

is necessary; I shall therefore only observe a few Particulars, and conclude for this Time, till, on any future Occasion, Mr. Ramsay may find Occasion to call upon me.

"It is too shocking for an Englishman, on his first going to the West Indies, to pass a Plantation where the Negroes are at Work, and hear the violent Strokes from the unmerciful Whip before described, for perhaps only looking at a Stranger passing by, and not going on with the Work at the same Time: *This I have seen many a Time in different Islands*, and that in the Heat of the Day; and many poor Wretches have I met on the Road, with Backs too shocking to describe. The last Act of Humanity or Kindness (as it is called) shewn to a Negro, after he is worn out by hard Work, severe Punishment, or Sickness from unwholesome Food, is to give him his Freedom—*too often when he can scarcely crawl or speak*. Too many well-known Instances happen of that Kind in all the Islands, a Treatment which surely wants attending to: It is very uncommon in England for a Man to turn his worn-out Horse loose to seek his Living.

"It is astonishing that any Man will presume to affirm, that the Negroes are better treated than the Peasantry in England. The real Fact is, that the First Sentiment entertained by a Stranger of a Set or Gang of Negroes going to work or at work, is neither more nor less than of a Drove of Cattle going to Smithfield Market, or Cattle working under unmerciful Drivers. It shocks me much to recollect the Comparison.

"I hope what I have related may prove useful to Mr. Ramsay. I feel for any Man who is contradicted in Circumstances too well known to admit of Contradiction; and he has my Permission to use my Name on the Occasion, when and where he pleases.

"I am, &c.

"J. S. SMITH."

Newington,
20th January 1786.

The Committee then proceeded to examine Captain Smith further, who said, He was in the West India Islands in all about Twenty Months, and touched at most of the Windward Islands.

Being asked, Whether he drew the general Inferences and Opinions given by him in the above Letter to Mr. Hill, from the specific Facts mentioned in the said Letter only, or from his own general Observations? he replied, He drew his Opinion from his own general Observations, and had had many Opportunities of making those Observations, being in the Course of his Duty, as Master, frequently on Shore.

Being asked, Whether he had read particularly what had been stated by Mr. Ramsay on the Subject of the Negroes picking Grass, and how far the Account thereof, given by Mr. Ramsay, is confirmed by his own Observation? he replied, He had read Mr. Ramsay's Hints particularly, and that the same was confirmed by Instances which had fallen within his own Observation in the Island of Antigua, where he resided Three Weeks together upon an Estate in that Island.

Being asked, At what Time of the Day the Slaves are employed in picking Grass? he said, It was done both Morning and Evening, but more commonly in the Evening as they walk home to their Huts. That the Slaves quit their Work about Sun-set in general, but it depends upon the Distance, the Work they are employed in may lie from their Homes, and pick the Grass from the Sides of the Road almost Blade by Blade. Captain Smith added, that he had always considered the Task of picking Grass as a great Hardship upon the Slaves; he has seen them corrected for not bringing in the given Quantity of Grass, when, in his Opinion, they could not have collected the Quantity within the Time allowed.—Captain Smith thinks the picking Grass is an Advantage rather to the Manager than to the Proprietor of the Plantation; and being asked, How the Manager is benefited particularly thereby and not the Proprietor? replied, Because the Manager frequently keeps Stock of his own.

In Addition to what Captain Smith has stated in the above Letter to Mr. Hill, he desires to mention One Circumstance more, namely, That he had seen, while he was at Antigua, an Instance of a Slave, the Property of another Person, who had paid his Master for the Liberty of working for his own Advantage, punished severely by the Person for whom he worked on a Job, but he did not know what was the Crime the Slave had committed.

THE following Papers being detached Pieces of Evidence *not particularly referring* to any One of the British Islands in the West Indies, the Committee have therefore thought proper to insert the same in this Part of the Report.

N^o 1, 2, and 3.

N^o 1.

Letter from the Secretary at War, with a Return of the Troops sent to the West Indies from 1764 to 1774, inclusive, and of the Number sent thither since 1783, &c. &c.

S I R,

War Office, 28th February 1788.

IN consequence of the Desire of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, signified in your Letter to me of the 15th Instant, I inclose, for their Lordships Information, a Return of the Number of Troops sent to the different British Islands in the West Indies, from the Year 1764 to 1774 inclusive; and of the Number sent thither since the Peace in 1783, particularizing the Numbers in each Corps who have died within the First and Second Years respectively, after their Arrival there.

In the Period comprehended by this Return, their Lordships will observe, that I have gone beyond their Requisition; to which I have been led by conceiving, that the Number of Troops sent to the West Indies since the Peace, was too small to afford sufficient Grounds for any probable Reasoning or Deduction, whatever may be the immediate Object of their Lordships Deliberation: And I have been induced to add the Account of the Deaths in the *Second Year* after the Arrival of the Regiments, in order that any supposed Effects of the First Change of Climate may be the better judged of by Comparison.

In return to the other Part of their Lordships Inquiry, you will be pleased to inform them, that the Proportion of Tonnage for the Conveyance of Troops is not settled at my Office: But I can from good Authority acquaint them, that the Space allowed for those sent in Transport Vessels to the West Indies is nearly Two Tons *per Man*; and is the same in Peace as in War.

I am, SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

GEO. YONGE.

Return of the Number of Troops sent to the West Indies, from the Year 1764 to 1774 inclusive; and of the Number sent thither since the Peace in 1783, particularizing the Numbers in each Corps that died there, in the First and Second Year after their Arrival.

Years.	Regiments.	Went to	Went from	Numbers embarked.	Numbers that died.	
					In the 1st Year.	In the 2d Year.
1764	32d	West Indies	Britain	423		
	36th	Jamaica	D ^o	423	63	32
	62d	West Indies	Ireland	423		
	66th	Jamaica	D ^o	423	106	35
	68th	West Indies	D ^o	423	76	38—7 Months.
	70th	Grenada	D ^o	423	73	8—8 Months.
1772	6th	St. Vincent's	Britain	390	52	55
	50th	Jamaica	Ireland	390	62	32
	60th	D ^o	America	390	37	45
		Antigua	D ^o	390	19	40
1773	48th	Grenada	Ireland	390	86	76
1785	66th	St. Vincent's	Ireland	358	16	13
	67th	Antigua	D ^o	294	8	69
1786	10th	Jamaica	Ireland	353	20	3—4 Months.
	45th	Grenada	D ^o	312	43	9—3 Months.

N. B. The whole Returns of the 32d and 62d Regiments are missing; as are those for some Months in the 2d Year after the Arrival of the 68th and 70th in the West Indies.

The 10th and 45th Regiments had not been a Year and a Half in the West Indies, when their last Returns were made up.

A short Account of the Endeavours of the Episcopal Church, known by the Name of Unitas Fratrum, or United Brethren, for promoting true Christianity amongst the Heathen, particularly amongst the Negroes in the West India Islands.

THE Church of the United Brethren have, ever since the Year 1732, been active in preaching the Gospel to different Heathen Nations in many Parts of the World, but not with equal Success in all Places. The Method here described and made use of by the Missionaries of the said Church, in leading the Negro Slaves in the West Indies to the Knowledge and Practice of Christianity, is followed in all Points that are not local, in all the Missions of the Brethren.

In preaching the Gospel to the Negroes, and to all other Heathen Nations, the Brethren endeavour to follow the Example of the Apostle Paul, who was determined to know nothing among them save Jesus, and him crucified. After many Years unsuccessful Labour, Experience has taught them, that the plain Testimony concerning the Death and Passion of Jesus Christ the Son of God, together with its Cause and happy Consequences, delivered by a Missionary touched with an experimental Sense of it, is the surest Way of enlightening the benighted Minds of the Heathen, in order to lead them afterwards Step by Step into all Truth: They therefore make it a Rule, never to enter into an extensive Discussion of the Doctrines of God's being an infinite Spirit, of the Holy Trinity, &c. nor to seek to open the Understandings of the Heathen in those Points, until they believe in Jesus, and the Word of the Cross has proved itself the Power of God unto Salvation, by the true Conversion of their Hearts. Both in the Beginning and Progress of their Instructions, the Missionaries endeavour to deliver themselves as plainly and intelligibly to the Faculties of their Hearers as possible, and the Lord has given his Blessing even to the most unlearned that went forth in Reliance upon Him, to learn the difficult Languages of the Heathen so as to attain to great Fluency in them: One great Difficulty arises indeed from the new Ideas and Words necessary to express the Divine Truths to be introduced into them, but even this has been surmounted through God's Grace.

When the Negroes begin to be convinced of the Want of a Saviour, and the Necessity of Conversion, they generally apply to the Missionaries for further Advice and Instruction, desiring their Names to be written down; they are then, after some Trial, considered as Candidates for Baptism, and if by their Behaviour they prove their earnest Wish to believe in, and be Followers of, Jesus Christ, and that they renounce the Works of the Devil, they are, after previous Instruction, baptized in the Name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, in the Presence of the whole Congregation, having some Days before answered several Questions put to them publicly concerning their Faith. By proceeding thus with great Caution, and inquiring strictly into their true Motives, when they make Application to be baptized, the Brethren indeed find the Number of their People to increase but slowly, but have the Pleasure to see that the Baptized evidence a thorough Change of Heart, seeking to regulate their Lives in all Things as becometh true Christians. Children of baptized Parents are baptized as Infants, but not those of the unbaptized, there being no Hopes that such will be educated in the Fear and Admonition of the Lord. Persons that have been baptized in other Christian Denominations, if they join the Brethren's Church, are received solemnly and publicly into their Fellowship. Before they are admitted to the Lord's Supper, all possible Pains are taken to learn to know them more thoroughly as to their inward State, and they must truly shew by their outward Deportment, that they have not received the Grace of God in vain: They are first admitted to further Instruction as Candidates, and then confirmed.

With regard to the Instructions they receive, it must be observed that the Missionaries do not insist upon their learning much by Rote; indeed the Nature of Things would forbid such Attempts with most Heathen, especially with the Negro Slaves; therefore such Portions of the Holy Scriptures as are most necessary for Instruction, are read to them, and explained so as to be rendered intelligible: The Harmony of the Four Evangelists, some Parts of the Epistles of the Apostles, some of the Psalms of David, with other Portions out of the Old and New Testament, and many Hymns of Prayer and Praise, are translated into the Creole and other Languages. In every Exhortation, Sermon, or Homily, that is delivered, a Text of Scripture is laid as the Foundation. The Texts appointed in the Brethren's Church for each Day in the Year, are from time to time read and explained to them, and by these Means they learn a great Number of Scripture Texts. The Children are particularly attended to and instructed by the Missionaries, and many Indian and Greenland Children have learnt to read, and also something of Arithmetic, in regular Schools: But the Situation of the Children of the Slaves in the West Indies puts it out of the Power of the Missionaries to act herein according to their Wishes, however they learn to repeat the Texts of Scripture and Hymns. All those Heathen to whom the Brethren preach the Gospel, learn very soon to sing Hymns, and delight in it; they are likewise taught to say the Lord's Prayer, but not desired to learn any other Prayer by Rote, as a Sense of Want will teach them best how, and for what Things, to pray. Before Admission either to holy Baptism, or to the Lord's Supper, the Nature of these holy Ordinances is explained from Scripture, and they are taught to understand and answer the Questions put to them in the Presence of the Congregation.

As the Missionaries cannot be satisfied merely to have led the Baptized thus carefully, till they are made Partakers of the Holy Communion with the Congregation, but are desirous to see them prove an Honour to the Gospel, and walk worthily of it throughout their whole future Life; an unremitting Perseverance, and continual Attendance upon every Individual, is required.

But it would be impossible for the Missionaries, however assiduous, to encompass this Work alone in large and dispersed Congregations, and therefore Helpers are appointed from amongst the Negroes, &c.; these are Persons of both Sexes, approved by the Congregation as true Believers, unblamable in their Deportment, and to whom the rest naturally look up as to Patterns: They are chosen by the Missionaries, and watch diligently the Course of the People intrusted to each in his or her peculiar Station, the Men having the Care of the Men, and the Women of the Women. They assist in visiting the Sick, preserving Peace, &c. and make a Report at stated Times, or whenever Occasion requires, but especially before Prayer Days, or those Sundays on which Baptism is administered, and before the Lord's Supper, to the Missionaries: But if, on account of this seeming Pre-eminence, they should grow high in their own Conceit, their Uselessness in consequence of it would cause them to be discharged from their Office: *Servants* are likewise appointed of the same Description, that attend to good Order in the Chapel. Besides the above Conferences with the Helpers, the Missionaries and their Wives speak with each of the Baptized or Communicants individually, the Missionaries with the Men, and their Wives with the Women, at appointed Seasons, giving them Advice, and inculcating into their Minds from time to time more of those salutary Precepts given us in Holy Writ for a godly Life and Conversation. If any one neglects to visit the Missionaries, and speak with them concerning the State of their Souls, and no particular Hindrance can be alleged, it is always taken as a Sign of Backsliding and a guilty Conscience, and none remains unnoticed. It would be tedious to enter into a Detail of all the different Meetings of the Congregations and their Divisions, and may suffice to say, that Sundays, festival Seasons, and other Solemnities, as appointed in Christendom in general, and in the Brethren's Church in particular, are attended to and kept with the greatest possible Punctuality. Whoever knows the Situation of the Slaves in the West Indies, will of course not expect that the Brethren should insist upon their doing no manner of Work on Sundays; but yet the Service of the Church, which is regulated so as to suit their Time, is so well attended in most Places, that there is no Reason to complain.

In regular Settlements, every thing is rendered more easy; every Fourth Sunday is called a Prayer Day, and the Lord's Supper is administered according to Circumstances, in some Places every lunar Month, in others every Quarter of a Year. It must be further observed, that the Missionaries have found great Utility in meeting the different Divisions of the Congregation at certain Times alone, and discoursing to them in a Manner intelligible unto and proper for them, according to the Measure of their Understanding; thus, there are Meetings for the Communicants, the Baptized not as yet Communicants, the Candidates for Baptism, the Widowers and Widows, the married People, the single People, and the Children; in which the excellent Rules contained in the Holy Scriptures for every Station in Life, are inculcated for their Observance.

As it is required of all Believers, that they prove their Faith by their Works, the Brethren teach, that no Habit of Sin in any Land or Place, nor any prevailing Custom whatever, can be admitted as a Plea for a Behaviour not conformable to the Moral Law of God, given unto all Mankind: Upon the Fulfilment of this the Missionaries insist every where; yea every thing that is accounted decent and virtuous among Christians is inculcated into the Minds of the People; Drunkenness, Adultery, Whoredom, Sorcery, Theft, Anger, and Revenge, and all other Works of the Flesh, enumerated by our Lord and his Apostles as proceeding from the Heart, being plain Proofs that a Man is either unconverted, or again fallen into Heathenism and Idolatry, it follows of course that any one guilty of these Things is put away from the Congregation, and not readmitted before a true and sincere Repentance is apparent, and the Offence done away: But it is not sufficient that the Believers abstain from open Scandal, their private Behaviour in their Families, and in every Occurrence of Life, must evidence a thorough Change of Heart and Principles: Indeed the believing Negroes in Antigua, and other Places where the Brethren have Missions, are so much under the Influence of their Masters, and of a Variety of Circumstances that attend their being Slaves, that it may perhaps seem more difficult to effect a Change of Customs and Practices, and to enforce a steady Christian Conduct in all Cases amongst them, than amongst Free Heathen; and yet it must be owned, to the Praise of God, that this is visible at present in many Thousand converted Negroes.

The Missionaries, however, have frequent occasion to see with Sorrow, how deeply rooted the Habit of Sin, and the Tendency to excuse it, is in the Minds of the Negroes, who, when unconverted, are particularly given to an unbounded Gratification of every sensual Lust; but on this very Account it becomes the more needful to watch and not to suffer the least Deviation from the right Path to remain unnoticed in the Believers. It has been before observed, that Baptism is administered to none, but to such in whom a thorough Conversion of Heart is already perceivable. As soon as they are considered as Candidates for Baptism, they are subject to the Discipline of the Church, by which, if they offend, and private Admonition

The Endeavours for promoting true Christianity.

PART III.

and Reproof have not the desired Effect, they are excluded from the Fellowship of the rest, though they may attend public Service, and every Means is still faithfully applied to bring them back. Thus, a Communicant is in case of an Offence given not admitted to the Lord's Supper. This Discipline has by God's Blessing had so good an Effect, that many a believing Negro would rather suffer the severest bodily Punishment than incur it. If they confess their Sins, and heartily repent, they are willingly, and according to the Nature of the Offence, either privately, or in the Presence of a Part or the Whole of the Congregation, readmitted to the Fellowship of the Church. The believing Negroes are not suffered to attend any where, where the Heathen meet for the sake of feasting, dancing, gaming, &c. and the usual Plea of not entering into the sinful Part of these Diversions is never admitted, as the least Step towards Vice and Immorality generally plunges them by degrees into gross Sins. The hankering after the vain Traditions of their Forefathers is already considered as a falling off from that Love to the Lord Jesus and his Doctrines, which once prompted them to forsake all Ungodliness, and devote themselves unto God; and if they persist in evil Ways, the Faithfulness due to the rest of the Flock on the Part of the Missionaries demands their Separation, lest they seduce others.

The Polygamy of the Heathen has caused no small Embarrassment to the Missionaries. The following is a short Account of the Brethren's Manner of treating the Heathen in this Particular: When a Heathen Man or Woman applies as above described, to be baptized or received into the Congregation, strict Inquiry is made concerning every Circumstance attending his or her Situation and Connections in Life. If it is found that a Man has more than One Wife, the Question arises how the Brethren have to advise him in this Particular: Paul says, "If any Brother hath a Wife that believeth not, and that is yet an Heathen, and she be pleased to dwell with him, let him not put her away," 1 Cor. vii. 21; but again he says, "A Bishop must be blameless, the Husband of One Wife," 1 Tim. iii. 2. We read of no further Precept in the Holy Scriptures concerning this Subject; the Brethren therefore were of opinion, that the Missionaries should keep strictly to the following Resolutions:

1st. That they could not compel a Man, who had, before his Conversion, taken more than One Wife, to put away One or more of them, without her or their Consent.

2d. But yet, that they could not appoint such a Man to be a Helper or Servant in the Church; and

3d. That a Man who believeth in Christ, if he marry, should take only One Wife in Marriage, and that he is bound to keep himself only to that Woman, till Death parts them.

The Instances that a Man has Three Wives are few; all Mistresses must of course be put away without Exception; besides this, the Missionaries lose no Opportunity of inculcating into the Minds of the married People, how to walk in this State conformable to the Rules laid down in Holy Writ, and every Deviation from them is severely censured. If any baptized Man leaves his Wife, and takes another, and takes One or more Wives besides the First, or in case he has had Two and One dies, and he should marry another, he is excluded the Fellowship of the Church. Neither can the Brethren admit of the Heathenish Customs in courting a Wife, but they expect that in case a Believer wish to marry, he do all Things in a decent and christian Manner, it is of course expected, that all baptized Parents educate their Children in the Fear of the Lord, shewing them a good Example. If by a Sale of Negroes by Auction, or in any other Way, Wives are torn from their Husbands, or Husbands from their Wives, and carried off to distant Islands, though the Brethren do not advise, yet they cannot hinder a regular Marriage with another Person, especially if a Family of young Children or other Circumstances seem to render an Helpmate necessary, and, as is mostly the Case, no Hopes remain of the former ever returning. A Certificate of Baptism is given to every baptized Negro, that must thus leave the Congregation; and there have been Instances, that by their godly Walk and Conversation in distant Parts they have caused others to hearken to their Word and believe.

Though all the above Injunctions are of such a Nature, that they not only war against their heathenish Propensities, but even against what some might call excusable Indulgencies; yet it is a Fact, that at this present Time, some thousand Negroes in Antigua, and other Islands, submit to them with Willingness.

With respect to the Behaviour of the Slaves to their Masters, it is needless to say much; Obedience, Diligence, Faithfulness, Submission, not only to the good and gentle, but also to the froward, being so often and particularly enjoined, that a Transgression would be a wilful Disobedience to the Divine Law explained unto them, and of course incur the Discipline of the Church. If they suffer unjustly, or for the Truth's sake, the Example of our blessed Saviour in Sufferings is held forth unto them, which they willingly follow; but if they receive Punishment for Misdemeanours, though they might seem too severe, the Brethren have no Business to interfere, but even add, occasionally, an Exclusion from the Lord's Supper to it, which is generally by far the most grievous Part of the Sentence. After all that has been said, One of the greatest Proofs of the Reality of their Conversion, and their Hopes of

PART III.

The Cultivation of Sugar in the East Indies.

of everlasting Life, is displayed in their dying Moments, when every worldly Comfort drops. Thus Thousands have departed this Life in Peace, rejoicing in God their Saviour.

As the Brethren never wish to interfere between Masters and Slaves, so they never meddle with those Negroes that have already been baptized, or instructed by the Ministers or Missionaries of other Denominations, except they are left destitute, and there is no one to continue the Instructions they require. In beginning a new Mission, the Brethren proceed with great Caution, not being willing to leave any Work assigned them, if once begun, without the greatest Necessity.

The Number of converted Negro Slaves, under the Care of the Brethren, at the End of the Year 1787, was,

In Antigua exactly	—	—	5,465
In St. Kitt's, a new Mission	—	—	80
In Barbadoes and Jamaica about	—	—	100
In St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. Jan, about	—	—	10,000
In Surinam, about	—	—	400

Still living in the West Indies and Surinam — 16,045, as nearly as can be ascertained from the latest Accounts.

By referring to the Church Registers of each Mission, the Number of all that have been converted since the Beginning of the Missions might easily be ascertained.

Hitherto God has blessed the Endeavours of the Brethren's Missionaries, and they trust to his Grace for the future, and being deeply sensible that it is not their Wisdom or Diligence that can ensure Success, but the Mercy of God alone, who owns their Labours, and by the Power of his Word enlightens and converts the obdurate Hearts of the most benighted Heathen, they say, with full Conviction, Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy Name give Glory.

N^o 3.

Mr. Botham, on the Mode of cultivating a Sugar Plantation in the East Indies, &c.

HAVING been for Two Years in the English and French West India Islands, and since conducted Sugar Estates in the East Indies; before the Abolition of the Slave Trade is agitated in Parliament, it may be desirable to know that Sugar of a superior Quality, and inferior Price, to that in our Islands, is produced in the East Indies; that the Culture of the Cane, the Manufacture of the Sugar and Arrack, is with these material Advantages carried on by Free People. China, Bengal, the Coast of Malabar, all produce Quantities of Sugar and Spirits; but as the most considerable Growth of the Cane is carried on near Batavia, I shall explain the improved Manner in which Sugar Estates are there conducted:—The Proprietor of the Estate is generally a wealthy Dutchman, who has erected on it substantial Mills, Boiling-house, and Curing-house; he rents this Estate to a Chinese, who resides on it as a Superintendent, and this Renter (supposing the Estate to consist of Three Hundred or more Acres) lets it to Freeman, in Parcels of Fifty or sixty, on these Conditions:

That they shall plant it in Canes, and receive so much *per Pecul* of 133½ lb. for every Pecul of Sugar the Canes produce.

When Crop Time comes on, the Superintendent collects a sufficient Number of Persons from the adjacent Towns and Villages, and takes off his Crop as follows:

To one Set of Taskmen who bring their Carts and Buffaloes, he agrees to give them such a Price *per Pecul*, to cut all his Crop of Canes, carry them to the Mill, and grind them.

A second Set boil them *per Pecul*.

A third clay them and basket them for Market *per Pecul*.

So that by this Method of conducting a Sugar Estate, the Renter knows to a Certainty what the Produce of it will cost him *per Pecul*: He has not any permanent or unnecessary Expence, for when the Crop is taken off, the Taskmen return to their several Pursuits in the Towns and Villages they come from, and there only remain, for Seven Months in the Year, the Cane Planters who are preparing the next Year's Crop. This, like all complex Arts, by being divided into several Branches, renders the Labour cheaper, and the Work more perfectly done. Only clayed Sugars are made at Batavia; these are of a Quality equal to the best Sort from the West Indies, and are sold so low from the Sugar Estates as Eighteen Shillings *per Pecul* of 133½ lb.: This is not the selling Price to the Trade at Batavia, as the Government there is arbitrary, and Sugar subject to Duties imposed at Will: The Shabander exacts a Dollar *per Pecul* on all Sugar exported. The Price of common Labour is from 9d. to 10d. *per Day*; by

by the Method of carrying on the Sugar Estates, the Taskmen gain considerably more than this, not only from working extra Hours, but from being considered Artifts in their several Branches. They do not make Spirits on the Sugar Estates, the Molasses is sent for Sale to Batavia, where One Distillery may purchase the Produce of an Hundred Estates: Here is a vast Saving and Reduction of the Price of Spirits, not, as in the West Indies, a Distillery for each Estate; many centre in one, and Arrack is sold at Batavia from 21 to 25 Rix Dollars *per* Leaguer of 160 Gallons; say 8 d. *per* Gallon: The Proof of the Spirit is about Five Tenths.

After having spent Two Years in the West Indies, I returned to the East in the Year 1776, and during the last War conducted some Sugar Works at Bencoolen on the Island of Sumatra, on nearly the same Principles as the Dutch; I confined my Expences to what they had done, allowing for the unavoidable Charges on a new and sole Undertaking. The Culture of the Cane is carried to the utmost Perfection at Batavia; the Hoe, almost the sole Implement of the West, is there scarcely used; the Lands are well ploughed by a light Plough with a single Buffaloe; a Drill is then made by the Plough, as for sowing the Field Pea, and a Person with Two Baskets filled with Cane Plants, which are suspended to an elastic Stick across his Shoulders, drops into the Furrow Plants alternately from each Basket, covering them at the same Time with Earth by the Use of his Feet. The Canes when young are kept frequently ploughed as a weeding, and the Use made of the Hoe is to clear the Weeds round the Plant when very young; but of this there is little Occasion, if the Land has gone through a sufficient Course of ploughing, and is thoroughly prepared. When the Cane is ready to earth up, the Space between the Rows is ploughed deep, the Cane Tops tied up, and with an Instrument made for the Purpose, like a broad Shovel, with Teeth at the Bottom, a Spade Handle, and Two Cords fixed to the Body of the Shovel, ending by a wooden Handle for a Purchase, is made use of by Two Persons to earth up the Cane; the strongest of the two holding the Handle of the Shovel, pressing it into the ploughed Earth, while the other on the opposite Side of the Plant, by a Jirk of the Cord, draws up to the Stem of the Cane Plant all the Earth that the Plough had loosened: Two Persons employed with this Instrument will earth up more Canes in the Day than Ten Negroes using their Hoes. The Canes in India are much higher earthed than in the West Indies; in moist Soils, they, with little Labour, earth them as high as the Knee, answering at once the Purpose of making a dry Bed for the Cane to grow in, and a Drain for the Water to go off in the excavated Channel.

The Improvement in making the Cane into Sugar at Batavia keeps pace with that in its Culture: Evaporation being in proportion to the Surface, their Boilers are set with as much of it as possible; the Cane Juice, with Temper sufficient to throw up its Impurities, is boiled down to the Consistence of a Syrup; it is then thrown up into Vats calculated to hold One Boiling, there sprinkled with Two Buckets of Water to subside its foul Parts; after standing Six Hours, is let off by Three Pegs of different Heights into a single Copper with One Fire; it is there tempered again, boiled up and reduced to Sugar by a gentle Fire; it granulates, and the Sugar-boiler dipping a Wand into the Copper, strikes it on the Side, then drops the Sugar remaining on it into a Cup of Water, scrapes it up with his Thumb Nail, and by this Means is able to judge to the utmost Nicety of the Sugar's having its proper Degree of boiling: The Vats or Receivers I mentioned are placed at the left End of a Set of Coppers; after running off for boiling all that is clear, the Remainder is passed through a Strainer on the Outside of the Boiling-house; what is fine is put into the Copper for Sugar, the Lees reserved for distilling.

Claying of Sugar is as in the West Indies: The Cane Trash is not, as in our Islands, carried into Sheds, where it loses much of its Strength before it is used; but is laid out immediately on an Esplanade to dry, then made into Faggots with Bamboo Binders, about the Size of the Furnace Mouth, set up in Cocks of Four, and used immediately when dry; by this immediate Use its Force of Fire is much greater, and the Labour of carrying to and from the Trash-house is saved. The Sugar Estates near Batavia never distil, they sell the Molasses and Skimmings to large Distilleries, which should be the Case in the West Indies, as so many separate Stills occasion Infinity of unnecessary Labour.

The Culture of the Cane in the West Indies is in its first and unimproved State; a Variety of Alterations are to be made, Expences reduced and human Labour very much lessened; the Hoe is now the Implement generally used, and that Hoe which is to turn up the Soil of different Texture, is of one Construction, bought cheap, and is very light; so that the Negro, without any Help, from the Weight of the Implement he is using, digs up the Earth (and indeed the Cane Roots on replanting) by the severest Exertion of bodily Strength. In the East we plough up the Cane Roots.

Having experienced the Difference of Labourers for Profit, and Labourers from Force, I can assert, that the Savings by the former are very considerable.

The West India Planter, for his own Interest, should give more Labour to Beast, and less to Man; a larger Portion of his Estate than is now allotted, ought to be in Pasture; when it is practicable, Canes should be carried to the Mill in Waggon; Cane Tops and Grass to the Stock in the same Manner; the Custom of making a hard worked Negro provide a Bundle of Grass Twice a Day abolished; and in short, a total Change take place of that miserable

Management our West India Islands are now under; by this Means, following as near as possible the East India Mode of Culture, consolidating the Distilleries, I do suppose our Possessions in the Sugar Islands might be better worked than they now are, by Two Thirds, or indeed One Half, of the present Force employed: Let it be considered, how much Labour is lost by the Persons necessary to oversee the forced Labourer, all of which is saved when he works for his own Profit. I have stated, with the strictest Veracity, a plain Matter of Fact,

That Sugar Estates can be worked cheaper by Free Persons than by Slaves.

Whether the African Slave Trade can be abolished, and the Blacks in the West Indies emancipated, is for the Consideration of the Legislature; as far as my Judgment goes, these desirable Purposes may be effected without materially injuring the West India Planter; he has but to improve his Culture, lessen human Labour, and the Progeny of the present Blacks in our Colonies will answer every Purpose of working the West India Estates.

BEFORE the Committee proceed to offer a Statement of the Laws that at present subsist in the West India Islands, respecting Negro Slaves, arranged under different Titles, they think it right to lay before Your Majesty a General View of the Principles on which this System of Laws appears to have been originally founded, marking the Alterations and Improvements that have been made in them from Time to Time. For this Purpose the following Paper has been prepared by Mr. Reeves, Law Clerk to this Committee.

THE leading Idea in the Negro System of Jurisprudence is that, which was the first in the Minds of those most interested in its Formation; namely, that Negroes were *Property*, and a Species of Property that needed a rigorous and vigilant *Regulation*.

The numerous Laws passed in the different Islands immediately upon their first Settlement, and for a considerable Time after, with all their multifarious and repeated Provisions, had uniformly this for their Object. To secure the Rights of Owners and maintain the Subordination of Negroes, seem to have most occupied the Attention, and excited the Solicitude, of the different Legislatures; what regarded the Interest of the Negroes themselves appears not to have sufficiently attracted their Notice. Except in some few Islands, where a short Direction was given for Cloaths and Provision, the Welfare of these unhappy Objects was left to the Discretion of the Owner; whose Interest in their Preservation might, perhaps, have been judged a better Security for their good Treatment, than any Sanction of Legislative Authority. The Provisions therefore for the *Protection*, and for improving the Condition of the Negroes, make a very small Portion of the earlier Policy respecting Slaves. This Branch, however, has of late been taken up by some of the Legislatures; and express Directions have been given to ensure to the Negroes the Enjoyment of many Advantages, tending to alleviate their Condition. In three Islands particularly, *Jamaica*, *Grenada*, and *Dominica*, the Wish to soften the Rigours of their Situation has manifested itself more decidedly. Measures have been devised by the Legislatures of these Islands for placing them in a State of Society, where they will be entitled to a *Protection*, that in former Times would have been thought incompatible with the Dependence and Subordination of Slavery.

In taking a general View of the Policy prevailing in our Islands, it appears most natural to begin with that Branch, where Slaves are *considered* as a Species of *Property*; from thence to proceed to that which contains *Regulations* for the Correction and Punishment of Offences committed by them; and to conclude with such Provisions, as have been made for their *Protection* and Encouragement; which latter have been so much increased by the Wisdom and Humanity of the present Time.

In all the Islands, One only excepted*, Slaves are considered as Inheritances; and are, accordingly, subject to the Incidents of Real Property; as they go to the Heir, so may the Widow have her Dower of them, and the surviving Husband be Tenant by the Courtesy; and this holds equally, whether Slaves are possessed in Grofs, or are attached to a Plantation. But this Quality is subject to some Exceptions, dictated by the Exigencies of Colonies, the Welfare of which has, from the Beginning, depended upon Commerce. In respect to Debts, Slaves are considered in some Measure as Chattels: The Executor may inventory them like other Chattels; but he is not to dispose

Slaves considered as Property.

of them till all other Assets are exhausted. Again, Slaves in the Hands of a Captain, before they are purchased, are considered only as Chattels; this Case not coming within the Principle which governed in regard to those possessed by Purchasers on the Island. The Intention was, that Land, when it descended to the Heir, should carry with it the Stock, which alone could make it valuable; and upon the same Idea, not only Slaves, but Horses, Mules, Stills, Mills, and various other Sorts of Stock, both Live and Dead, were made Inheritances to accompany the Land. Such has been the Anxiety to preserve Plantations well stocked, that in the single Island*, where the Slaves of a Person dying Intestate are to be distributed as Chattels, the Heir is permitted to retain the Negroes on the Estate for Seven Years, on giving good Security before the Ordinary to satisfy the lawful Claimants at the Expiration of that Period. Executors also, and Trustees, are encouraged to advance Money, in order to avoid the Sale of Negroes belonging to the Plantation; and in such Cases they have a special Lien for their Security. The Property in Slaves is recognized by the Law of England: By Stat. 5 Geo. II. C. 7. they are expressly subjected to Payment of Debts, as Chattels; and since, Stat. 13 Geo. III. C. 14. they may be mortgaged, even to a Foreigner, as Freehold Estate.

For the more sure Execution of the Law against Negroes, who had forfeited their Lives for Crimes, and who might otherwise escape Prosecution by the Connivance or Management of their Owners, it has been found expedient for the Public to reimburse the Owner the Value of such Negroes. This has been done in different Ways; sometimes by an Allowance of a Sum certain, or a certain Quantity of Sugar; but by later Acts the Negro is to be valued by Two or by Three Freeholders, and the Compensation is to be according to such Appraisement. This Compensation has, in some Islands, been confined to a certain Sum. By a late Law in one Island, it is not to exceed £. 50 for a Man, and £. 45 for a Woman Slave. If the Slave's Offence caused a Damage to any One, the Value is apportioned between the Party injured, and the Owner of the Offender: In many Islands the Value of Negroes killed in War, or in Pursuit of Runaway Slaves, is to be paid to the Owner.

The Regulation of Slaves.

The earlier Laws for the Regulation of Slaves constitute nearly Nine-tenths of the Legislative Provisions made on the Subject of Slaves; so attentive were the Legislatures in framing and improving the Oeconomy, by which these People were to be governed. These Regulations, with the Penalties annexed to the Breach of them, may be considered as constituting the Penal Branch of the Negro-Code, and may be divided into the following Heads: First, such Offences as arise from their peculiar Condition as Slaves; Secondly, such as are common to them with other Persons not in their peculiar Situation; Thirdly, the Mode of Trial and Proceeding with Offenders; to which may be subjoined the Authority to regulate, and to punish, which every Owner exercises in his own Plantation.

The Offences peculiar to their Situation as Slaves, are Breaches of Laws made upon the following Points of Regulation; and these were thought so necessary to the well-ordering of Slaves, that they were made Objects of Legislative Consideration, more or less, in every One of the Islands, without Exception. Thus, Slaves are restrained from trading and trafficking—they are not to sell certain Articles—they are not to let themselves out for Hire to work at mechanic or other Employments, unless with very particular Permission of their Owners—they are not permitted to plant certain Articles—nor to keep Horses and Cattle—Slaves are not to wander abroad—nor carry Fire Arms, or other Weapons, without especial Permission; this Permission is usually signified by a Ticket, or by some White Person accompanying them—they are not permitted to beat Drums or empty Casks, or to blow Horns, to call one another together—they are not to assemble in Numbers for Feastings, or the like. The higher Order of Offences, as Mutiny—Rebellion—Conspiracy—running away—or going off the Island, constitute the Remainder of the Regulations that may be classed under this Head. Some of the foregoing Regulations involve other Persons in Offences; for, such as trade and traffic with Slaves; such as permit them to beat Drums, or to assemble at Feastings; and such as detain wandering, or runaway Slaves, are liable to Penalties;

and, in many other Instances, the Regulations above mentioned are extended to all Persons, who assist Slaves in offending against them.

Without entering into a Comparison of the Manner in which these Points are ordered in each Island, which would lead to a Detail both irksome and unnecessary, it will be sufficient, for the Purpose of opening the Nature and Spirit of this Branch of the Negro Oeconomy, to give some Examples of such Regulations, taken promiscuously from different Islands.

First, of the Regulations respecting the *Trading* of Slaves.—No Slaves shall keep a Shop, or sell any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, Rum, or any other strong Liquors, either for themselves or their Owners, in any House, in the public Streets, or in the Country; such Goods may be seized under a Justice's Warrant: But this is not to prevent Slaves from selling Fresh Fish, Fresh Meat, Poultry, or any other Produce or Manufacture of this Island, except Rum, and other strong Liquors*.

Again.—It shall not be lawful for a Slave to sell any Thing (except Greens, Herbs, Grass, Wood, Roots, Food made of Roots, Crabs, Fresh Butter, Fresh Fish, and the Slave's own Manufacture) without a Ticket under the Hand of the Owner or Manager, specifying the Things to be sold; otherwise the Things may be taken away by any Person. A Penalty of £. 20 is imposed on those, who purchase of a Slave contrary to this Regulation†. Slaves bartering and trading are to receive Twenty-one Stripes on the bare Back, by Order of a Justice. In some Islands the Slaves selling Articles, that are permitted, are to have a Metal Collar about their Necks or Legs, with the Name of the Master, the Parish, and the Maker‡.

No Slave is to *plant* Cotton, or to sell it, either with or without a Ticket; and any Person buying Cotton from a Slave is to forfeit £. 20. An Owner or Manager suffering Slaves to plant Cotton for themselves, or suffering that to grow, which they had planted, is to forfeit £. 20. The same Penalty is laid on those, who buy Cotton from a Slave§. A Person taking away such Things as a Slave is permitted lawfully to sell, is liable to the same Penalty; out of which the Slave is to be compensated for his Loss. Ginger is an Article in some Islands that Slaves are prohibited from planting or selling.

An Owner suffering a Slave to go at large, and *hire* himself to any One, to follow any Trade, Occupation, or Calling, is to forfeit £. 10 for each Slave, and give Security in £. 100 that the same Slave, or any other, shall not do the like. There is a Penalty of £. 10 on a Person hiring, or employing such Negro, without agreeing with the Owner. Those selling Rum, or other strong Liquor, to Slaves, or to their Use, are to forfeit 20 s. Those who buy such Liquor for Slaves, are to pay 20 s. or receive Ten Lashes on the bare Back||.

An Owner or Manager having on his Plantation a Horse or Mule, the reputed Property of any Slave, shall cause them to be seized, and sold at public Outcry; and if he neglect to take them, knowing them so to be reputed, he is to forfeit £. 20. He is not to suffer any Horse or Mule to be *kept*, under the like Penalty. Those selling Horses or Mules to Slaves are liable to the same Penalty. All Horses or Mules so bought are forfeited¶.

As to *wandering*.—No Slave is to be suffered (except on Sunday) to go out of his Master's Plantation, or travel from one Town to another, unless he has a Ticket from his Master, expressing the Time of his setting out, where he is going, and the Time limited for his Return, under the Penalty of the Master forfeiting 40 s. for every Slave so wandering, and the Slave being committed to Gaol, and there whipped with not exceeding Thirty-nine Lashes, by Order of a Justice**. In some Islands they are not to go abroad on Sunday without a Ticket††.

* Nevis, 1737. N° 111. 10.
§ Barbadoes, 6, 7.
** Jamaica.

† Nevis, 1739. N° 115. 1, 2, 3.
|| Barbadoes.
†† Montserrat.

‡ Barbadoes.
¶ Jamaica.

Assembling,
Drumming,
&c.

Any Owner or Manager suffering Slaves to assemble together, and beat their Military Drums, empty Casks, and great Gourds, or blow their Horns or Shells, on any Plantation under his Care; or not endeavouring to disperse them, or prevent the same by immediately giving Notice thereof to the next Magistrate, shall pay a Fine of £. 50. Officers, Civil and Military, are allowed to enter Plantations to prevent such Assembling, Drumming, and Noises. It is declared, however, that this shall not prevent Slaves assembling for their Amusement. These Restrictions proceeded from the Experience, that Rebellions had often been concerted at Dances and Nightly Meetings of Slaves from different Plantations; which Meetings generally produced Intoxications, and were otherwise found to injure the Health of the Negroes *.

Having Fire
Arms.

Any Slave having in his Custody Fire Arms, Gunpowder, Slugs, or Ball, and being thereof convicted before Two Justices, is to suffer such Punishment as they shall think proper, by whipping, or hard Labour in the Workhouse, not exceeding the Term of Six Months, unless such Slave give a satisfactory Account thereof, or have a Ticket from his Owner or Overseer, expressing the Reason of his being armed; and no Ticket so given is to continue in Force for more than Fourteen Days. No Negro is to be allowed to hunt Cattle with Cutlasses, or other Instruments of Death, but in Company with his Owner or Overseer, or some White Person deputed by him, or by Permission in Writing, on Pain of such Punishment as any Two Justices, on Conviction thereof, shall think fit †.

Search is to be made in Negro Houses by the Overseers, at certain Periods, for Clubs and other mischievous Weapons, as well as for stolen Goods and Runaway Slaves.

Of Runaway
Slaves.

The Regulations respecting the apprehending of Runaway Slaves are very numerous. A Slave who has been absent for any Length of Time, or at a certain Distance from his Plantation, comes within the Penalty of a Runaway. In One Island a Slave who is found Eight Miles from his Plantation without a Ticket or other Permit to pass, is deemed a Runaway. In different Islands Absence for Six Months, or Two Months, or for Three Months at any One Time, or for Six Months in Two Years, makes a Slave a Runaway. This is an Offence uniformly punished with Death by the old Laws; but by some recent Acts the Manner of dealing with Runaways is very much altered.

In *Jamaica*, by the late Act, passed in December 1788, a Slave who harbours a Runaway is, on Conviction before Two Justices, to suffer such Punishment as the Court shall award. A Reward of Ten Shillings each is given to those who apprehend Runaways, besides the Expence of conducting the Runaway to his Owners, at so much a Mile, called *Mile Money*. Severe Penalties are inflicted on those who furnish such Runaways with forged Tickets, to give Colour and Licence to their Absence; and no Ticket is to be in Force for more than a Calendar Month.

In order that it may be publicly known what Slaves have run away, Lists of them are to be delivered in on Oath, Four Times a Year, by the Owner or Overseer. By the new as well as old Acts, there are very particular Directions for the Conveyance of Runaways to their Owners; and, if they are not known, or they decline receiving them, then to the Gaol, to the Custody of the Provost Marshal, who is strictly enjoined to provide for their Maintenance, till, upon their not being owned, they are sold according to Law by public Outcry.

In *Grenada*, where the old Laws punished Runaway Slaves with Death, an entire new Regulation was made, by the Act passed in November 1788. If an Owner or Overseer thinks that a Slave, who has run away, deserves more severe Punishment than he, as the Law now stands, is permitted to inflict, he is to carry him before Two Justices, who, on hearing the Matter, may order the Slave such Punishment, not extending to Life or Limb, as they in their Discretion shall think proper, according to the Length and Frequency of his Absence.

* Jamaica.

† Jamaica.

In another late Act, though not so recent *, a Runaway is pronounced a Felon, and to suffer Death

In the older Acts there are many Provisions for *making Parties to hunt the Woods for Runaways*; Rewards are given for taking them alive or dead; occasionally Acts were made to attain certain daring Leaders of Gangs, and for more vigorous Exertions on the Spur of the existing Exigency: Others were made of a permanent Nature, to promote this dangerous Service, whenever it was necessary to renew it.

As to *Mutinies, Rebellions, Conspiracies*, and the like; in One Island it is provided, that if Slaves make Mutiny or Insurrection, or rise in Rebellion, or make Preparation of Arms, or hold any Council or Conspiracy for the same, the Governor shall appoint a Colonel, and Field Officers of the Regiment of the Island, to proceed by Martial Law, and punish them by Death or other Pain †.

Of Mutinies, Rebellions, &c.

Next to the Crimes which originate from the very Nature of their Situation as Slaves, follow those which may be committed equally by others.

Of various Offences.

Of these, that of Stealing, in all its Shapes of *Robbery, Burglary, and breaking open of Houses*, is a Crime of the most frequent Occurrence. To this may be added *Murder, the burning of Houses and Canes*, and various others. That Crimes which are punished with the Death of Freemen, should have an equal Sanction to deter the Commission of them by Slaves, is not to be wondered. Such was universally the Law of the Islands; of late, however, in some Islands, the Boundaries of Grand and Petit Larceny have been changed from Twelve Pence to Five and to Six Pounds, which has greatly softened the Law on that Head.

Stealing.

The Offence of *impudently striking or offering Insolence* to any White Person, is mostly punished with Whipping; and it was only in case any Disfigurement or Hurt followed, that it was punished with Death; but in some Islands, and that too by very recent Laws, which aim at Humanity, the offering any Violence, by striking or otherwise, is punishable with Death.

Striking.

It is very common among these People, who have so small a Portion of human Endowments, for some to pretend to supernatural Powers, and thereby to practise upon the Imagination of those, who believe they can be protected by them from the Harms of this Life: This Practice of Witchcraft is commonly called *Obeah*, and is always made an Offence punishable with Death.

Witchcraft.

Another Practice of Negroes, much more serious in its Effect, is the administering of *Poison* to their Owners and others. This is also punished with Death.

Poisoning.

Many of these are considered as Offences, not only in the actual Perpetration, but in the Attempt to commit them; and in both Cases they are punished in the same Manner.

But this Punishment of Death, though inflicted for very few Offences that would not be so punished in most civilized Societies of Freemen, is softened by the Discretion usually lodged in the Court, to change it to some other less sanguinary. In most of the later Acts, the Courts are empowered to punish with Death, or in such other Way, as they in their Discretion shall think fit. Sometimes this Discretion is limited to Confinement and Hard Labour for Life; sometimes to a public Whipping, of not more than Thirty-nine Lashes; in most Cases, where many are concerned in an Offence, the Courts are directed to order Execution only upon one of them, and to select one who shall appear to be most deserving of Punishment.

Of Punishments.

Death, Confinement to Hard Labour, and Whipping, are the Punishments generally inflicted by the more recent Acts; but in the older, which however are still in Force in most of the Islands, there are the Punishments of Banishment, of flitting the

* Virgin Islands, 1783.

† Barbadoes, 1688.

Nose, branding in the Forehead with a hot Iron, cutting off the Ears, and, in some Islands, even that of taking off a Limb.

Upon the Whole it may be observed, that the Punishments affecting Negroes rather seem to be such as were suggested by the Necessity of a steady and watchful Discipline, than by any cruel or wanton Disposition to punish. Many of the smaller Offences are punishable in a Manner not commonly practised in a Free Country: But in the higher Offences, where an English Court would be obliged by Law to pronounce the Sentence of Death, there is a Discretion indulged of changing the Punishment to another, short of the Offender's Life. Indeed we have before seen that the Interest of an Owner in the Life of his Slave had often the Effect of disappointing Justice; and it is not to be wondered, that it should have a proportionate Influence in dictating the Degree of the Punishment.

Of the Trial
of Slaves, &c.

The earliest Direction we find in their Laws for any Form of Trial, in case of Delinquency, is in an Act of the Island of Barbadoes, Anno 1688; in that Act there are Two Forms appointed, which seem to have been afterwards imitated, with some small Variation, in the other Islands. One of these is the more *solemn*, the other the more *summary Trial*. The First is for the Offences of Burglary, Robbery, Rape, Burning of Houses or Canes, stealing, killing, maiming, or destroying of Horses, Cattle, or Sheep, above the Value of 12*d.*; all which are to be punished with Death: And because such Offenders, says the Act, "*being brutish Slaves, deserve not, for the Baseness of their Condition, to be tried by the legal Trial of Twelve Men of their Peers or Neighbourhood, which truly neither can be rightly done, as the Subjects of England are,*" it directs, that when any Negro is brought before a Justice for any of the above Offences, he shall commit him to a future Day, and shall, with all convenient Speed, join with himself the next Justice; and these Two shall issue their Warrant to summon Three Freeholders of the Place nearest where the Crime was committed: These Five are to hear the Evidence, examine the Matter, and pass Sentence; the Freeholders being first sworn by the Justices.

The more *summary Trial* is applied to Cases of Petty Larceny, stealing or destroying Goods, Chattels, and Provisions, Canes, or Green Corn, of any other Person than the Master, under the Value of 12*d.*: Such Offences are to be heard by One Justice, who, upon Examination of the Matter, if established, may order the Offender to be whipped with not more than Forty Lashes. A Second Offence of the latter Kind is to be tried in the same Manner, with the severer Punishment of flitting the Nose, and branding in the Forehead. But for the Third Offence, the Offender is to be tried in the more solemn Manner, and the Sentence is to be Death, or such other Punishment as the Justices shall think proper.

These Two Forms of Trial were adopted very generally in the Islands. The solemn Trial was usually resorted to in Offences that were to be punished with Death; and it was sometimes varied. Thus, in One Island the Justice is to associate to himself Two others, and the Freeholders are to be Four, making together a Tribunal of Seven Persons. In some Islands they require Two Justices to constitute the summary Jurisdiction for smaller Offences. In some, and that even by very recent Acts, the higher Offences may be tried by the summary Judicature of Two Justices, or even by that of One, and the Punishment of Death inflicted. In One Island Offenders may be tried by the Governor and Council of the Island for the higher Offences.

But to the Prevalence of this Species of Judicature, whether solemn or summary, the Island of *Bermuda* was an Exception, and presented a single Example of apparent Adherence to the English Form. In the Year 1690 it was ordained that, in case of a Charge of Murder, Burglary, Felony, or other Capital Crime, a Negro should be brought before a Justice, and be committed, or admitted to Bail, as it seemed proper to the Justice: If he was prosecuted, it was to be by Indictment; and he was to be *tried by a Judge and Jury, unless the Governor and Council should think fit to try him by a more speedy and proper Way.*

What Practice was established in pursuance of this Direction, and the Discretion here lodged in the Governor and Council, does not appear; but we find in the Year 1730 an Act of Assembly of that Island (which seems to be copied closely from the before-mentioned Act of *Barbadoes*) for changing this Mode, and for adopting that of *Barbadoes*, with the Variation of adding Two Justices to the One, and summoning Four Freeholders, so as to compose a Tribunal of Seven Judges.

Such then was the Nature of the Judicature prevailing in all our Islands, till the liberal Spirit of the present Time introduced a Reform, which has been planned and carried into Execution in Two of our Islands, those of *Jamaica* and *Dominica*.

In the Year 1781, when the Assembly of *Jamaica* had their Slave Laws under Consideration, they then, among other Improvements, enacted, That the Three Freeholders on Trials should be chosen by Ballot, and out of not less than Five in Number.

But by the late Act, passed 6th December 1788, which had for One of its professed Objects an Amendment in the Mode of Trial for Slaves, the preceding Form was abolished, and the following Directions are substituted in its Place: In all Cases of Felony, Burglary, Robbery, burning of Houses or Canes, rebellious Conspiracies, compassing or imagining the Death of any White Person, and other Offences punishable with Death, the Justice is to commit the Prisoner, if proper, and bind over the Witnesses to appear in Ten Days at the Place where the Quarter Sessions are held, or, where there are no Sessions, at the Place where Parochial Business is usually transacted; he shall certify Two other Justices of the Matter, and these Three shall summon by Warrant Twelve Persons, such as are usually warned to serve on Juries. Nine of such Persons are to compose a Jury, and are to be sworn to try the Offender, and give a Verdict according to the Evidence; upon which the Justices shall pass Sentence. For smaller Offences a summary Jurisdiction is by the same Act given to Two Justices; who may direct such Punishment as they think fit, not exceeding Sixty Lashes, or Six Months Confinement to Hard Labour.

The Example of *Jamaica* has been followed by a similar Regulation, passed in *Dominica* 23 December 1788. By this Act the Justices, summoned to the Trial, are to be Five, and not less than Three are to form a Bench: The Persons summoned are to be Twelve, being neighbouring Freeholders, Leaseholders, Merchants, Traders, or respectable House Keepers; Six of these are to constitute a Jury. Such is the Mode of Trial, not only for Offences punished with Death, but for others that are followed by Banishment, or public Whipping, of not more than Thirty-nine Lashes. As to smaller Offences, such as Thefts or Robberies, to the Amount of not more than £.5, and certain bare Attempts to commit Felonies and other Crimes, they may be tried before Two Justices, in a summary Way.

Before we close what is to be said on the Trial of Slaves, it should be noticed that the Testimony of a Slave is held to be good against a Slave, though it is not good against a White Person. It seems originally to have been doubted, whether the Evidence of a Slave should be admitted at all; and there are various Instances in the Laws of the Islands, where it is declared, that such Testimony *shall be received*; and in One Instance it is declared, that the Testimony of *Two or more Slaves shall be good*. In One Law, the Testimony of a Slave against a Free Negro or Mulatto is declared to be legal, *if corroborated with good and sufficient Circumstances*.

Such is the Law and Manner of proceeding against Slaves, when charged with the Commission of any Offence.

Having taken this short View of the Treatment which Slaves receive in a Course of public Justice, we become curious to learn something of the Rule and Practice of that Penal Code, which every Owner and Master has a Right to establish for the Domestic Government of his Slaves. But this Supplement to the foregoing Series of Public Regulations seems to have been generally abandoned by the different Legislatures to the Discretion of Individuals. Very little Measure appears to have been assigned, by any general Laws, to the Authority of the Master in punishing his Slaves. It appears from

Of Punishment by Masters, &c.

from the Two Laws which follow, that any Degree of Severity in the Way of Punishment, though it went even to the Life of the Slave, was looked upon as an Object not deserving public Consideration; and that even Murder was not marked with any very heavy Penalty.

By a Law of *Barbadoes*, passed 8 August 1688, it is enacted, That if any Negro, or other Slave, under Punishment by his Master or his Order, for any Crime or Misdemeanor towards his Master, should unfortunately suffer in Life or Member, which, says the Act, seldom happens, *no Person whatsoever shall be liable to any Fine therefore.* But if any One of *Wantonness* or *Bloody-mindedness*, or *cruel Intention*, wilfully kill a Negro or other Slave of his own, he shall pay into the public Treasury £. 15; if the Slave belong to another Person, then £. 35, and further be bound to his good Behaviour during the Pleasure of the Governor and Council: If the other Person's Slave is killed accidentally, the Killer is liable to no other Penalty than an Action at Law; if a Negro is killed by Night, out of the Road or Common Path, stealing Provisions, the Killer is not to be accountable for it at all.

The other is a Law of *Bermuda*, passed in 1730, the Preamble of which is very remarkable: It states that the wilful killing of a Slave (by the strict Laws of England) comes within the Penalty of Murder; *that the Privileges of England are so universally extensive, as not to admit of the least Thing called Slavery; but that, in His Majesty's Plantations in America, the Cases and Circumstances of Things were wonderfully altered, for the very Kindred, nay sometimes Parents of these unfortunate Creatures (upon the Coast of Africa) expose their own Issue to perpetual Bondage and Slavery, by selling them unto your Majesty's Subjects trading there, and from thence are brought to these Settlements, and consequently purchased by the Inhabitants; they being (for Brutishness of their Nature) no otherwise valued or esteemed amongst us than as our Goods and Chattels; therefore our prudent Neighbours in America, as Barbadoes, &c. have thought fit to make Laws to prevent the Penalty and Forfeiture in case of killing a Negro.* After this Preamble it enacts, that the accidentally killing a Negro in punishing him shall not make the Killer liable to any Penalty or Forfeiture; but killing a Slave *maliciously* and *wilfully*, or procuring it to be done, shall be punished with a Forfeiture of £. 10. If the Slave belongs to another, then, in Addition to the £. 10, he is to pay the Value of the Slave to the Owner.

Such is the Species of Regulation which it was thought adviseable to make on this Subject, even so low down as 1730. But while the Government of *Bermuda* adopted this Example of the Island of *Barbadoes*, a different Sentiment prevailed in the Island of *Jamaica*. So far back as the Year 1696, it was enacted by a Law of that Island, that if any Person willingly, wantonly, or bloody-mindedly killed a Negro or Slave, he should be adjudged guilty of Felony; the Second Offence was to be adjudged Murder, and the Offender was to suffer according to the Laws of England, except as to Forfeiture of Lands and Tenements. In 1751, it was further ordained in the same Island, *for better preventing such wicked and inhuman Practices*, that the Offender, for the First Offence, should be imprisoned for such Time as the Court should adjudge, not exceeding Twelve Months*. It is proper here to observe, that in a Decision in 1776, in the Court of King's Bench and Grand Session of the Peace in the Island of *Grenada*, it was determined, by the whole Court, on a Motion in Arrest of Judgment, that killing a Slave with Malice was Murder in the Law of England, and they accordingly gave Judgment of Death. Many other Improvements of the Negro System, beside those above stated, have recently been made, by which the Authority of Owners in punishing their Slaves is subjected to considerable Restraints: But these Improvements will more properly be placed under the Head of the *Protection* afforded to Slaves.

The Protection of Slaves.

If the Rights of a Master be every Thing, and those of the Slave nothing, then every Stipulation that is made for the Slave, as against the Master, may be classed under the Head of *Protection*: Any Direction for their necessary Cloathing and Maintenance, much more to limit the Authority of the Master in chastising, or employing his Slaves, are of this Nature.

* Jamaica Acts, 1696. N° 37, 38. 1751. N° 183.

In the earlier Times of our Settlements, this Branch of the Negro Polity (as hath been before observed) was not much regarded by the Legislatures; it was confined to some short Directions for their Cloathing and Provisions, and such only as were absolutely necessary. In 1688, in *Barbadoes*, it was required that the Slaves should have Clothes once a Year; namely, Drawers and Caps for the Men, and Petticoats and Caps for the Women, on Pain of forfeiting 5 s. for each Slave not so cloathed. In 1696 the like Provision was made in *Jamaica*. In a Law of *Bermuda*, 1730, for restraining the Use of Silk, Lace, and superfluous Ornament by Negroes (which was very likely to be the Production of Theft) it is ordained, that Masters shall find them sufficient Food and Cloathing. In 1693, in *Montserrat*, Masters and Overseers are required to keep, for every Eight Slaves, One Acre of Ground, well planted with Provisions, and so proportionably for a greater or less Number, on the Penalty of forfeiting, for every Six Months it shall be wanting, 1,000 Pounds of Sugar.

Cloathing,
Provisions,
&c.

These are all the exprefs Provisions to be found in the older Laws: To these may be added, as auxiliary towards producing the like Effect, a Provision in several Islands, that, when it appeared a Slave, convicted of stealing, had been driven to commit the Offence by Want of due Maintenance from his Master, the Master should not be entitled to the Value, he would otherwise receive on the Slave's Execution. It appears from the several Laws which mention the trading in Poultry, Greens, and the like, allowed to Negroes, that there was an Attention in Masters to this Object, even where there was no exprefs Law to require it.

In later Times we find in *Saint Vincent*, 1767, it was directed, That the Slaves should be cloathed once every Year; a Male with One Pair of Drawers, and a Shirt or close-bodied Frock; a Female with a Petticoat and a Shift, or Cloathing adequate thereto, on Pain of the Master forfeiting 15 s. for each Slave not so cloathed.

But in the Three Islands, where Laws have been passed very recently for the Purpose of affording more ample Protection to Negroes, than they had before experienced, this Article of Cloathing and Maintenance is ordered in a new and more liberal Way, with the Addition of various Regulations for their Lodging, and for their general Treatment, both in Sicknes and in Health.

By the late Act passed in November 1788 in *Grenada*, a Proprietor is to allow Annually to every Man Slave above Fifteen Years old, a Suit of Cloaths, consisting of a Hat, Jacket, Shirt (or in lieu of a Jacket an additional Shirt) Trowsers, and Blankets; to every Female Slave above Thirteen Years old, a Suit of Cloaths, consisting of a Hat, Jacket, Shift (or in lieu of a Jacket an additional Shift) Petticoat, and Blanket; and to every Child above Eight Years old, a Hat, Shift, or Shirt: Any Proprietor failing in doing this is to forfeit £. 20.

Upon every Plantation, there is to be provided for each Head of a Family of Slaves, at least, a House built in a healthy Situation, with a Cabin or Bed to sleep upon, raised at least a Foot from the Ground; and for every Slave above Fifteen Years of Age is to be allotted a Portion of Land for Provision-Ground, sufficient, with his Allowance of Salt Provision, for his Support; and in every Week is to be allowed One Day from Noon, or One whole Day once a Fortnight, for the Cultivation of this Ground. If a Plantation is so circumstanced as not to permit such Allotment of Ground, instead thereof may be made a Weekly Allowance of Provisions; but this, as well as the before-mentioned Arrangements, must be made with the Approbation of the *Guardians* appointed by the same Act for the Protection of Slaves. There is also to be erected an Hospital on every Plantation for those who are sick.

Where Slaves are not attached to a Plantation, the Master is required to furnish them with comfortable Lodging, and ample Provision of *wholesome Food and decent Cloathing*, of at least Two such Suits, as are before described, in every Year, under the Penalty of £. 20.

In the late Act, passed in December 1788 in *Jamaica*, a similar Direction is given for allotting Provision-Ground, and allowing sufficient Time to cultivate it, with a Discretion, if Circumstances require, to make a Supply of Provisions in lieu of Land, under the higher Penalty of £. 50. The Owners are also required to maintain at Home those, that are infirm, on Penalty of £. 10 for every one wandering about, and becoming burthensome to others, for Want of such Maintenance.

In the late Act of December 1788, passed in the Island of *Dominica*, the Directions on this Head are only general; namely, that Slaves are to be maintained with sufficient Quantity of good and wholesome Food, and well and sufficiently clothed, and placed in comfortable and dry Lodging; and in case of Sickness they are to be assisted with Medical Aid, under the Penalty of £. 100 for the Breach of any of these Injunctions.

Of Punish-
ment by
Masters, &c.

The Power of the Master over the Slave's Person in administering Correction is another Article, which (as hath been before observed) is but slightly mentioned by the older Laws; and what is there said seemed of a Nature that induced us to consider it as properly belonging to the Head of *Regulation*. This Point is one that has been more anxiously laboured in the recent Acts of the Three Islands; and what is there provided deserves most unequivocally to be classed under the present Head of *Protection*.

By the new Act of *Jamaica*, if a Slave be mutilated or dismembered by a Master, or with his Knowledge or Sufferance, such Master is to be fined in a Sum not exceeding £. 100, and imprisoned for a Time not exceeding Twelve Months; and, if the Court think it proper, the Slave so treated shall be declared free. The Prosecution for such an Offence is intrusted, in a special Manner, to the Care of the Vestry, and Justices. Any Person killing a Slave *wantonly, willingly, and bloody-mindedly*, shall be adjudged guilty of Felony without Benefit of Clergy, with a Saving, however, of Forfeiture and Corruption of Blood.

In *Dominica*, a White Person maiming, defacing, or mutilating, or cruelly torturing a Slave, or causing the same to be done, is to be imprisoned for a Time not exceeding Three Months, or fined in a Sum not exceeding £. 100: A White Person who kills a Slave is to suffer Death.

The punishing in such Manner those who killed, or who maimed, or dismembered a Slave, had been before done by Acts passed in other Islands, within these few Years*: But it seems peculiar to the Acts lately passed in the Islands so often mentioned, to enter into the Subject of domestic Correction by the Owner, with any Prospect of useful Effect.

In the new Act of *Grenada* it is ordained, That no Proprietor, or Attorney or other Representative of such Proprietor, shall inflict any other Corporal Punishment than Imprisonment in a proper and wholesome Place of Confinement, and Whipping, not to exceed Thirty-nine Lashes, for any One Offence: and that no Person employed under such Proprietor, or his Attorney, shall, during the Residence of such Proprietor or Attorney on the Spot, inflict any other Punishment than such Confinement, and Whipping, not to exceed Twelve Lashes for any One Offence. If an Offence shall appear to a Proprietor, or his Attorney, to deserve, for its Enormity, more exemplary Punishment, he may take the Slave before Two Justices, who may order such Punishment, not extending to Life or Limb, as to them shall seem proper. Any One inflicting a Punishment, otherwise than as here permitted, is made liable to an Indictment or Information, the same as if the Injury had been committed against a Free Person.

By the new Act of *Jamaica*, any Person who shall wantonly or cruelly whip, beat, bruise, or wound, or shall imprison, or keep in Confinement, without sufficient Support, any Slave, shall be liable to be indicted, and suffer such Judgment of Fine or Imprisonment as the Court shall award; and shall be liable also to an Action. It is

* Bahama, St. Vincent, &c.

of the Slave Laws.

PART III.

further declared, That no Slave on a Plantation, or in a Workhouse, shall receive more than Ten Lashes at One Time and for One Offence, unless the Owner of the Plantation, or his Attorney, or the Supervisor of the Workhouse, be present: And no such Owner, or his Attorney, nor such Supervisor, shall inflict more than Thirty-nine Lashes at One Time, for One Offence, under the Penalty of £. 5.

In the new Act of *Dominica* there is an Enumeration of the Cases where an Owner may cause a Slave to be punished: These are, *Disobedience* of his Orders; *robbing* or *plundering* the Property of another; *Drunkenness*, *Quarrelling*, *Fighting*, *Neglect of Duty*, Absence from Labour, or from the Plantation, without a written Pass, or any other *Misdemeanor whatever*; and in such Cases a Slave may be punished at the Discretion of the Owner, or Overseer, by Confinement or flogging on the bare Breech, provided the Number of Lashes do not exceed Thirty-nine. An Owner or Overseer inflicting any other Punishment is liable to a Penalty of £. 20.

The remaining Instances, in which Protection is given to Slaves, by Law, in our Islands, seem to be the new Regulations lately devised, and contained in the Three Acts of Assembly so often mentioned: A short Notice of these will give an Idea of the humane Disposition, that now manifests itself, to make a serious and effectual Reform for the Advantage, and Comfort of the Negroes. The First of these Acts, in Point of Time, is that of *Grenada*, passed 3d November 1788, which directs as follows:

Various Reforms made lately.

Slaves are not to be compelled (except in carrying on such Manufactures as require Night or extra Labour) to leave their Houses to work in the Field, or at their Trade, until Day-break, nor at their Times of Breakfast or Dining, nor after Sunset, except in carrying One Bundle of Grass from the Field to the Stable. They are to have Half an Hour for Breakfast, and from Twelve o'Clock till Two for Dinner.

Slaves are to be attended by a Clergyman, to instruct them in Morality and Religion; and those who are of the Roman Catholic Religion are to be provided with Clergymen of that Persuasion. There is a Penalty of £. 165 Currency on any Proprietor who shall debauch a Female married Slave: An Attorney or employed Person so doing is to forfeit One Half of his Annual Salary. Slaves so doing are, on Conviction before a Justice, to suffer such Corporal Punishment as he shall direct, not extending to Life or Limb.

In order to secure Negroes in the full Enjoyment of what the Law allows them, the Justices are Yearly to nominate Three Persons, being Freeholders, and Possessors of Thirty Slaves, to be *Guardians of the Slaves*, who are to take an Oath to see this Act duly executed. They are to inspect the Provision-Grounds, the Clothes, and Maintenance; to inquire into the general Treatment of Slaves; and to interrogate, on Oath, the Managers and Overseers respecting the Observance of this Act: In case of Breaches thereof, they are to prosecute the Offenders without Delay. The obliging of Managers and Overseers to answer upon Oath, gives peculiar Efficacy to a Regulation intended for the Benefit of Persons, whose Testimony, by the Law of the Country (and indeed of all the Islands) could not be heard in a Prosecution against a White Person.

Guardians of the Slaves.

In the Act of *Jamaica*, passed 6th December 1788, Masters are enjoined to cause their Slaves to be instructed in the Christian Religion. Slaves who inform against or take up Runaway Slaves are to have such Rewards, not exceeding 20s. for each, as any Justice shall think proper. They are to have their usual Holidays; and, besides these, One Day every Fortnight for cultivating their Provision-Ground, exclusive of Sunday, except during the Time of Crop: It is a Provision of this Act, that on the Sale of Slaves that are arrived in any Port, Care shall be taken, as much as possible, not to separate the different Branches of the same Family.

In the Law of *Dominica*, passed 23d December, 1788, there are similar Provisions made for the Benefit of Slaves. They are to be instructed in the Principles of the Christian Religion: Those that are arrived at Years of Maturity are to be encouraged to enter into Matrimony, according to the Christian Form: A White Person cohabiting with a married Woman Slave is to forfeit £. 50: They are to have the accustomed Holidays: The Owner, with the Consent of Two Magistrates, may allow them

them Instruments of Music for Dancing, or any innocent Amusement; such Amusements are to be concluded at a reasonable Hour.

Workhouses for Employment, as well as Confinement of offending Negroes, is another Part of the New System.

To ascertain the Effect that Regulation may have on the Health and Preservation of Slaves, periodical Accounts are directed in these Three Islands to be given in to the principal Magistrate of a District, of the Increase and Decrease of Slaves.

Of Manumission.

The last, and it should seem the most compleat Act of *Protection* to a Slave, is that of releasing him from a State of Slavery, and giving him the Qualifications of a Free Man, to protect himself: But this was found by Experience to be so often misapplied, as to prove only the last Instance of Cruelty in Masters; and it very early became the Office of Humanity to lay some Restrictions on the Power of *Manumission*.

It was not uncommon for Masters to manumit their Slaves, when they had become infirm, and no longer able to bear the Burthen of Servitude. This filled the Country with wandering Negroes, who were first an Annoyance, and then a Burthen to the Public. If Negroes were not turned adrift in the Decay of their Strength, but were rewarded with Freedom while in Health, for some particular Merit, it still happened that such Persons not unfrequently became a Charge upon the Public for Maintenance, either occasionally, or at the Close of their Days. This Experience induced the Legislatures, in all the Islands, to provide that no Manumission should be valid, unless Measures were taken to secure the Public against such Consequences: This was by the Master assigning some Lodging and Maintenance for such Slave, or more commonly by making a Deposit of Money with the Vestry of the Parish; and in some Cases giving likewise a Security that the Slave should never be a Burthen to the Parish. In One Island the Deposit was £.100, and the Security £.200. Such Slave is entitled to £.4 or £.5 per Annum, to be paid by the Vestry out of the Interest of the Deposit.

But this Check on the Power of Manumission, though suggested by Experience, and adopted by the Practice of all the Plantations, was not endured by the Makers of the new Act, in the Island of *Grenada*. Consistently with the Spirit of Reform now prevailing there, they have repealed a Provision of the above Nature; and declared, that no other Condition shall be required for the Manumission of a Slave, but only the Approbation of Two of the *Guardians of the Slaves*, appointed by that Act; but that none shall be valid without such Approbation.

Of Free Negroes.

The same Prudence which guarded Manumission with such Conditions, viewed *Free Negroes* also, for Reasons of various Kinds, with no small Degree of Jealousy. In all the Islands there are Provisions of different Sorts to compel Persons pretending to be free, to a strict and repeated Proof of their Freedom. Instruments of Manumission are to be registered, or Proofs of Freedom by Descent are to be made, at Vestry Meetings: Certificates thereof are to be given, which the Persons to whom they belong are always to carry about them. In some Islands, every Free Negro is to chuse a White Person to be his Patron, and to *own him*; and those, who have not such a Surety to answer for them, are to be treated as Vagabonds. These and other Measures are taken, as well to prevent Fugitive Slaves sheltering themselves under the Character of Free Negroes, as to keep a watchful Eye over a Description of People, that seem to have been judged not very well qualified to govern themselves, in a State of Freedom.

The last Point in the Negro-Polity, deserving of Notice, is the manifest Solicitude to keep up a regular Supply of White Servants. Laws have been made, in several Islands, compelling Owners to have a certain Number of White Servants, in Proportion to their Negroes. A Measure that was dictated, partly by the Expediency of introducing constantly a fresh Stock of Skill and Industry from *Europe*, and partly from the Necessity of balancing, in some Degree, the Numbers that were continually imported from *Africa*.

THE Committee will now proceed to lay before Your Majesty a Statement of the Laws that at present subsist in the several Islands in the West Indies, respecting Negro Slaves, under the following Titles:

- 1st, Those in which Negroes are considered as Property.
- 2dly, Those which are for their Regulation and Correction.
- 3dly, Those which are for their Protection and Encouragement.

To which are added, in several of the Islands,

4thly, Those which are of a Miscellaneous Nature, comprehending such Matters as could not well be placed under any of the other Titles.

Should it appear, notwithstanding this Attempt at Arrangement, that some Points are not to be found under the Title, where they would naturally be sought, and that others are classed under a Title to which they do not seem, in strict Propriety, to belong, it is trusted, that such apparent Want of Regularity may always be attributed to One of these Two Causes; either that the Point in Question is of a Nature which, viewed in different Lights, might very well entitle it to be placed under more Heads than One, as what may in one View relate to *Property*, may in another have a Reference to *Regulation*, and even sometimes to the *Protection* and Encouragement of Negroes; in which Cases it was thought adviseable not to burthen this Statement, already voluminous, with Repetitions;—or, Secondly, the Point in Question was found so interwoven in the Law itself with other Matters, that it would have been unintelligible, or have lost much of its Force, by a Separation: Thus, the Value of an executed Slave may be classed under the Title of *Property*; yet in Cases where it is connected with the Trials of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon, with special Directions as to the Mode of ascertaining such Value, the Policy of the Law would have been less obvious, if a Circumstance of this Nature had not been retained under this Title. These, and other Causes arising from the Nature of the Materials, have sometimes disappointed every Endeavour to preserve an exact Disposition of all the various Subjects in the following Statement.

A
S T A T E M E N T
OF THE
L A W S A T L A R G E,
RESPECTING
NEGROES IN THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

ARRANGED UNDER DIFFERENT TITLES.

The first of the laws of the colony is an Act passed in the year 1774, for the better regulation of the trade and commerce of the colony, and for the more effectual execution of the laws relating to the same.

In the year 1775, an Act was passed for the better regulation of the trade and commerce of the colony, and for the more effectual execution of the laws relating to the same.

STATEMENT

OF THE

and other

LAW S A T L A R G E

RESPECTING

NEGROES IN THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS

ARRANGED UNDER DIFFERENT TITLES

The first of the laws of the colony is an Act passed in the year 1774, for the better regulation of the trade and commerce of the colony, and for the more effectual execution of the laws relating to the same.

The Law of this Island, on the Subject of Negroes, is principally contained in an Act passed 6 Dec. 1788, which purports in its Title to repeal several Acts, and *to consolidate and bring into One Act the several Laws relating to Slaves*; nevertheless, the following Acts, and Parts of Acts, relating to Slaves seem to be in force, but are not consolidated into this Act; namely, the Acts passed

Anno 1696,

1719,

1735,

1761,

1768.

The Three first of which are to be found in a printed Volume of the Laws of this Island, dated 1756.—The Two latter in another printed Volume, dated 1771.

Slaves considered as Property.

Slaves becoming Christians.—Made Real Estate.

Anno 1696. Act 38.

XL. **A**ND it is further Enacted, That no Slave shall be free by becoming Christian; and for Payment of Debts and Legacies, all Slaves shall be deemed and taken as all other Goods and Chattels are in the Hands of Executors or Administrators; and where other Goods and Chattels are not sufficient to satisfy the said Debts and Legacies, then so many Slaves as are necessary for the Payment of Debts and Legacies shall be sold, and the remaining, after the Payment of the said Debts and Legacies shall be judged, deemed, and taken as Inheritance, and shall accordingly descend; and all Children of Slaves, born in the Possession of Tenant for Life or Years, shall remain or revert, as the Parents do or should have done, to him or her, in Reversion or Remainder after Expiration of such Term of Years after the Death of Tenant for Life or Tenants in Tail, after Possibility of Issue extinct; Provided nevertheless, That nothing in this Clause shall extend to Leases heretofore made; any Thing in this or any other Act to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Slaves becoming Christians. Slave shall not be free by becoming Christian. Made Real Estate.

XLI. And be it further Enacted, That all Slaves assigned for Dower shall be liable, proportionably with those belonging to any Heir or Heirs, to the Payment of Debts, but not of Legacies, any Thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

In what Cases the Slaves are subject to the Payment of Debts.

XLII. Provided, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend to hinder any Person, possessed in his own Right, of any Slave or Slaves, to sell, or by Gift or otherwise dispose of such Slave or Slaves, as he shall think fit during his Lifetime; which Sale, Gift, or Disposal, shall be a perpetual Bar to his Wife from any Claim of Dower in such Slave or Slaves.

XLIV. And to prevent Disputes that may arise for the future about the Titles of, to, or in any Slave or Slaves, be it Enacted, That the Clerks of the Peace, or Clerk of the Vestry where no Clerks of the Peace are, of the several and respective Parishes and Precincts within this Island, shall keep a distinct Book, in which Entries shall be made of all Slaves sold and disposed of from one Party to another, in every of which Entries shall be expressed the Time of the Sale made, with the Names of the Vendor and Vendee, the Name and Mark of the Slave or Slaves, with the Consideration for which sold; which said Entry, if the Seller is lawfully authorised to sell or dispose of such Slave or Slaves, shall be as good and valid to ratify and confirm the said Sale or Sales, as if the same had been by Deed in Writing under Hand and Seal; and shall be held, deemed, and adjudged to be a sufficient Record and Evidence in any Court of Record within this Island; and if by any Person razed or embezzled, the Person so offending shall suffer such Punishment as the Law hath provided against such as raze and embezzle Records; and for every such Entry the Clerk shall receive, if but One Negro, Seven-pence Halfpenny; if above, Fifteen Pence, and no more: And if any Buyer shall fail or neglect to make Entry with the Clerk as aforesaid, he shall forfeit Forty Shillings for every such Offence; and

Books to be kept wherein Entries shall be made of Slaves bought and sold.

Slaves made Real Estate.—Detaining and carrying off Slaves.

and if the Clerk shall refuse or neglect to make such Entry, he shall forfeit Ten Pounds for every such Offence to the Party injured, to be recovered by Action of Debt in any Court of Record within this Island, wherein no Effoign, Protection, or Wager of Law shall be allowed. Provided nevertheless, That this Clause, or any Thing therein contained, shall not be construed to extend to oblige any Person or Persons to make such Entry of Slaves at their first Importation into this Island; any Thing in the above Clause to the contrary notwithstanding.

1719. Act 67.

AN ACT to prevent the enticing or inveigling of Slaves from the Possessors, and for the preventing the Transportation of Slaves by Mortgagors and Tenants for Life and Years; and for regulating Abuses committed by Slaves.

*Detaining
and carry-
ing off
Slaves.*

40s. Penalty
for every
Day's illegal
Detainer of
another's
Slave.

WHEREAS it hath been a Practice for People of this Island, under Colour or Pretence of Title, to entice and inveigle Negro and other Slaves from the Possessors of them, and them so enticed or inveigled away to send off this Island, or hide or conceal them in remote and distant Parts from such Possessors, whereby great Inconveniences have happened, to the utter Ruin of several Orphans, and other Inhabitants of this Island, and Decay of the Planting Interest; for Remedy whereof, be it Enacted, by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, and it is hereby Enacted and Declared by the Authority of the same, That no Person whatsoever shall take or detain any Negro or Slave who hath been in Possession of another for the Space of Six Months, without due Course of Law, upon Pain of forfeiting Forty Shillings to the Party aggrieved for every Day's Detainer.

Chief Justice,
&c. upon
Complaint
of such De-
tainer, may
order the
Slave to be
restored.

II. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That upon Complaint made upon Oath to the Chief Justice of this Island, or to any Two Justices of the Peace, of the detaining any Negro or Slave from such Possessors, otherwise than by due Course of Law, it shall and may be lawful for the Chief Justice, or the Justices unto whom such Complaint shall be made as aforesaid, to order the Offender and Offenders to restore the Negro or Slave detained, and pay the Penalty and Forfeiture aforesaid unto the Party aggrieved: And if any Person or Persons shall refuse or neglect to comply with or perform such Order hereafter to be made in the General Court, for restoring of any Negro or Slave, he, she, or they, so refusing or neglecting the same, shall for every such Offence forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds to our Sovereign Lord the King, his Heirs and Successors, for and towards the Support of the Government of this Island, and the contingent Charges thereof, and be committed unto the Common Gaol until he, she, or they have fulfilled such Order, and paid the several Penalties and Forfeitures herein before mentioned.

Penalty on
the Chief
Justice, &c.
neglecting
his Duty,
touching
such Com-
plaints.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if the Chief Justice, or any Justices of the Peace, upon Complaint to him or them made as aforesaid, shall refuse, delay, or neglect, doing his or their Duty herein, he or they shall, for every such Offence, his or their Neglect or Refusal, forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds; One Half to our Sovereign Lord the King, his Heirs and Successors, for and towards the Support of the Government of this Island, and the contingent Charges thereof; and the other Moiety, or Half Part, to the Party aggrieved, to be recovered by Bill, Plaint, or Information, in the Grand Court of this Island, wherein no Effoign, Imparlance, or Wager at Law, shall be allowed; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Clause to re-
strain certain
Persons send-
ing Negroes
off this Island.

IV. And whereas several Persons holding, possessing, and enjoying Negro and other Slaves as Tenants by the Courtesy of England, Tenants in Dower, Tenants for Life or Years, and Mortgagors of Negroes and Slaves, or those deriving under them, heretofore used to send off from this Island, by way of Merchandize or otherwise, several Negroes and Slaves by them held and enjoyed under the Titles aforesaid, to the great Prejudice of the Mortgagee, his Heirs or Assigns, and of him, her, or them to whom such Negro Slave or Slaves ought to descend or come, after the Determination of such particular Estate as aforesaid; for Remedy whereof, be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Tenant by the Courtesy of England, Tenants in Dower, whilst a Widow, or any second or other Husband of such Tenant in Dower, or any Tenant for Life or Years, or any Mortgagor, or any Person claiming by, from, or under him, shall send off from this Island (except by Order of Law), or otherwise dispose of any Negro or Slave held, enjoyed, or possessed by him, her, or them, by the Courtesy of England, in Dower, or for Life or Years, or by any Mortgagor or other Person claiming by, from, or under a Mortgagor, without the Consent of the Mortgagee, his Heirs or Assigns, or of him, her, or them, in Reversion or Remainder, or of him, her, or them, to whom such Negro or Slave, after the Determination of such particular Estate, should come to, or descend, he, she, or they, so offending as aforesaid, shall, for every Negro or Slave so sent off from this Island,

Detaining and carrying off Slaves.—Sale of Slaves by Provost Marshal.

Island, forfeit the Sum of 100l. to the Mortgagee, or others claiming under him, her, or them, in Reversion or Remainder, or to whom such Negro or Slave should or might come after the Determination of such particular Estate.

Anno 1736. Act III.

IV. AND WHEREAS it is a common Practice for Masters and Commanders of Ships and other Vessels, to entertain and work on board their said Ships and Vessels, in the Harbours of this Island, the Slaves of the Inhabitants, which gives an Opportunity to carry such Slaves off this Island; for Remedy whereof, be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That whatever Master or Commander of any Ship or Vessel shall entertain, work, or suffer or permit to be entertained or wrought, on board such Ship or Vessel, any Slave belonging to any Inhabitant in this Island (other than the proper Slaves of such Master or Commander), without hiring him from the Owner, or having a Certificate from the Custos Rotulorum, or any Two Justices of the Peace of the Precinct wherein the Owner of such Slave resides, that such Slave is at Liberty from his Owner to hire himself, which Certificate shall contain the Names of the Owner and of the Slave, and the Place of the Residence of such Owner, and for how long Time such Slave is at liberty to hire himself; such Master or Commander of Ships or other Vessels offending as aforesaid, shall, over and above all other Penalties, forfeit the Sum of 100l. to be recovered before any Two Justices of the Peace; who are hereby impowered to summon before them all such Offenders, and to hear and determine such Offence, and to commit such Offender or Offenders to the Common Gaol, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize, until he hath paid the said Forfeiture; any Law, Custom, or Usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Commanders of Ships not to work any Slave without hiring him from his Owner.

V. And for the better preventing such Practices, be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Master or Commander of any Ship, Sloop, or Vessel, shall, upon his Entry, take the following Oath:

“ I A. B. do swear, That I have not, nor will hire any Negro Slave but from the Owner, Command-
“ or such as have or shall have a Certificate from the Custos Rotulorum, or Two Justices of er's Oath.
“ the Peace of the Parish or Precinct where the Owner of such Negro Slave resides, purport-
“ ing that such Negro Slave is at Liberty to hire himself.”

Which Oath the Secretary of this Island, or his lawful Deputy, is hereby impowered and required to administer, under the Penalty of Twenty Pounds for each Neglect or Refusal.

VI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Person and Persons that shall run away with, or carry off, or attempt to run away with, or carry off, any other Person's white Servant, Negro, or Negroes, from this Island, and be taken in the Attempt, and convicted thereof, shall be guilty of Felony without Benefit of Clergy, and suffer as such; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

1768. Act 60.

An ACT for the Regulation of the Provost Marshal's Proceedings in the Sale of Negro and other Slaves, taken by virtue of Writs Venditioni Exponas.

WHEREAS several Inhabitants of this Island have been greatly injured in their Property, and many more suffer in the like Manner, by the Shortness of the Notice, which by Law the Provost Marshal and his lawful Deputies is and are obliged to give of the Sale of Negro and other Slaves taken by virtue of Writs of Venditioni Exponas, which Notice, as the Law now stands, is but Five Days, by which Means Negro and other Slaves have been sold by virtue of such Writs, of which Negro and other Slaves, the Party or Parties against whom such Writs have been issued, had only the Possession, but had no Property in the said Negro and other Slaves, who were either mortgaged, intailed, subject to Dower, the Property of Minors, or under Lease; and from the Shortness of the said Notice, and the Distance of the Places where such Negro and other Slaves are sold, the right Owner or Owners, his, her, or their Representative or Representatives, is and are deprived of the Opportunity of stopping such Sales by Writs of Replevin.

Sale of Slaves by Provost Marshal.

II. And whereas many Negro and other Slaves, under the aforesaid Circumstances, have been sold as aforesaid, and have been sent off the Island by the Purchaser or Purchasers, to

PART III.

Jamaica.—Slaves considered as Property.

Sale of Slaves by Provost Marshal.

Oath to be made of the Property of Slaves.

Sales put off for Twenty Days.

Proviso.

Replevins not lodged within 20 Days, to proceed to Sale.

the great Loss, Damage, and Injury of the right Owners, who, as the Law now stands, can have no Redress or Remedy either against the Provost Marshal, his Deputies, or the Purchaser or Purchasers, sending off such Negro or other Slaves : For the Remedy whereof, and to prevent the like Practices for the future, may it please your Most Excellent Majesty, that it may be Enacted, and it is hereby Enacted and ordained by the Governor, Council, and Assembly of this your Majesty's Island of Jamaica, That from and after the First Day of February, which will be in the Year of our Lord 1769, on Affidavit being made by the Owner or Owners of Negro and other Slaves, so taken by the Provost Marshal or his lawful Deputy or Deputies, by virtue of Writs of Venditioni Exponas, or by the Attornies, Executors, Administrators, or Guardians of such Owner or Owners, or by any Mortgagee or Mortgagees, or by his, her, or their Representative or Representatives, before any one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature of this Island, or before any one of the Commissioners appointed by Law to take Affidavits out of Court in Matters relating to the said Supreme Court, who are, and each of them is hereby empowered and required to take the same, that such Negro and other Slaves so taken as aforesaid are not the Property of the Party or Parties against whom such Writ or Writs of Venditioni Exponas have been issued, nor liable to his or their Debt ; but are the Property of the Deponent, or of the Person or Persons whom he, she, or they represent, either in Right of Mortgage, Intail, Dower, Right of Minors, or are under Lease, as the Case may happen ; that then the Provost Marshal or his Deputies, being duly served with such Affidavits, shall, and he and they are hereby enjoined, directed, ordered, and obliged to suspend and stay the Sale of such Negro or other Slaves in such Affidavit named, specified, and mentioned, for the Space of Twenty Days, that the Owner or Owners of such Negro or other Slaves, Mortgagee or Mortgagees, his, her, or their Attornies, Executors, Administrators, or Guardians, may have sufficient Time to prevent such Sale, by issuing a Writ or Writs of Replevin against the Provost Marshal or his Deputies, for the Recovery of such Negro or other Slaves ; any Law, Custom, or Usage, to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

III. Provided always, That such Affidavit or Affidavits of the Property of such Negro or Negroes, or other Slaves, being made by the Owner or Owners of such Negro or other Slaves, shall be positive ; but such Affidavit being made by the Attorney or Attornies, Executor or Guardian of such Owner or Owners, Mortgagee or Mortgagees, shall be to the best of their Knowledge and Belief.

IV. Provided also, and it is the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, That if the Party or Parties making such Affidavits as aforesaid, shall not, within the Space of the said Twenty Days, issue out his, her, or their Writ of Replevin against the said Provost Marshal or his Deputies, for the Recovery of such Negro or other Slaves, that then it shall and may be lawful for the said Provost Marshal or his Deputies to proceed to the Sale of such Negro or other Slaves, as if such Affidavit had not been made ; any Law, Custom, or Usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Slaves; for their Regulation, &c.

Hiring of Slaves.—Slaves building and hiring Huts, &c.

Anno 1719. Act 67.

V. AND WHEREAS very great and many Inconveniences have for some Time past arisen and do daily arise to the Inhabitants of this Island, particularly to the Inhabitants of the Three Towns of St. Jago de la Vega, Port Royal, and Kingston, by reason that several Slaves belonging to unknown Persons in this Island are clandestinely allowed and do daily frequent the carrying on a private Trade, either on their own Accounts or on Account of their Owners or Employers, for Arms, Ammunition, Provisions, and other Necessaries; and also to hire themselves out to work for a shorter or longer Time, and for their so doing to pay to their respective Owners or Employers, certain daily, weekly, or monthly Allowances; which oftentimes occasion them (if they cannot get Work or Employment) to commit Thefts and Robberies to raise Money to satisfy the Contracts and Agreements made with their Owners and Employers, to the manifest Decay of Trade, and the Ruin and Destruction of several Inhabitants of this Island; For the Prevention whereof for the future, be it Enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly; and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority of the same, That from and after the 1st Day of March next ensuing, no Negro, Mulatto, or Indian Slave, shall hire themselves out to work, either ashore or on board any Ship or Vessel, Boat, Wherry, or Canoe, in any Harbour, Creek, Bay or River in this Island; or offer themselves to hire without the Licence or Consent, Privity, Knowledge or Direction of their respective Owner or Owners, or the Person or Persons who have or hath the immediate Care, Government and Direction of such Slave or Slaves, under his, her or their own Hands in Writing first had and obtained, for such particular Work as the said Slaves shall respectively hire or offer to hire themselves, and testified by One or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the Parish or Precinct where the Owner or Owners, Employer or Employers of such Slave or Slaves, do or shall inhabit; every such Slave or Slaves so offending, shall be whipt at the Discretion of any Magistrate in the Parish or Precinct where such Slave or Slaves shall offer themselves to hire (without such Licence as aforesaid), not exceeding One-and-thirty Lashes: And that if any Justice of the Peace, upon Complaint to him made upon Oath, shall neglect or refuse to put this in execution, he shall for every such Neglect or Refusal forfeit the Sum of 20 l. of current Money of this Island, One Half to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, for and towards the Support of the Government of this Island, and the contingent Charges thereof, and the other Half to such Person or Persons who shall inform or sue for the same, to be recovered in his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of this Island; in which Suit no Effoin or Wager of Law shall be allowed.

Hiring of Slaves.
Negroes hiring themselves out to Work, without Consent of their Owners, to be whipped at the Discretion of a Magistrate.

VI. And whereas several Inhabitants of this Island do suffer and encourage the aforesaid Slaves, not only to build Cottages and Huts in the Savannahs and waste Grounds, but also do let or hire Houses, Cottages, Huts or Lodgings unto the aforesaid Slaves, by the Day, Week, Month, Quarter, Year, or other greater or lesser Term, who are suffered and permitted by their Owners and Employers to work and employ themselves in what Manner, and wheresoever they shall think fit, provided they pay their Owners or Employers a certain Sum of Money daily, weekly, monthly, or yearly; which hath oftentimes occasioned several Thefts and Robberies, in order to comply with their Contracts and Agreements, and to save themselves from the Severities of their Masters and Mistresses (nay even by them encouraged thereto), to satisfy their unreasonable Demands; which Practices have been found very prejudicial to the Inhabitants of this Island; such Slaves have for some Time past been countenanced and protected, as well by their Masters and Mistresses in such their Evil-doings, as by those who rent them Houses or Lodgings: For the Prevention whereof for the Future, it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Owner or Owners, Employer or Employers of any such Slave or Slaves, or any other Inhabitant of this Island, shall, from and after the 1st Day of March, set, let or hire any Houses, Cottages, Hut or Lodgings, to any such Slave or Slaves, or shall permit, encourage or countenance them, or any of them, to build any Dwelling House or Houses, Cottages or Huts, in any Towns, Savannahs, waste Grounds, Lanes, Roads or Paths in this Island, in order to hire themselves out to work, or to carry on any Trade, Shop or Employment; or shall wittingly, willingly or knowingly suffer any such Slave or Slaves to hire themselves out to work, or to follow any Trade or Employment, without such Licence as aforesaid; or shall contract or agree with any such Slave or Slaves for any certain Sum of Money, or other Thing whatsoever, by the Day, Week, Month, or Year, or any greater or lesser Time, and to go abroad where such Slave or Slaves shall think fit, in case they comply with their Agreement; every such Owner and Owners, Employer and Employers of any such Slave or Slaves, and all and every other Person and Persons whatsoever having the Care or Direction of such Slave or Slaves, shall forfeit the Sum of 50 l. of current Money of this Island;

Slaves building and hiring Huts, &c.

Penalty on letting of Houses to Slaves, and on suffering them to work for Hire.

Slaves building and hiring Huts, &c.—Slaves trading.

Island; One Moiety or half Part thereof unto our Sovereign Lord the King, his Heirs and Successors, for and towards the Support of the Government of this Island, and the contingent Charges thereof; and the other Half to the Informer or Informers, or him, her or them who shall sue for the same, to be recovered in his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature in this Island; in which Suit no Effoin or Wager of Law shall be allowed, any Law, Custom, or Usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Justice, upon Complaint of Huts, &c. being erected, shall order them to be pulled down.

VII. And it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That upon Complaint made to any of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Precinct where such Offence shall be committed, of the setting up or building any such Dwelling House or Houses, Cottages or Huts, in any Town, Savannah, waste Grounds, Lanes, Roads, or Paths, or of their having been already built or erected; every such Justice of the Peace is hereby authorised and empowered, and required forthwith to order and direct, by Warrant for that Purpose, to all or any the Constables of the said Precinct, such Houses, Cottages, and Huts to be pulled down and destroyed; and, upon Neglect or Refusal, such Justice of the Peace shall forfeit the Sum of 50*l.* current Money of this Island; One Moiety whereof shall be to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, for and towards the Support of the Government of this Island, and the contingent Charges thereof, and the other Moiety to such Person or Persons who shall sue for the same, to be recovered in the Supreme Court of Judicature in this Island, in which Suit no Effoin or Wager of Law shall be allowed; any Law, Custom, or Usage, to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Anno 1735. Act 106.

An ACT to prevent hawking and pedling, and disposing of Goods clandestinely.

Slaves trading.

Negroes hawking or selling of Goods, to forfeit the same, and to be whipped.

WHEREAS divers Mulattoes, Indians, and Negroes, have of late been frequently employed in hawking and selling, from Place to Place, all Manner of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, which are commonly used and sold in this Island; which Practice tends to the manifest Prejudice of Trade, and to the great Discouragement of Housekeepers, who are subject to parochial Duties, Taxes, and Rents, for their Houses: Be it therefore Enacted by the President, Council, and Assembly of this Island, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same, That no Mulatto, Indian or Negro whatsoever, shall hawk or carry about to sell from Place to Place, or shall sell in any open Street or Market any Sorts of Goods, Wares or Merchandise whatsoever, on Penalty of the Forfeiture of all and every such Goods, Wares and Merchandises as shall be so hawked, or carried or exposed to be sold and disposed of; and the further Pain of such corporal Punishment as any Magistrate in his Discretion shall think fit to appoint, not exceeding Thirty-one Lashes.

II. Provided always, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be deemed, construed, or taken to extend, to prevent the carrying about, selling and disposing of all and all Manner of Provisions, Fruits, fresh Fish, Milk, Poultry, and other small Stock of all Kinds; but that the same may be carried about, sold, and disposed of as formerly, provided the Persons have a Ticket from the Master or Owner of such Goods; any Thing in this Act contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Negroes not to engross Plantation Provisions,

III. And for the better preventing of such Hawkers and Foretellers of the Market as go a considerable Way out of the respective Towns in this Island to meet such Persons as bring in Plantation Provisions and other Stock, and do buy up and engross the same, by which Means the Prices of Provisions of all Kinds are greatly advanced: For the Prevention whereof for the future, be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Mulatto, Indian, or Negro whatsoever, shall buy up, to re-vend or engross, any Manner of Plantation Provisions, or small Stock whatsoever; and whosoever shall offend contrary to the true Intent and Meaning hereof, shall be subject to such corporal Punishment, not exceeding Thirty-one Lashes, as any Magistrate in his Discretion shall order.

nor sell Sugar Canes without a Ticket from the Owner.

IV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Slave presume to sell or give away any Sugar or Sugar Canes, without a Ticket from the Owner or Proprietor of such Slave; on Pain of such corporal Punishment to be inflicted on such Slave or Slaves, by Order of any Justice, as such Justice shall think fitting, not exceeding Thirty-one Lashes.

Persons buying Sugar, Rum, &c. of any Slave, to forfeit 10*l.* &c.

V. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Person or Persons who shall buy or receive any Sugar, Rum, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, Cocoa, or Chocolate, or other Product (Provisions and small Stock excepted), of any Slave or Slaves, or any other Person but the Master or Owner of such Rum, Sugar, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, or other Product as aforesaid, or a known Factor for the same, and shall be thereof convicted,

Slaves trading.—Keeping Horses, &c.

victed, by the Oath of any One White Person, shall forfeit 10 l. (to the Uses hereinafter mentioned) for the First Offence, and for the Second and every other Offence of the Kind, the like Sum of 10 l. and suffer such corporal Punishment as any Justice of the Peace in his Discretion shall order, not exceeding Twenty Lashes on the bare Back or Buttocks.

VI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Penalties and Forfeitures in this Act mentioned, shall be recovered before any Two Justices of the Peace, the One Half thereof to the Use of the Informer, and the other Half to the Use of the Poor of the Parish, where such Offence shall be committed; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

6 Dec. 1788.

LIX. AND WHEREAS the permitting and suffering Negroes and other Slaves to keep Horses, Mares, Mules, Asses, or Geldings, is attended with many and great Mischiefs to the Island in general; in order therefore to remedy the same, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That on or before the 1st Day of January aforesaid, the Master, Owner, Proprietor, Attorney, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, or other Person in Possession of every Plantation or Pen in this Island, having on any such Plantation or Pen, any Horse, Mare, Mule or Gelding, the reputed Property of any Slave or Slaves, knowing the same to be such, shall cause them to be taken up, and shall produce them at the most public Place in the Parish where taken up, at such Time as the Justices and Vestry shall, by Advertisement in the public Newspapers, appoint for that Purpose; and that such Horses, Mares, Mules and Geldings be then and there sold and disposed of at public Outcry; and if any Master, Owner, Proprietor, Attorney, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, or other Person as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse so doing, each and every of them shall, for every Neglect or Refusal respectively, forfeit the Sum of 20 l. to be recovered in a summary Manner before any Two Justices of the Peace for the Parish or Precinct, where such Neglect or Refusal shall happen, by the Oath of One or more credible Witnesses or Witnesses; which Penalty shall be One Moiety to the Use of the Poor of the Parish, and the other Moiety to the Person complaining.

*Keeping
Horses, &c.*

LX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the 1st Day of January aforesaid, no Master, Owner, Proprietor, Attorney, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, or other Person in Possession of any Plantation, Pen or Settlement, shall knowingly permit or suffer any Slave or Slaves to keep on such Plantation, Pen or Settlement any Horse, Mare, Mule or Gelding; and in case of so doing shall, for every Offence, forfeit the Sum of 20 l. to be recovered in Manner aforesaid.

LXI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Master, Owner, Proprietor, Attorney, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, or other Person, at the respective Times of their giving in an Account of their Slaves and Stock to the Justices and Vestry, shall also make Oath, that none of the said Horses, Mares, Mules or Geldings so given in, do belong to any Negro or other Slave; and that such Person so giving in, or his, her or their Employer or Employers, hath not, nor have in his, her or their Possession, to his, her or their Knowledge or Belief, any Horse, Mare, Mule or Gelding belonging to, or reputed to belong to any Slave or Slaves; and in case any Person or Persons shall neglect or refuse so to do, every Person so neglecting or refusing shall, for every Offence, forfeit the Sum of 20 l. to be recovered in the same summary Manner, and to be disposed of as herein-before mentioned.

LXII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the 1st Day of January aforesaid, no Negro or other Slave in this Island shall purchase or buy any Horse, Mare, Mule or Gelding, under the Penalty of forfeiting such Horse, Mare, Mule or Gelding, and to be disposed of as herein-before mentioned; and if any Person whatsoever shall sell or give any Horse, Mare, Mule or Gelding to any Negro or other Slave, or to any Person in Trust for such Negro or other Slave, every such Person shall, for every such Horse, Mare, Mule or Gelding so sold or given, forfeit the Sum of 20 l.; and every Person who shall purchase, or be concerned in the Purchase of any Horse, Mare, Mule or Gelding in Trust for any Negro or other Slave, shall forfeit the Sum of 20 l.; which said Penalties shall be recovered in the same summary Manner, and disposed of as herein before mentioned; any Law, Custom or Usage to the contrary in any ways notwithstanding.

XV. And whereas it is absolutely necessary that the Slaves in this Island should be kept in due Obedience to their Owners, and in due Subordination to the White People in general; and, as much as in the Power of the Legislature, all Means and Opportunities of Slaves committing Rebellions, Conspiracies, and other Crimes to the Ruin and Destruction of the White People, and others in this Island, prevented; and that proper Punishments should be appointed for all

*Going abroad.—Assembling, beating Drums, &c.—Having Fire Arms, &c.**Going a-
broad.*

Crimes to be by them committed; Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Slave hereafter shall be suffered or permitted on any Day (Sunday excepted) to go out of his or her Master or Owner's Plantation or Settlement, or to travel from one Town or Place to another, unless such Slave shall have a Ticket from his Master, Owner, Employer, or Overseer, expressing particularly the Time of such Slave's setting out, and where he or she is going, and the Time limited for his or her Return, under a Penalty not exceeding 40s. for every Slave so offending, to be recovered from the Master, Owner, Employer, or Overseer, in a summary Manner before any One Justice of the Peace, by Warrant of Distress, Complaint being made to him upon Oath; unless the Master, Owner, Employer, or Overseer of such Slave shall prove upon Oath before any Justice of the Peace of the Parish or Precinct where such Master, Owner, Employer, or Overseer may or shall live, or happen to be, that he did give the said Slave such Ticket as aforesaid, or that such Slave went away without his Consent; and all and every such Slave or Slaves so travelling, or going from one Plantation or Place to another, without such Ticket as aforesaid, shall be apprehended and committed to Gaol; and (if without such Consent or Privity as aforesaid) there be whipped, not exceeding Thirty-nine Lashes, by Order of such Justice, for his, her, or their Offence in the Premises; and if such Justice shall refuse or neglect his Duty, either in causing the Penalty to be forthwith levied (on Complaint being made to him as aforesaid) on the Owner, Overseer, or any other Person who shall suffer a Slave, being under his or their Direction, to go out without a Ticket as aforesaid, or shall not cause such Punishments to be inflicted as are directed by this Act, on any Slave, who shall go out without a Ticket as aforesaid, every Justice so offending shall forfeit the Sum of 5l.; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

*Assembling,
beating
Drums, &c.*

XIX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Master, Owner, Guardian, or Attorney of any Plantation or Settlement, shall hereafter knowingly suffer any Slaves to assemble together and beat their military Drums, or blow their Horns or Shells upon any Plantation, Pen, or Settlement, or in any Yard or Place under his or their Care or Management, or shall not endeavour to disperse or prevent the same, by immediately giving Notice thereof to the next Magistrate or commissioned Officer, that a proper Force may be sent to disperse the said Slaves, every such Master, Owner, Guardian, or Attorney shall for every such Offence, upon Conviction thereof upon an Indictment in the Supreme Court of Judicature, or Courts of Assize, pay a Fine of 50l. to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, for and towards the Support of the Government of this Island, and the contingent Charges thereof. Provided nevertheless, That Information of such Offence shall be made upon Oath before any of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace within the Space of Five Days after the Commission of such Offence.

XX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Officers, Civil and Military, shall be and are hereby empowered and required to enter into any Plantation, Settlement, or other Place, to suppress and prevent all unlawful drumming, and other Noise, or Concourse of Negroes, as before mentioned; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

XXI. And whereas it has been found by Experience, that Rebellions have been often concerted at Negro Dances and nightly Meetings of the Slaves of different Plantations, when such Slaves are generally intoxicated; and it has been found also that those Meetings tend much to injure the Healths of Negroes; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Overseer, or in his Absence any Book Keeper, or other White Person having the Care and Management of any Plantation or Settlement, shall knowingly suffer any Slaves to assemble together and beat their military Drums, or blow their Horns or Shells, every such Overseer, Book Keeper, or other White Person so offending, shall for every such Offence, upon Conviction thereof upon an Indictment in the Supreme Court of Judicature, or before the Justices of Assize, suffer Six Months Imprisonment, without Bail or Mainprize, provided Information is made upon Oath as aforesaid before One of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace within Five Days after Commission of such Offence: And provided always nevertheless, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any Master, Owner, or Proprietor of any Plantation or Settlement, or the Overseer thereof, from granting Liberty to the Slaves of such Plantation or Settlement only for assembling together upon such Plantation or Settlement, and playing and diverting themselves in any innocent Amusements, so as they do not make use of military Drums, Horns, or Shells, but that they shall and may grant such Liberty when and as often as they please; any Thing in this or any other Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

*Having
Fire Arms,
&c.*

XXII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Slaves who shall hereafter be found to have in his, her, or their Custody, any Fire-arms, Gun-powder, Slugs, or Ball, such Slave, being thereof convicted before Two Justices, shall suffer such Punishment as the said Justices shall think proper to inflict, by Whipping, or hard Labour in the Workhouse, not

Having Fire Arms, &c.—Of Runaway Slaves.

not exceeding the Term of Six Months, unless such Slave shall give a satisfactory Account thereof, or shall have a Ticket or Tickets from his, her, or their Owners, Masters, Overseers, or Employers, expressing the Reason of his being so armed; and that no Ticket so given as aforesaid shall continue or be in force for more than Fourteen Days.

LXXV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Negro, or other Slave, shall be allowed to hunt any Cattle, Horses, Mares, Mules, or Asses, in any Part of this Island, with Lances, Guns, Cutlasses, or other Instruments of Death, unless in the Company of his or their Master, Overseer, or some other White Person by him or them deputed, or by Permission in Writing. And if any Negro, or other Slave, shall offend contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, he or they, being thereof convicted before Two Justices, shall suffer such Punishment as they shall think proper to inflict.

XXIV. And be it further Enacted, That any Slave or Slaves, who shall knowingly harbour or conceal any runaway Slave or Slaves, shall, on Conviction before Two Justices, suffer such Punishment as the Court shall think proper to inflict. *Of Runaway Slaves.*

XXV. And whereas it is very dangerous to the Peace and Safety of this Island to suffer Slaves to continue out as Runaways, and it is absolutely necessary to declare and make known to the Public what Slaves shall be deemed such, be it therefore further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the 1st Day of January aforesaid, any Slave or Slaves who shall be found at the Distance of Eight Miles from the House, Plantation, or other Settlement, to which he, she, or they belong, without a Ticket, or other Permit to pass (except on Sunday), shall be deemed a Runaway.

XXVI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any Person whatsoever who shall apprehend such Slave or Slaves, shall, for every one so apprehended, be entitled to receive from the Owner, Employer, Overseer, or Manager of such Slave or Slaves, the Sum of Ten Shillings, and no more, besides Mile-money, at the Rate of One Shilling *per* Mile for the first Five Miles, and Sixpence *per* Mile afterwards, provided such Slave or Slaves had absented him, her, or themselves, Six Days, without the Privity, Knowledge, or Consent of the Proprietor, Overseer, or other White Person residing on the Plantation or Settlement to which such Slave or Slaves shall belong; which Time of Absence of such Slave or Slaves shall be declared on the Oath of such Proprietor, Overseer, or other White Person as aforesaid, if the Party taking up such Slave or Slaves shall require it: But it is the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, that every Person or Persons who shall apprehend any Slave or Slaves that usually reside in, or are employed in any of the Towns of this Island, and that at the Time are actually run away or absent from their Owner, Employer, or Manager's Service Six Days, shall be entitled to the Reward of 10s. although the Slave or Slaves so taken up should not be Eight Miles distant from their Employer's Habitation.

XXVII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Person or Persons so apprehending such Slave or Slaves shall convey him, her, or them to their respective Owner, Employer, or Manager, or to the Workhouse of such Parish, if any Workhouse is established there; and in case of there being no Workhouse, to the next Gaol, in case the Owner, Employer, or Manager of such Slave or Slaves shall refuse to pay the said Sum of 10s. and Mile-money as aforesaid, or take the Oath as to the Time of Absence; in which Case the Gaol or Workhouse-keeper is hereby required and ordered to receive such Slave or Slaves into his or their Custody, and to pay the Party delivering such Slave or Slaves the said Sum of 10s. and Mile-money, as aforesaid, and no more, for each Slave so delivered, under the Penalty of 5l. Provided nevertheless, That if such Slave or Slaves is or are brought to any Gaol or Workhouse by any White Person, Free Negro, Free Mulatto, or Free Indian, no Gaoler or Workhouse-keeper shall pay such Sum before such Person shall have taken an Oath that the Slave or Slaves so apprehended was or were at the reputed Distance of Eight Miles from the House, Plantation, or Settlement to which such Slave or Slaves do belong (except as before is excepted), and that such Slave or Slaves had no Ticket or other Permit in Writing from his Master, Mistress, Overseer, Employer, or Manager, at the Time such Slave or Slaves was or were apprehended, for him, her, or them to pass unmolested; and that the said Slave or Slaves had been carried first to the Owner, Employer, or Manager, of such Slave or Slaves (provided such Owner, Employer, or Manager, shall be in the Parish in which the said Slave or Slaves shall be apprehended), and that the Master, Mistress, Overseer, or Manager had refused to pay for the apprehending him, her, or them according to the Intent and Meaning of this Act: And that no Ticket shall be granted for any Slave or Slaves for any Time exceeding One Calendar Month.

XXVIII. And that it may be publicly known in the respective Parishes what Slaves are run-away, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Owner or Owners, Employer or

Of runaway Slaves.—Annual Accounts of Births and Deaths.—Of runaway Slaves.—Of Gaols and Workhouses.

or Employers of Slaves, under the Penalty of 5 l. for every Offence, shall, by him, her, or themselves, or by the Overseer or Manager of their respective Plantations or Settlements, within the first Ten Days of the Months of March, June, September, and December, in each and every Year, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the Custos, or any Magistrate of their respective Parishes, an Account upon Oath (which Oath any Magistrate is hereby empowered and required to administer), of the Number of Slaves run away from him, her, or them, or from his, her, or their respective Plantations or Settlements; in which Account shall be inserted the Names of such Slaves, and the Time when each Slave shall have been absent or run away: And every Magistrate is hereby required, under the Penalty of 10 l. to transmit such Accounts as shall be delivered in to him to the Clerk of the Vestry by the Twentieth Day of the Months herein-before mentioned: And the said Clerk of the Vestry is hereby directed and required, under the Penalty of 5 l. to enter such Accounts in a Book to be kept by him for that Purpose, and at the Quarterly Meeting of the Justices and Vestry to lay the same before them.

Annual Accounts of Births and Deaths.

XXIX. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That on the Twenty-eighth Day of December in every Year (the Time of giving in as aforesaid), or within Thirty Days after the Owner, Overseer, or Manager of every Plantation, Pen, or Settlement, shall give in, on Oath, an Account of all the Births and Deaths of the Slaves of such Plantation, Pen, or Settlement, for the preceding Year, under the Penalty of 50 l. to be recovered from the Owner of such Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement.

XXX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if the not giving in upon Oath such several Accounts shall be owing to the Neglect of the Overseer or Manager of such Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, it shall and may be lawful for the Owner, Proprietor, or Possessor of such Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, to stop and detain the Penalty he or she shall suffer by this Law, out of the Wages of such Overseer or Manager.

XXXI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Doctor or Surgeon of every Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, shall, on the 28th Day of December in every Year (the Time of giving in as aforesaid), or within 30 Days after, give in an Account upon Oath, of the Deaths of such Slaves as have died in the preceding Year, or during such Time as such Doctor or Surgeon hath had the Care of the Slaves on such Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, with the Cause of such Deaths, to the best of his Knowledge, Judgment, and Belief, under the Penalty of 20 l. for every Neglect; and in case it shall appear to the Satisfaction of the Justices and Vestry, from the Return of the Owner, Overseer, or Manager aforesaid, that there has been a natural Increase in the Number of Slaves on any such Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, the Overseer shall be entitled to receive from the Owner or Proprietor of such Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, the Sum of 20 s. for every Slave born on such Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement in the Time aforesaid, and which shall be then living; and the Owner or Proprietor of such Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, shall have a Deduction from the first of his or her Public Taxes that shall become due, of the Sum so paid to the Overseer, on producing a Certificate of the Justices and Vestry of such Increase, and a Receipt of the Overseer for the Sum so paid.

Of runaway Slaves.

XXXII. And whereas the more effectually to conceal a runaway Slave, or prevent his being apprehended, Tickets are given by Free Negroes, Free Mulattoes, or Indians; be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any Free Negro, Mulatto, or Indian granting or giving such Ticket, with such Intent, shall be deemed guilty of Forgery, and shall be liable to be tried for the said Offence before the Supreme Court of Judicature, or in either of the Courts of Assize in this Island where the Offence shall be committed; and on Conviction shall suffer the Loss of Freedom, Transportation, or such other Punishment as the Court in their Discretion shall think proper to inflict.

XXXIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if such Ticket shall be granted or given by any White Person with such Intent as aforesaid, to any Slave or Slaves, before or after his or their absenting themselves from their Owner, Employer, Overseer, or Manager, such White Person shall be deemed guilty of Forgery, and shall be liable to be tried for the same before the Supreme Court of Judicature, or either of the Assize Courts of this Island where the Offence shall be committed; and on Conviction shall suffer such Punishment as the Court in their Discretion shall think proper to inflict.

Of Gaols and Workhouses.

XXXIV. And, to the end that the Owners or Proprietors of runaway Slaves may have a due Knowledge, where such Slaves are confined after their being apprehended, and sent to any Workhouse or Gaol in this Island, in order that such Owners and Proprietors may apply for such Slaves; be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the 1st Day of January aforesaid, all and every the Keepers of the Workhouses, or Gaol Keepers in any of the Parishes of

of this Island shall, and they are hereby obliged, once every Week, to advertise in the Gazette of St. Jago de la Vega, the Royal Gazette of Kingston, and the Cornwall Chronicle, the Height, Names, Marks, and Sex; and also the Country, where the same can be ascertained, of each and every runaway Slave then in their Custody, together with the Time of their being sent into Custody, and the Name or Names of the Owner or Owners thereof, if known, and that upon Oath, under the Penalty of 10 l. for every Slave so neglected by him to be advertised; and for the Expence of such Advertisement, they the said Workhouse Keepers or Gaol Keepers shall and may, and they are hereby authorized to charge the Owner or Proprietor of such runaway Slaves so advertised, at and after the Rate of 1 s. 3 d. *per* Month for each Paper, and no more; and that it shall and may be lawful for the Keeper of the Workhouse or Gaol Keeper to detain and keep in his or their Custody such runaway Slave or Slaves so brought unto him or them, until the Owner or Owners thereof, or some Person on their behalf, properly authorized, shall pay unto him or them what he or they so paid to the Person or Persons, who apprehended and brought such Slave or Slaves into Custody, with 2 s. 6 d. in the Pound for laying out his or their Money, the Cost of advertising after the Rate above mentioned, and 6 d. for every Twenty-four Hours such Slave or Slaves shall have been in Custody; and also the Charges of advertising above directed, and no other Fees whatever; and the Gaoler, Workhouse Keeper, or Supervisor, and no other Person, shall attest upon Oath, that the Charges in the Account for Mile Money, and the Reward for apprehending such Slave, are actually paid to the Person who brought such Runaway; and that the whole of the Charges in the said Account are strictly conformable to this Law.

XXXV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Keeper of every Workhouse or Gaol in this Island shall, under the Penalty of 10 l. for every Neglect, provide and give to every Slave confined in such Workhouse or Gaol a sufficient Quantity of good and wholesome Provisions daily; that is to say, not less than One Quart of unground Guinea or Indian Corn, or Three Pints of the Flour or Meal of either, or Three Pints of Wheat Flour, or Eight full-grown Plantains, or Eight Pounds of Cocoas or Yams, and also One Herring or Shad, or other salted Provisions equal thereto.

XXXVI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Slaves who shall have been Twelve Calendar Months in any Gaol or Workhouse, and shall have been advertised in the Manner directed in this Act, and no Person having appeared to claim and pay the Fees of such Slave or Slaves, that then the Fees of such Slave or Slaves shall be paid by the Receiver General; and such Slave or Slaves shall be sent into the Country Towns, there to be worked in Chains with the other Workhouse Negroes; and that it shall and may be lawful for the Owner of such Slave to claim him or her at any subsequent Period, and on proving his or her Property to the Satisfaction of any Judge of the Grand Court, or any Two Magistrates, such Owner shall recover such Slave, paying to the Receiver General such Sum of Money as he actually paid to the Gaoler or Workhouse Keeper at the Expiration of the said Term of Twelve Months; and that the said Workhouse Keeper be empowered to hire out such Slaves, and that the Profits arising from such Hire be applied, in the first place, to the Maintenance of such Slave in the same Manner as the other Workhouse Negroes are maintained, and the Remainder of such Hire be paid annually to the Receiver General, to assist in reimbursing the Fees paid by him for such Slaves as may never be claimed. Provided also, That such Workhouse Keeper be obliged to give the Receiver General, on or before the Twentieth Day of every January after the ensuing Year, a regular Account, upon Oath, of the Profits arising from the Hire of such Slaves, to the Thirty-first Day of December of the Year preceding, under the Penalty of 20 l. for each and every Slave he shall omit or neglect to give such Account of, to be recovered in a summary Manner by a Warrant from any Magistrate, and paid to the Receiver General, and by him to be applied to the Credit of the Account of Fees paid by him for such Slaves; and that the said Workhouse Keeper be entitled to 5 l. *per Cent.* on the gross Amount of the Hire of such Slaves.

XXXVII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That where any runaway Slave or Slaves shall die in the Custody of any such Workhouse Keeper or Gaol Keeper, at any Time within Twelve Calendar Months aforesaid, and the Owner or Owners, Employer or Employers of such runaway Slave or Slaves so dying cannot be known, such Workhouse Keeper or Gaol Keeper shall, in such Case, be entitled to receive all such Fees as shall be due to him or them for such Slave or Slaves, at the Time of his or her Death, from the Public, upon Application and due Proof made in the most solemn Manner to the Assembly, or any Committee thereof, that such Workhouse Keeper or Gaol Keeper had used his utmost Endeavours to find and know the Owner or Owners, Employer or Employers of such Slave or Slaves so dying, and could not; and that such Slave or Slaves, during the Time they were in the Custody of such Workhouse Keeper or Gaol Keeper, was or were found and provided with proper and sufficient Provisions, equal to what is allowed by this Law.

Of Goals and Workhouses.—Going off the Island.—Of various Offences.

XXXVIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Gaol Keeper in this Island, or any Person acting under him as Clerk or Deputy, shall, on any Pretence whatsoever, work or employ any Slave or Slaves sent to his Custody as a Runaway, or otherwise committed, by a Magistrate, upon any Plantation, Pen, or Settlement belonging to or in the Possession of any such Gaol Keeper, nor hire or lend such Slave or Slaves out to work for any other Person or Persons, during such Time such Slave or Slaves shall be in his Custody; but that all such Slaves shall be and remain in the Common Gaol of the County or Parish, in order to be inspected by any Person or Persons desiring the same; and, in case any Gaol Keeper shall offend herein, he shall, for every Offence, forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds.

XXXIX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Slaves who shall have been in this Island for the Space of Two Years, and shall run away and continue absent for the Term of Six Months, shall be liable to be tried by any Two Justices, and, upon Conviction thereof, such Slave or Slaves shall suffer such Punishment, as the said Justices shall think proper to inflict.

Going off the Island.

LXIV. And whereas several Slaves have lately found Means to desert from their Owners, and depart from this Island, to the great Damage of such Owners, in evil Example to other Slaves, who may thereby be induced to attempt or conspire to do the same: And whereas there is Reason to suspect that such Slaves have been aided and assisted in such Escape and Departure by other Persons, and there is not any adequate Punishment provided by Law for such Desertion and Departure, or attempting or conspiring to desert and depart this Island, or for Persons aiding, assisting, or abetting such Deserters; for Remedy whereof, be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the First Day of January aforesaid, if any Slave shall run away from his, her, or their Owner or Owners, Employer or Employers, and go off, or conspire, or attempt to go off this Island in any Ship, Boat, Canoe, or other Vessel or Craft whatsoever, or be aiding, abetting, or assisting to any other Slave or Slaves in such going off this Island, he, she, or they so running and going off, or conspiring or attempting to go off, or so aiding, assisting, or abetting in such going off (being duly convicted before the Quarter Sessions), shall suffer Death or such Punishment as the said Court shall think proper to direct.

LXV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Negro, Mulatto, or Indian of free Condition shall, on or after the First Day of January aforesaid, knowingly be aiding, assisting, or abetting any Slave or Slaves in going off this Island, and shall be convicted thereof, either in the Supreme Court or in any of the Assize Courts of this Island, such Negro, Mulatto, or Indian of free Condition, shall be forthwith transported off this Island by the Provost Marshal General, or his lawful Deputy, into whose Custody such Person or Persons shall be committed; and if such Person or Persons so convicted, sentenced, and transported shall afterwards be found at large in this Island, he, she, or they, being thereof convicted before the Supreme Court of Judicature, or Courts of Assize in this Island, shall suffer Death.

LXVI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any White Person or Persons shall knowingly be aiding, assisting, or abetting to any Slave or Slaves in going off this Island, he, she, or they, being convicted thereof, by Bill, Plea, or Information in the Supreme Court of Judicature or Courts of Assize, shall forfeit the Sum of 100*l.* for each Slave, One Moiety whereof shall be to our Sovereign Lord the King, his Heirs and Successors, for and towards the Support of the Government of this Island, and the contingent Charges thereof, and the other Moiety to the Party or Parties at whose Suit or Complaint such Person was convicted, and shall also suffer Imprisonment, at the Discretion of the said Court, for any Space of Time not exceeding Twelve Months, without Bail or Mainprize.

LXVII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to proceed against the Person or Persons so aiding, assisting, or abetting such Slave or Slaves in going off this Island, whether the Principal or Principals be convicted or not; any Thing in this or any other Act, Law, Custom, or Usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Of various Offences.

XXXIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Slave shall offer any Violence, by Striking or otherwise, to any White Person, such Slave, upon due and proper Proof, shall, upon Conviction, be punished with Death, or Confinement to hard Labour for Life or otherwise, as the Court shall in their Discretion think proper to inflict; provided such Striking or Conflict be not by Command of his or their Owners, Overseers, or Persons intrusted over them, or in the lawful Defence of their Owners Persons or Goods.

XL. And in order to prevent the many Mischiefs that may hereafter arise from the wicked Art of Negroes going under the Appellation of Obeah Men and Women, pretending to have Communication with the Devil and other evil Spirits, whereby the weak and superstitious are de-

Of various Offences.—Of the Trial of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon.

cluded into a Belief of their having full Power to exempt them, whilst under their Protection, from any Evils that might otherwise happen: Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the 1st Day of January aforesaid, any Slave who shall pretend to any supernatural Power, in order to affect the Health or Lives of others, or promote the Purposes of Rebellion, shall, upon Conviction thereof, suffer Death, or such other Punishment as the Court shall think proper to direct; any Thing in this or any other Act to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

XLII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Negro or other Slave shall mix or prepare with an Intent to give, or cause to be given, any Poison or poisonous Drug, or shall actually give or cause to be given any such Poison or poisonous Drug, although Death may not ensue upon the taking thereof, the said Slave or Slaves, together with their Accessories, as well before as after the Fact (being Slaves), being duly convicted thereof, shall suffer Death, or be confined to hard Labour for Life, as the Court shall determine; any Thing in this or any other Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

XLIII. And whereas great Numbers of horned Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Horses, Mares, Mules, and Asses, are frequently stolen and killed by Negro and other Slaves, in so secret and private a Manner, that it is with the greatest Difficulty that they can be found out and discovered in such Manner as to convict them of such Offence, although large Quantities of Beef, Mutton, and the Flesh of other valuable Animals are found upon him, her, or them; in order therefore to prevent such Evils in future, and to punish the Perpetrators of such Acts agreeably to their Crimes, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Negro or other Slave shall fraudulently have in his, her, or their Custody or Possession, unknown to his or her Master, Owner, Overseer, or other Person, who shall have the overlooking or employing of such Slave, any fresh Beef, Veal, Mutton, or Goat, or the Flesh of Horse, Mare, Mule, or Ass, in any Quantity exceeding Five, and not exceeding Twenty Pounds Weight, such Negro or other Slave, upon due Conviction thereof before any Two Magistrates, shall be whipped in such Manner as such Magistrates shall direct, not exceeding Thirty-nine Lashes; and if there shall be found in his, her, or their Custody or Possession, a larger or greater Quantity than Twenty Pounds Weight of fresh Beef, Veal, Mutton, or Goat, or the Flesh of Horse, Mare, Mule, or Ass, and such Slave shall not give a satisfactory Account how he or she became possessed of such Meat, that then such Negro or other Slave, upon Conviction thereof, shall suffer such Punishment as the said Two Justices shall think proper to direct, not extending to Life or Imprisonment for Life.

XLIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Negro or other Slave shall, after the 1st Day of January aforesaid, steal any such horned Cattle, Sheep, Goat, Horse, Mare, Mule, or Ass, or shall kill any such horned Cattle, Sheep, Goat, Horse, Mare, Mule, or Ass, with Intent to steal the whole Carcase of any such horned Cattle, Sheep, Goat, Horse, Mare, Mule, or Ass, or any Part of the Flesh thereof, such Negro or other Slave shall, on Conviction thereof, suffer Death, or such other Punishment as the Court shall think proper to inflict.

LIV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Slave or Slaves, transported off this Island under any former Act for any Fault or Crime, shall at any Time wilfully return, upon Complaint made to any one Justice of the Peace, the said Justice, upon View of the Record, and the Identity of said Slave being proved, he is hereby empowered and required, under the Penalty of Fifty Pounds, immediately to issue out a Warrant under his Hand and Seal, to any Marshal or Constable, forthwith to apprehend the said Slave or Slaves so returning, and commit them to any of the Workhouses in this Island, there to be confined to hard Labour for Life.

XLIV. And whereas it is necessary to declare how and in what Manner Slaves shall be tried for the several Crimes which they may hereafter commit, be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the 1st Day of January aforesaid, upon Complaint made to any Justice of the Peace of any Felony, Burglary, Robbery, burning of Houses, Cane Pieces, rebellious Conspiracies, compassing or imagining the Death of any White Person or Persons, or any other Offence whatsoever committed by any Slave or Slaves that shall subject such Slave or Slaves to suffer Death or Confinement to hard Labour for Life, such Justice shall issue out his Warrant for apprehending such Offender or Offenders, and for all Persons to be brought before him, or any other Justice of the Peace that can give Evidence (and the Evidence of Slaves against one another, in this and in all other Cases, shall be received); and if, upon Examination, it appears probable that the Slave or Slaves apprehended is or are guilty, the Justice before whom such Examination shall be had and taken, shall commit him, her, or them to Prison, and bind over the Witnesses to appear at a certain Day not less than Ten Days from the Day on which the

Of the Trial of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon.

the Complaint shall be made, and at the Place where the Quarter Sessions are usually held, and where there are no Quarter Sessions held, at the Place, where the Parochial Business is usually transacted, and shall certify to Two other Justices of the Peace the Cause of such Commitment, and require them by virtue of this Act to associate themselves to him ; which such Justices are hereby severally required to do under the Penalty of 20l. for every Neglect or Refusal ; and the said Justices so associated shall issue out their Warrant to summon Twelve Persons such as are usually warned and impannelled to serve on Juries (the Master, Owner, or Proprietor of the Slave or Slaves so complained of, or the Attorney, Guardian, Trustee, Overseer, or Book-keeper, of such Master, Owner, or Proprietor, or the Person prosecuting, his or her Attorney, Guardian, Trustee, Overseer, or Book-keeper always excepted) personally to be and appear before the said Justices at the Day and Place aforesaid, to be expressed in such Warrant, and between the Hours of Eight and Twelve in the Forenoon, when and where the said Persons so warned are hereby severally required to attend, under the Penalty of Five Pounds ; and when and where the said Justices shall cause the said Slave or Slaves so complained of to be brought before them ; and thereupon Nine of the said Persons so summoned as aforesaid, shall compose a Jury to try the said Slave or Slaves, and shall, by the said Justices, be sworn to try the Matter before them, and to give a true Verdict according to Evidence ; and the Charge or Accusation being read (which shall be deemed valid if sufficient in Substance), if the said Jurors shall, upon hearing the Evidence, unanimously find the said Slave or Slaves guilty of the Offence wherewith he, she, or they stand charged, the said Justices shall give Sentence of Death without Benefit of Clergy, or Confinement to hard Labour for Life, or for any limited Time, according to the Nature of the Offence, and shall cause such Sentence to be carried into Execution, and at such Time and Place as they shall think proper (Women with Child only excepted, whose Execution shall be respited until after Delivery). Provided always nevertheless, That at every Court of Quarter Sessions held in each and every Parish or Precinct within this Island, the Justices there assembled shall and may, after the usual Business of the said Court shall be done, form themselves into a Court for the Purpose of inquiring, of hearing and determining all Manner of Offences, for which any Slave or Slaves are liable to be punished with Death or Confinement to hard Labour for Life, and shall open the said Court by Proclamation, declaring the same to be a Slave Court for such Purpose, and shall thereupon (on the like Charge in Writing, and in like Manner in all other Respects as the Three Justices associated and met as herein-before mentioned, are by this Act directed to proceed in the Trial of Slaves for such Offences) proceed to try and deliver the Gaol or Workhouse within the said Parish or Precinct of all and every Slave or Slaves who shall or may then be in the Custody of the Marshal or Keeper of the Workhouse within each and every Parish or Precinct as aforesaid, and shall forthwith cause a Jury consisting of Nine Jurors to be called and taken from the Pannel returned to the said Court of Quarter Sessions, and shall cause them to be severally sworn as they shall appear, to try all and every such Slave and Slaves as shall be brought before them, charged with any such Offences as aforesaid, and a true Verdict give according to Evidence as in other Cases.

XLV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every the Jurors, who shall be returned to serve as Jurors at the Quarter Sessions to be holden as aforesaid, are hereby required, under the Penalty of Five Pounds, to be and appear at the said Slave Court so to be formed and holden as aforesaid, and to serve as Jurors thereon as they shall respectively be called. Provided also, That nothing in this Act contained shall hinder or prevent the said Justices upon any such Trial where any Slave or Slaves shall be condemned to die, from respiting the Execution of such Sentence for any Term not exceeding Thirty Days, or until the Pleasure of the Commander in Chief shall be known, in case proper Cause shall appear to them for so doing ; and that if the Jury upon any such Trial shall apply to the said Justices to suspend the Execution of any Sentence until the Pleasure of the Commander in Chief is known, the said Justices shall be obliged to suspend the same for Thirty Days, except in Cases of Trial of any Slave or Slaves convicted of actual Rebellion ; in all which Cases the said Justices shall, if they think it expedient, order the Sentence passed on such Slave or Slaves to be carried into immediate Execution.

XLVI. And be it further Enacted, That no less than Three Justices shall constitute a Court for the Trial of any Slave or Slaves for any Crime or Offence, that shall subject such Slave or Slaves to suffer Death or Confinement to hard Labour for Life ; and that upon all such Trials no peremptory Challenges of any of the said Jurors, or any Exception to the Form of the Indictment, shall be allowed.

XLVII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in all Cases where the Punishment of Death is inflicted, the Execution shall be performed in a public Part of the Parish, and with due Solemnity ; and Care shall be taken by the Gaoler or Deputy Marshal, that the Criminal is free from Intoxication at the Time of his Trial, and from thence to, and at the Time of his Execution, under the Penalty of Five Pounds ; and the Mode of such Execution shall be hanging

ing by the Neck, and no other; and the Body shall afterwards be disposed of in such Manner as the Court shall direct: And provided also, That where several Slaves are capitally convicted for the same Offence, One only shall suffer Death, except in Cases of Murder or Rebellion.

XLVIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case any Slave or Slaves shall, wilfully and with evil Intent, give false Evidence on any Trial had under this Act, such Slave or Slaves, being thereof convicted, shall suffer the same Punishment as the Person or Persons, on whose Trial such false Evidence was given, would, if convicted, have been liable to suffer.

L. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That a Record shall be entered up of all Proceedings on the Trials of Slaves for any Crimes that shall subject any Slave or Slaves to suffer Death or Confinement to hard Labour for Life, in a Book kept for that Purpose by the Clerk of the Peace, or his lawful Deputy of the Precinct, who is hereby obliged to attend all such Trials, and to record the Proceedings within Thirty Days after such Trial, under the Penalty of 20l. for each Neglect; and he shall be entitled to receive from the Churchwardens of such Parish the Sum of 2l. 15s. and no more, for attending each Trial, entering up the Record, and any other Business incidental thereto: And further, that the Deputy Marshal for the said Parish, or some proper Person acting under him, shall also be obliged to attend such Trial, under the same Penalty of 20l. for each Neglect; and that he shall be entitled to receive from the Churchwardens of such Parish 40s. for attending at the Trial and Execution of such Offender, as shall be condemned to die, and no more.

LI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in all Trials of any Slave or Slaves under this Act, sufficient Notice of such Trial shall be first given the Owner, Proprietor, or Possessor of such Slave or Slaves, his, her, or their lawful Attorney or Attornies, or other Representative or Representatives; any Law, Custom, or Usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

LII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in all Cases, where any Slave or Slaves shall be put upon his, her, or their Trial, and shall be sentenced to die, or to hard Labour during Life in any of the Workhouses of this Island, the Court at the Time of trying such Slave or Slaves shall also inquire what Sum or Sums of Money such Owner, Proprietor, or Employer of the said Slave or Slaves, ought to receive for such Slave or Slaves, and certify the same, so that such Sum or Sums of Money do not exceed the Sum of 40l. for each Slave executed or sentenced to hard Labour during Life, as aforesaid.

LIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in all Cases, where any Slave or Slaves shall be brought to Trial, and shall be valued according to the Direction of this Act, such Slave or Slaves shall be paid for by the Receiver General of this Island out of any Monies in his Hands unappropriated.

LV. And whereas there are many inferior Crimes and Misdemeanors committed by Slaves which ought to be punished in a summary Manner by Order of the Magistrates, be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the 1st Day of January aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any Two Justices of the Peace to hear and determine in a summary Manner all such Crimes and Misdemeanors, giving sufficient Notice to the Owner or Proprietor of such Slave or Slaves, or his or their Attorney or Attornies, or the Person having the Care of such Slave or Slaves, of the Time and Place of Trial, and to order and direct such Punishment to be inflicted on them as such Justices in their Judgment shall think fit, not exceeding Fifty Lashes, or Six Months Confinement to hard Labour. The Expences of such Trial shall not exceed 10s. to the Constable, and shall be paid by the Master, Owner, or Employer of such Slave or Slaves; and in case such Master, Owner, or Employer of such Slave or Slaves shall refuse or neglect to pay such Expences, it shall and may be lawful for the said Justices, or either of them, to issue his or their Warrant, under his or their Hand and Seal, directed to any Constable, for levying the same on the Goods and Chattels of such Master, Owner, or Employer, and to sell the same at public Outcry, for the Purpose of paying such Expences, together with the Charge attending the granting and executing such Warrant and Sale of Goods and Chattels, returning the Overplus, if any, to the Owner thereof.

LXIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in future, whenever a Warrant shall be granted by One or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace against any Slave, if the said Slave cannot be immediately taken on the said Warrant, the Owner, Possessor, Attorney, Guardian or Overseer of such Slave shall be served with a Copy of the said Warrant; and if he, she or they do not carry the said Slave before a Magistrate, to be dealt with according to Law on the said Warrant; and if it shall be afterwards proved that the Owner, Possessor, Attorney, Guardian or Overseer of such Slave, wilfully detained or concealed said Slave, he, she or they shall forfeit the Sum of 100l.

Of the Trial of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon.—Of Workhouses.

LXXII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the Justices aforesaid, and they are hereby required to do their several and respective Duties under this Act, when Martial Law shall happen to be in force, as they might or ought to have done if Martial Law were not subsisting; any Law, Custom or Usage to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

LXXIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall not be lawful for any Justices of the Peace sitting on the Trial of any Slave or Slaves, or otherwise, to sentence or order any Slave to be mutilated or maimed for any Offence whatsoever.

LXXIV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if the Provost Marshal, or any of his lawful Deputies, or any lawful Constable, shall willingly or negligently suffer any Slave or Slaves to escape, who shall be committed to his or their Custody for any Offence under this Act, such Marshal or Constable who shall suffer such Escape, shall forfeit the Sum of 50*l.* to the Owner of such Slave or Slaves for every Slave so escaping.

*Of Work-
houses.*

LVI. And whereas great Advantages have arisen to the Community from the Establishment of Workhouses in the respective Parishes in this Island, for the Reception of runaway and other Slaves: And whereas there now are many such Slaves in the Possession of the Provost Marshal, or his lawful Deputies, which might be employed in the Workhouses in this Island to great Advantage; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the 1st Day of January next, it shall and may be lawful for the Governors and Guardians of the respective Workhouses in this Island, if to them it shall seem meet, to demand and receive from the Provost Marshal, or his lawful Deputies, all or any of the runaway Negroes or other Slaves in his or their Possession, or that may hereafter come into his or their Custody or Possession, upon the said Governors and Guardians paying unto the Provost Marshal or his lawful Deputies, the full Amount of the Fees and other contingent Charges attending the said runaway Slaves during the Time of their being committed to Gaol, agreeably to this or any former Act; and the Provost Marshal, and his lawful Deputies, shall comply with such Requisitions under the Penalty of 50*l.*

LVII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That whenever any Slave or Slaves shall be sentenced to a Workhouse for any Time exceeding Six Months, and short of Confinement for Life, the Justices shall value the Time for which the said Slave or Slaves shall be sentenced to the Workhouse, at a Rate not exceeding 5*l.* *per Annum*, for so long as the said Slave or Slaves may live; which said Value shall be paid to the Proprietor or Proprietors of such Slave or Slaves by the Churchwardens of the Parish where the Workhouse is situated, or to which the said Slave or Slaves shall be sentenced to Confinement; and the Owner or Owners of such Slave or Slaves, or of any Slave to be confined for Six Months or any shorter Time, shall not be liable to pay any Fees for the Time such Slave or Slaves shall be confined.

LVIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no runaway Slave shall on any Account be committed to Gaol by any Magistrate of a Parish, where there is any Workhouse established, but to such Workhouse only.

Slaves; for their Protection, &c.

Repeal of former Laws respecting Slaves.

6 Dec. 1788.

AN ACT to repeal an Act, intituled, "An Act to repeal several Acts and Clauses of Acts respecting Slaves, and for the better Order and Government of Slaves, and for other Purposes;" and also to repeal the several Acts and Clauses of Acts which were repealed by the Act intituled as aforesaid; and for consolidating and bringing into One Act, the several Laws relating to Slaves; for altering the Mode of Trial of Slaves charged with Capital Offences; and for other Purposes.

WHEREAS it is for the Public Good that all the Laws respecting the Order and Government of Slaves should be consolidated and brought into One Law, in order to prevent Confusion, and that Justice may more effectually be executed respecting Slaves: And whereas it is found necessary, for the Purpose of giving further Security to Slaves, that the Mode of Trial of Slaves charged with Capital Offences should be altered: And whereas in order thereto it is necessary that all the hereinafter-mentioned Laws, and Clauses of Laws, should be repealed; viz. An Act of the Governor, Council, and Assembly of this Island, intituled, "An Act for regulating Servants," passed in the Year of our Lord 1681: Also the Sixth Clause of an Act of the Governor, Council, and Assembly, intituled, "A supplemental and explanatory Act," passed in the Year of our Lord 1683: Also the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, and 49th Clauses of One other Act of the Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Assembly, intituled, "An Act for the better Order and Government of Slaves," passed in the Year of our Lord 1696: Also One other Act for the more effectual Punishment of Crimes committed by Slaves, passed in the Year of our Lord 1717: Also One other Act for the Encouragement of voluntary Parties to suppress Rebellions and runaway Negroes, passed in the Year of our Lord 1718: Also One other Act, intituled, "An Act to inflict further and other Punishments on the Transgressors of Two several Acts, the one intituled, "An Act for the better Order and Government of Slaves;" and the other intituled, "An Act to prevent the enticing or inveigling of Slaves from the Possessors, and for the preventing the Transportation of Slaves by Mortgagers and Tenants for Life and Years, and for regulating Abuses committed by Slaves," passed in the Year of our Lord 1725: Also One other Act to repeal Part of an Act, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual Punishment of Crimes committed by Slaves, and to oblige the several Parishes to pay for all Negroes executed in each respective Parish," passed in the Year of our Lord 1740: Also One other Act to explain and amend an Act intituled, "An Act for the better Order and Government of Slaves, and the making free and rewarding a Negro named Hector, belonging to Thomas Fuller Esquire, and paying his said Master the Value of the said Negro," passed in the Year of our Lord 1744: Also One other Act to inflict further and other Punishments on runaway Slaves, and such as shall entertain them, passed in the Year of our Lord 1749: Also One other Act to amend an Act intituled, "An Act for the more effectual Punishment of Crimes committed by Slaves, and to oblige the several Parishes to pay for all Negroes executed in each respective Parish," passed in the Year of our Lord 1749: Also the Sixth and Seventh Clauses of an Act to prevent the clandestine killing and marking of Cattle, and for the better regulating of hunting, passed in the said Year of our Lord 1749: And also an Act, intituled, "An Act to explain Part of an Act intituled, "An Act for the better Order and Government of Slaves, and for inflicting further and other Punishments on Persons killing Negroes or Slaves," passed in the Year of our Lord 1751: Also One other Act to remedy the Evils arising from irregular Assemblies of Slaves, and to prevent their possessing Arms and Ammunition, and going from Place to Place without Tickets, and for preventing the Practice of Obeah, and to restrain Overseers from leaving the Estates under their Care on certain Days; and to oblige all free Negroes, Mulattoes, or Indians, to register their Names in the Vestry Books of the respective Parishes of this Island; and to carry about them the Certificate and wear the Badge of their Freedom, and to prevent any Captain, Master, or Supercargo of any Vessel bringing back Slaves transported off this Island, passed in the Year of our Lord 1760: Also One other Act to explain and amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to remedy the Evils arising from irregular Assemblies of Slaves, and to prevent their possessing Arms and Ammunition, and going from Place to Place without Tickets, and preventing the Practice of Obeah, and to restrain Overseers from leaving the Estates under their Care on certain Days, and to oblige all free Negroes, Mulattoes, and Indians, to register their Names in the Vestry Books of the respective Parishes of this Island,

Repeal of former Laws respecting Slaves.—Provisions and Clothing for Slaves.

and to carry about them the Certificate, and wear the Badge of their Freedom, and to prevent any Captain, Master, or Supercargo of any Vessel, bringing back Slaves transported off this Island," passed in the Year of our Lord 1761: Also One other Act to repeal an Act, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual preventing Negroes and other Slaves from deserting from their Owners, and departing from this Island in a clandestine Manner, and to punish such Persons as shall be aiding, assisting, or abetting such Slaves in their Escape; and for the more effectual preventing Negroes and other Slaves from deserting from their Owners, and departing from this Island in a clandestine Manner, and to punish such Persons as shall be aiding, assisting, or abetting such Slaves in their Escape," passed in the Year of our Lord 1777: Also One other Act passed in the Year of our Lord 1778, intituled, "An Act to explain, alter, and amend an Act passed in the Year of our Lord 1696, intituled, "An Act for the better Order and Government of Slaves:" And also the Thirty-first Clause of an Act passed in the Year of our Lord 1780, intituled, "An Act to repeal an Act intituled, An Act to prevent the enticing or inveigling of Slaves from the Possessors, and for the preventing the Transportation of Slaves by Mortgagers and Tenants for Life and Years; and for regulating Abuses committed by Slaves:" And also One other Act, intituled, "An Act to inflict further and other Punishments on the Transgressors of Two several Acts, the one intituled, An Act for the better Order and Government of Slaves, and the other intituled, An Act to prevent the enticing or inveigling of Slaves from the Possessors, and for the preventing the Transportation of Slaves by Mortgagers and Tenants for Life or Years, and for regulating Abuses committed by Slaves:" And also One other Act, intituled, "An Act for the better Order and Government of Slaves:" And also of One other Act, intituled, "An Act to prevent the enticing or inveigling of Slaves from the Possessors, and for the preventing the Transportation of Slaves by Mortgagers and Tenants for Life and Years, and for regulating Abuses committed by Slaves:" And also Part of one other Act, intituled, "An Act to inflict further and other Punishments on the Transgressors of Two several Acts, the one intituled, An Act for the better Order and Government of Slaves, and the other intituled, An Act to prevent the enticing and inveigling of Slaves from their Possessors, and for the preventing the Transportation of Slaves by Mortgagers and Tenants for Life and Years, and for regulating Abuses committed by Slaves:" And also Part of an Act intituled, "An Act for the better Order and Government of Slaves, and to prevent the hiding, concealing, inveigling, detaining, knowingly harbouring or employing the Slaves of others; and for preventing the Transportation of Slaves by Mortgagers and Tenants for Life and Years; and for regulating Abuses committed by Slaves:" And also One other Act, intituled, "An Act to repeal several Acts and Clauses of Acts respecting Slaves, and for the better Order and Government of Slaves, and for other Purposes," passed the 22d Day of December in the Year of our Lord 1787. And whereas it is necessary to make further and other Provision for the better Order and Government of Slaves, that Justice may hereafter be more effectually administered; we therefore, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Assembly of this your Majesty's Island of Jamaica, do most humbly beseech your Majesty, That it may Enacted; Be it therefore Enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly of the said Island, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority of the same, That from and after the 1st Day of January which will be in the Year of our Lord 1789, all and every the said herein-before mentioned Laws, and Clauses of Laws, and every Part thereof, be and stand annulled, repealed, and made void, and are hereby annulled, repealed, and made void, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever; any Thing in the said Laws and Clauses of Laws, or in any other Law, contained, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Provisions and Clothing for Slaves.

II. And whereas nothing can contribute more to the good Order and Government of Slaves, than the Humanity of their Owners in providing for and supplying them with good and wholesome Provisions, and proper and sufficient Clothing, and all such other Things as may be proper and necessary for them during their being in a State of Slavery; for which End and Purpose, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the 1st Day of January aforesaid, every Master, Owner, or Possessor of any Plantation or Plantations, Pens, or other Lands whatsoever, shall allot and appoint a sufficient Quantity of Land for every Slave he shall have in Possession upon, or belonging to such Plantation or Plantations, Pens, or other Lands, as and for the proper Ground of every such Slave, and allow such Slave sufficient Time to work the same, in order to provide him, her, or themselves, with sufficient Provisions for his, her, or their Maintenance; and also all such Masters, Owners, or Possessors of Plantations, Pens, or other Lands, shall plant upon such Plantations, Pens, or other Lands, in Ground-Provisions, at least One Acre of Land for every Ten Negroes that he shall be possessed of on such Plantation, Pen, or other Lands, over and above the Negro Grounds aforesaid; which Lands shall be kept up in a Planter-like Condition, under the Penalty of Fifty Pounds. And whereas it may happen that in many Plantations, Pens, Settlements, and Towns in this Island, there may not be Lands proper for the Purposes aforesaid, then and in that Case the Masters, Owners, or Possessors do, by some other Ways and Means, make good

Provisions and Clothing for Slaves.—Maintenance of those infirm.—Their Instruction in Religion.—Rewards to Slaves.

good and ample Provision for all such Slaves as they shall be possessed of, in order that they may be properly supported and maintained, under the Penalty of Fifty Pounds.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Master, Owner, or Possessor of any Slave or Slaves, whether in his or her own Right, or as Attorney, Guardian, Trustee, Executor, or otherwise, shall discard or turn away any such Slave or Slaves, on account or by reason of such Slave or Slaves being rendered incapable of Labour or Service to such Master, Owner, or Possessor, by means of Sickness, Age, or Infirmary; but every such Master, Owner, or Possessor as aforesaid, shall be, and he is hereby obliged to keep all such Slave or Slaves upon his, her, or their Properties, and to find and provide them with wholesome Necessaries of Life, and not suffer such Slave or Slaves as aforesaid to be in want thereof, or to wander about, or become burthensome to others for Sustenance, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds for every such Offence, to be recovered in a summary Manner before any One Justice of the Peace in this Island; who is hereby authorised, impowered, and required to cause such Master, Owner, or Possessor, his, her, or their Attorney or Agent, and such other Persons as he shall judge necessary, to be summoned before him, to enable him to judge and determine of the Propriety of such Information, and whether such Master, Owner or Possessor ought to incur the said Penalty; and in the mean time, and until such Trial can be had, the said Justice of the Peace, on his own View, or upon the Information of any White Person upon Oath, is hereby impowered and required to take up such wandering, sick, aged or infirm Slave or Slaves, and to lodge him, her, or them in the nearest Workhouse, there to be clothed and fed, but not worked, at the Expence of the Master, Owner, or Possessor, until such Trial as aforesaid can be had; and if it shall appear to the said Justice on such Trial, that the Party or Parties so complained of, is, or are guilty of the said Offence, and shall refuse to pay the said Ten Pounds, and the Fees to such Workhouse for the Maintenance of such Slave or Slaves, together with the Charges of the Conviction, the said Justice is hereby required and impowered, under the Penalty of Twenty Pounds, forthwith, by Warrant under his Hand and Seal directed to the Constable, to commit such Offender or Offenders to the Common Gaol of the County or Parish where the Offence shall be committed, there to remain until he, or she shall pay the Sum of Ten Pounds, and Charges as aforesaid; One Moiety of which said Fine shall be paid to the Informer, and the other Moiety shall be paid into the Hands of the Churchwardens of such Parish, for the Poor of the said Parish; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

IV. And for the better Encouragement of Slaves to do their Duty to their Masters, Owners, or Possessors, be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Master, Owner, or Possessor of Slaves shall once in every Year provide, and give to each Slave they shall be possessed of, proper and sufficient Clothing, to be approved of by the Justices and Vestry of the Parish where such Master, Owner, or Possessor of such Slaves reside.

XIV. And whereas from the Decease and Removal of Residence of many Proprietors of Slaves, and other Circumstances, and from the Manumission of Negro, Mulatto and other Slaves, without any suitable Provision being made for their future Maintenance, many unhappy Objects inflicted with contagious Distempers, or disabled from Labour by Sickness, old Age, and otherwise, and having no Owners, prove dangerous, or become a Burthen and Nuisance to the several Towns and Parishes of this Island; for Remedy whereof, be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Justices and Vestry Men of the several Towns and Parishes in this Island be empowered, and they are hereby empowered to lay a Tax upon the Inhabitants of the said several Towns and Parishes, in the same Manner as the Parochial Taxes are usually laid, for the Purpose of raising such a Sum as they shall judge sufficient to provide for the Maintenance, Clothing, medical Care, and Attendance in the Workhouses or other convenient Places of the said several Towns and Parishes of this Island, of such Negro, Mulatto, or other Slaves, or other unhappy Objects as aforesaid; and the Magistrates respectively of such Town and Parish are hereby empowered and required, upon Application being made to them, or either of them, to order all such Objects as aforesaid to be removed and conveyed to the respective Workhouses of each Parish, where, if a Slave, the former Proprietor or Proprietors, Owner or Owners of such Slave lived or resided, or if a Person of Colour made free, where the Person or Persons who manumitted or set free such Person of Colour resided before his Decease, there to be lodged and taken care of as aforesaid; and the Magistrates and Vestries of the several Towns and Parishes as aforesaid are hereby empowered and required to make, from Time to Time, all such humane and salutary Regulations for the Purposes aforesaid, as to them shall appear necessary and expedient.

V. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Masters and Mistresses, Owners, or in their Absence, Overseers of Slaves, shall, as much as in them lies, endeavour the Instruction of their Slaves in the Principles of the Christian Religion, whereby to facilitate their

Their Instruction in Religion.—Rewards to Slaves.—Mutilating, &c. of Slaves.

their Conversion; and shall do their utmost Endeavours to fit them for Baptism, and as soon as conveniently they can, shall cause to be baptised all such as they can make sensible of a Deity and the Christian Faith.

VI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Master, Owner, Proprietor, Attorney, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, or other Person, at their giving in an Account of their Slaves and Stock to the Justices and Vestry on the 28th Day of December in every Year, shall, under the Penalty of Fifty Pounds for every Neglect, also give in on Oath an Account of the Quantity of Land in Ground-Provisions, over and above the Negro Grounds upon such Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, where there are Lands proper for the Cultivation of such Provisions; and where there are not Lands proper for such Purposes, then an Account on Oath of the Provision made on such Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, or Means adopted for the Maintenance of the Slaves thereon; and shall also, at the same Time, under the like Penalty, give in an Account on Oath of the Nature and Quantity of the Clothing actually served to each Slave on such Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, for the Approbation of the Justices and Vestry as aforesaid.

Rewards to Slaves.

VII. And in order to encourage Slaves for every good and worthy Act that they shall do, be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Slave, or Slaves that shall take up any runaway Slave or Slaves, or inform against any Person, who shall have or conceal any runaway Slave or Slaves, so that such runaway Slave or Slaves may be taken and restored to his Owner or Owners; every such Slave or Slaves so informing shall be intitled to such Reward as any Justice shall in Reason and Justice think just and reasonable, and be paid by such Person or Persons as such Justice shall determine ought to pay the same, not exceeding Twenty Shillings.

VIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Slave or Slaves shall kill or take any Slave or Slaves in actual Rebellion, he or they shall receive from the Churchwardens of the respective Parishes, where such Slave or Slaves shall have been killed, the Sum of Three Pounds, and the Sum of Five Pounds if taken alive, and a blue Cloth Coat, with a red Cross on the right Shoulder, to be paid by the Churchwardens of the respective Parishes where such Slave or Slaves shall have been killed or taken; the whole Expence whereof shall be reimbursed by the Receiver General for the Time being, out of any Monies in his Hands unappropriated.

Mutilating, &c. of Slaves.

IX. And in order to prevent any Person from mutilating, or dismembering any Slave or Slaves, be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Master, Mistress, Owner, Possessor, or other Person whatsoever, shall at his, her, or their own Will and Pleasure, or by his, her, or their Knowledge, Sufferance, Privy, or Consent, mutilate or dismember any Slave or Slaves, he, she, or they shall be liable to be indicted for each Offence in the Supreme Court of Judicature, or in any of the Assize Courts of this Island, and upon Conviction shall be punished by Fine not exceeding 100l. and Imprisonment not exceeding Twelve Months for each and every Slave so mutilated or dismembered; and such Punishment is hereby declared to be without Prejudice to any Action that could or might be brought at Common Law for Recovery of Damages for, or on account of the same; and in very atrocious Cases, where the Owner of such Slave or Slaves shall be convicted of such Offence, the Court before whom such Offender shall have been tried and convicted, are hereby empowered, in case they shall think it necessary for the future Protection of such Slave or Slaves, to declare him, her, or them free and discharged from all Manner of Servitude to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever; and in all such Cases the Court are hereby empowered and authorised, if to them it shall appear necessary, to order and direct the said Fine of 100l. to be paid to the Justices and Vestry of the Parish, to which the said Slave or Slaves belonged, to the Use of the said Parish; the said Justices and Vestry, in consideration thereof, paying to such of the said Slave or Slaves so made free, the Sum of Ten Pounds *per Annum* for his, her, or their Maintenance and Support during Life; and in case any Slave or Slaves shall suffer any before-described Mutilations, such Slave or Slaves, on his, her, or their Application to any Justice of the Peace, the said Justice of the Peace shall be, and is hereby directed, required, and impowered, on View and certain Conviction of the Fact, to send such Slave or Slaves to the nearest Workhouse where such Offence shall be committed, and such Slave or Slaves shall be there safely kept, and carefully attended at the Expence of such Parish, until such Time as there shall be a legal Meeting of the Justices and Vestry of such Parish; which Justices and Vestry so met are hereby created and appointed a Council of Protection of such Slave or Slaves; and the said Justices and Vestry so met are hereby directed and impowered to make further and full Inquiry upon View into the Commitment of the Mutilation of such Slave or Slaves; and if to them it shall appear proper, the said Justices and Vestry are hereby impowered and required to prosecute to Effect such Owner or Owners, the Expence of which Prosecution shall be defrayed at the Expence of the Parish where such Offence

fence shall be committed ; and in case the Owner or Owners of such Slave or Slaves shall appear capable of paying the Costs and Charges of such before-mentioned Prosecution, the said Justices and Vestry are hereby empowered to commence Suit or Suits against such Owner or Owners of such Slave or Slaves, and recover all Costs and Charges out of Purse by them laid out and expended in such Suit or Suits ; and the Keeper or Supervisor of the Workhouse where such mutilated Slave or Slaves shall have been first committed, is hereby directed and required, upon due Notice of the first Meeting of the Justices and Vestry of the Parish where the Offence was committed, to carry or deliver the Body or Bodies of such mutilated Slave or Slaves for the Inspection and Direction of such Justices and Vestry, under the Penalty of 20 l. for every Neglect in not carrying or delivering before such Justices and Vestry such Slave or Slaves.

X. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case any Information is made before any Justice of the Peace, that any Slave or Slaves is or are so mutilated and confined, it shall and may be lawful for such Justice of the Peace, and he is hereby empowered, required, and directed forthwith to issue his Warrant to any Constable, or the Provost Marshal, or his lawful Deputy, ordering them, or any of them, immediately to proceed to where such Slave or Slaves so mutilated are confined, and such Slave or Slaves to seize and take up, and him or them so seized or taken up to bring before some Justice of the Peace to be dealt with according to Law.

XI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person hereafter shall wantonly, willingly, or bloody-mindedly kill any Negro or other Slave, such Person so offending shall, on Conviction, be adjudged guilty of Felony without Benefit of Clergy, and shall suffer Death accordingly for the said Offence: Provided always, That such Conviction shall not extend to the corrupting the Blood, or the Forfeiture of Lands or Tenements, Goods or Chattels; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

XII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the first Day of January aforesaid, any Person or Persons that shall wantonly or cruelly whip, beat, bruise, wound, or shall imprison, or keep in confinement without sufficient Support, any Slave or Slaves, shall be subject to be indicted for the same in the Supreme Court of Judicature, or in either of the Courts of Assize or Courts of Quarter Sessions in this Island, and upon being thereof legally convicted, he, she, or they, shall suffer such Punishment, by Fine or Imprisonment, as the Judges or Justices of such Courts shall think proper to inflict, any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding; and such Punishment is hereby declared to be without Prejudice to any Action at Common Law that could or might be brought for the Recovery of Damages, for and on account of the same, in case such Slave or Slaves shall not be the Property of the Offender.

XIII. And, in order to restrain arbitrary Punishments, be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Slave on any Plantation or Settlement, or in any of the Workhouses or Gaols in this Island, shall receive more than Ten Lashes at One Time, and for One Offence, unless the Owner, Attorney, Guardian, Executor, or Administrator, or Overseer of such Plantation or Settlement having such Slave in his Care, or Supervisor of such Workhouse, or Keeper of such Gaol, shall be present; and that no such Owner, Attorney, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, or Overseer, Supervisor, or Gaol Keeper shall, on any Account, punish a Slave with more than Thirty-nine Lashes at One Time, and for One Offence, under the Penalty of Five Pounds for every Offence, to be recovered against the Person directing or permitting such Punishment.

XVI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That for the future all Slaves in this Island shall be allowed the usual Number of Holidays that were allowed at the several Seasons of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, provided that at any such respective Seasons no Two Holidays shall be allowed to follow or succeed immediately one after the other, except at Christmas, when they shall be allowed Christmas-day, and also the Day immediately succeeding; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding: And if any Master, Owner, Guardian, or Attorney of any Plantation or Settlement, or the Overseer of such Plantation or Settlement, shall presume, at the Seasons aforesaid, to allow any Holidays to any Slave belonging to any such Plantation or Settlement, other than as directed by this Act to be given, every Person so offending shall forfeit the Sum of 5 l.

XVII. And whereas it hath been usual and customary with the Planters in this Island to allow their Slaves One Day in every Fortnight to cultivate their own Provision Grounds (exclusive of Sundays), except during the Time of Crop; but the same not being compulsory, be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Slaves belonging to or employed on every Plantation or Settlement, shall, over and above the Holidays herein-before mentioned, be allowed One Day in every Fortnight to cultivate their own Provision-Grounds (exclusive of Sundays), except

Holidays, &c.—Of Free Negroes.

except during the Time of Crop, under the Penalty of 10 l. to be recovered against the Overseer or other Person having the Care of such Slaves.

XVIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Field Slave on such Plantation or Settlement shall, on Work Days, be allowed, according to Custom, Half an Hour for Breakfast, and Two Hours for Dinner; and that no Slave shall be compelled to any Manner of Field Work upon the Plantations before the Hour of Five in the Morning, or after the Hour of Seven at Night, except during the Time of Crop, under the Penalty of 10 l. to be recovered against the Overseer or other Person having the Care of such Slaves.

LXVIII. And whereas the Overseers of Estates in this Island make a frequent Practice of leaving the several Estates under their Care and Management on the respective Seasons allowed for Negro Holidays, whereby many dangerous Meetings and pernicious Practices are carried on; in order therefore to prevent the like for the future, be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Overseer in this Island shall absent himself from the Estate under his Care and Management, on any of the particular Holidays herein-before mentioned to be allowed to Slaves, without Leave of his Employer, every such Overseer so offending shall, for every Offence, forfeit the Sum of 5 l. to be recovered by Information upon Oath before any Justice of the Peace, in a summary Way, in the Parish where such Offence shall happen; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Of Free Negroes.

XLIX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any free Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, shall hereafter knowingly suffer any unlawful Assembly of Slaves at his or her House or Settlement, every such free Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, shall, upon Conviction thereof, suffer Imprisonment not exceeding Six Months: Provided nevertheless, That Information thereof shall be given on Oath within Five Days of such unlawful Meeting.

LXIX. And whereas many Inconveniencies have arisen from Slaves going about this Island, under the Pretence of being free; in order to prevent the like for the future, be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Justices and Vestry in each respective Parish within this Island shall, within Three Months after the Commencement of this Act, cause diligent Inquiry to be made within their respective Parishes as to the Number of Negroes, Mulattoes, or Indians of free Condition, and cause them to be warned to attend at their next Meeting, and give an Account in what Manner they obtained their Freedom, that their Names and Manner of obtaining their Freedom may be registered in the Vestry Books of such Parishes, and that those not having Certificates shall receive a Certificate of their Freedom from the Clerks of such Vestries respectively; which Certificate they are hereby obliged to have attested under the Hand and Seal of the Commander in Chief for the Time being, within Three Months from the Date thereof, under the Penalty of Six Weeks Imprisonment in the Workhouse; which Certificate shall, by the Commander in Chief for the Time being, be so attested without Fee or Reward; and that such Certificate of the Freedom of any Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, as well those now free, as those who may hereafter become free, shall, by such free Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, be produced to the Justices and Vestry on the 25th Day of March in each Year, or on the first Vestry Day after that Day, to be by them inspected, under the Penalty of 40s. on each Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, for each Neglect; which Certificate so to be attested under the Hand and Seal of the Commander in Chief as aforesaid, such Negroes, Mulattoes, or Indians, shall, and they are hereby obliged constantly to carry about them, and shall also be obliged to wear the Badge of their Freedom, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds for every Neglect; free Negroes, Mulattoes, or Indians, possessed of a real Estate, or claiming any Privileges or Immunities by virtue of any Law of this Island excepted.

LXX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any such Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, shall neglect to attend the Vestry of each respective Parish as aforesaid, in order to shew their Right to Freedom, after having been warned Five Days at the least (such Warning to be attested on Oath by the Person serving the same), shall, on not shewing sufficient Cause for his or her Non-attendance, be, by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of any One of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace where such Offender resides, taken up and committed to Gaol for a Space not exceeding One Month.

LXXI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Negro, Mulatto, or Indian as aforesaid, shall be obliged, towards the Proof of Freedom, to make search in pursuance of this Act of his or her Title in any Office of this Island, the Charge of such Search or Searches shall be made good to him or her by the Parish where he or she resides.

Sale of Slaves.—White Servants.

LXXVI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Merchant, Factor, Supercargo, or Consignee of any Cargo of Slaves arriving in any of the Ports of this Island, shall hereafter, under the Penalty of 100*l.* expose such Cargo to sale on board the Ship or other Vessel in which the same is imported; but shall procure or hire, or cause to be procured or hired, a proper Place or Inclosure ashore, wherein the said Slaves shall be sold, taking care as far as possible, in the Sale thereof, not to separate the different Branches of one and the same Family.

Miscellaneous.

Anno 1736. Act III.

An ACT to prevent the Abuses committed by entertaining, concealing, or carrying off any of his Majesty's Soldiers, any White Men or Women, Servants or Slaves, belonging to any of the Inhabitants of this Island, without Tickets; and for the better regulating Servants, and deciding Differences between Masters and Servants.

WHEREAS the Number of White People residing in this Island is of the greatest Consequence to its Security, as well against all foreign Enemies in case of War, as against the rebellious Negroes; for the better securing and keeping White Servants and others in this Island, may it please your Majesty that it be Enacted; be it therefore Enacted by your Majesty's President, Council and Assembly of this your Majesty's Island of Jamaica, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same, That from and after the 1st Day of February next, no Captain, Master or Commander of any Ship or Vessel, or other Person whatsoever, shall entertain, hide, on shore or on board, or carry off or attempt to carry off this Island, either as Sailor or Passenger, or upon any other Pretence whatsoever, any Soldier of any of the Independent Companies now or that hereafter shall be in this Island, without a sufficient Discharge from the Captain of the Companies he belongs to, or any White Person lately indented or hired, without a Discharge from such White Person's last lawful Employer, and also a Certificate from any one Justice of the Peace of the Parish or Precinct where such White Person last resided, that the said White Person is free, and not indented or hired to any Person whatsoever, or that such White Person had served out his or her Time according to his or her Agreement, under the Penalty of 200*l.* for every such Offence, to be recovered of and from any Master, Commander or Captain of any Ship or Vessel, who shall be guilty of any such Offence, or his Security, in the Secretary's Office, in the Supreme Court of Judicature in this Island, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information; wherein no Injunction, Effoin, Protection, *Non vult ulterius prosequi*, or Wager of Law, shall be granted or allowed, any Law, Custom or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding: And that the Master or Mistress of such Person, or the Person so found on board or carried off, shall be good Evidence against the Person so offending or his Security.

White Servants.

Commanders of Ships not to entertain or carry off any Soldier, &c. without a Discharge from his Captain, &c.

II. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the said 1st Day of February next, no Person whatsoever shall hide, hire, conceal, employ, or entertain any Person, who now is or hereafter shall be a Soldier in any of his Majesty's Independent Companies, or any White Person who now is or shall be the hired or indentured Servant of any other Person, or who has not a sufficient Discharge from his Captain or Commander, or from his last Master or Employer, attested and certified to be true and genuine under the Hand of any one Justice of the Peace in the Parish or Precinct where such Soldier, Servant, or White Person last resided and lived, under the Penalty of 20*l.* to be recovered of and from the Person so hiring, hiding, concealing, employing, or entertaining such Soldier, Servant, or White Person, without such Discharge and Certificate as aforesaid, to be recovered in the Supreme Court of Judicature in Manner aforesaid.

Penalty on concealing such.

Gifts to Slaves or Mulattoes.

Anno 1761. Act 28.

An ACT to prevent the Inconveniencies arising from exorbitant Grants and Devises made by White Persons to Negroes, and the Issue of Negroes; and to restrain and limit such Grants and Devises.

Gifts to Slaves or Mulattoes.

WHEREAS divers large Estates, consisting of Lands, Slaves, Cattle, Stock, Money, and Securities for Money, have from Time to Time been left by White Persons to Mulattoes, and other the Offspring of Mulattoes, not being their own Issue born in lawful Wedlock:

II. And whereas such Bequests tend greatly to destroy the Distinction requisite and absolutely necessary to be kept up in this Island between White Persons and Negroes, their Issue and Offspring, and may in Progress of Time be the Means of decreasing the Number of White Inhabitants in this Island:

III. And whereas it is the Policy of every good Government to restrain Individuals from disposing of Property to the particular Prejudice and Detriment of their Heirs and Relations, and to the Injury and Damage of the Community in general: May it please your Most Sacred Majesty that it may be Enacted; Be it therefore Enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Assembly of your Majesty's Island of Jamaica, and it is hereby Enacted by Authority of the same, That from and after the First Day of January, which will be in the Year of our Lord 1762, no Lands, Negro, Mulattoes, or other Slaves, Cattle, Stock, Money, or other real or personal Estate in this Island whatsoever, shall be given to, granted, or declared to be in Trust for, or to the Use of, or devised by any White Person to any Negro whatever, or to any Mulatto, or other Person, not being their own Issue born in lawful Wedlock, and being the Issue of a Negro, and deemed a Mulatto according to the true Intent and Meaning of an Act, intituled, "An Act to secure the Freedom of Elections, and directing the Proceedings in the Choice of Members to serve in Assemblies in this Island; to qualify Persons elected to serve in future Assemblies in this Island; and ascertain who shall be deemed Mulattoes for the future;" or to any Person or Persons in Trust for them, or any of them, or to or for the Use of them, or any of them, by any Deed, Last Will and Testament, Instrument in Writing, or by Parole, or by any other Way or Device whatsoever, other than in Manner hereinafter excepted.

Real Estates, though bequeathed to Negroes, &c. to go to the Heir at Law.
Personal Estates to go under the Statute of Distribution.

IV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any White Person or Persons shall, from and after the 1st Day of January, which will be in the Year of our Lord 1762, give, grant, or devise to any Negro, Mulatto, or other Person not being his or their own lawful Issue, born in Wedlock, being the Issue of a Negro, and deemed a Mulatto as aforesaid, or to any Person or Persons in Trust for them, or any of them, any Lands, Negro, Mulatto, or other Slaves, Cattle, Stock, Money, or other real or personal Estate in this Island whatsoever; that such Negro, Mulatto, or other Person not so born in lawful Wedlock as aforesaid, or his or their Heirs or any of them, or the Person or Persons appointed to take in Trust for them, or any of them, shall take no Estate, Benefit, or Advantage by such Gift, Grant, Declaration, or Devise, be the same by Deed, Will, Instrument in Writing, or by a Parol, or by any other Form or Devise whatsoever, or any Part thereof, except as hereinafter is excepted; but the Lands, Negro, Mulatto, or other Slaves, Cattle, Stock, Money, or other real or personal Estate whatsoever, so given, granted, declared in Trust, or devised, and every Part thereof, except in Manner hereinafter excepted, shall vest in Manner, and be to and for the Uses following, that is to say, all the Lands, Slaves, and all other real Estate so given, granted, declared, or devised, shall go to and be for the sole Use and Benefit of the Heir or Heirs at Law, or Heir or Heirs apparent of such Donor, Grantor, or Testator, as the Case may require; and all the personal Estate so given, granted, or bequeathed, shall go to and be for the Use and Benefit of such Person or Persons as would have been entitled to the same under the Statute of Distributions, had such Donor, Grantor, or Testator died intestate, to and for such Estates, and in such Manner as the same were mentioned and intended to be given, granted, declared in Trust, or devised to such Negro, Mulatto, or other Person not so born in Wedlock as aforesaid, and being the Issue of a Negro and deemed a Mulatto, according to the true Intent and Meaning of the said hereinbefore mentioned Act.

Intentions to evade this Act provided against.

V. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Gifts, Grant, Lease or Leases, Devises, Covenants, Conditions, Provisoos, Declarations, made or declared either by Writing, Parole, or any other Manner whatsoever, with an Intent to evade and elude this Act, shall be void as to passing any Estates, Trust, Benefit, or Advantage, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act; and the Estates, Conditions, Covenants, Declarations, and Provisoos given, granted, devised, declared, or provided for, and every other Benefit arising therefrom, shall vest in, and be for the Uses and Manner hereinbefore mentioned.

VI. And

Gifts to Slaves or Mulattoes.

VI. And be it further Enacted by Authority afore said, That in any Suit or Suits in the Courts of Equity, to be instituted against any Person or Persons claiming either as Trustees, or *cestuique* Trusts, under any Gifts, Grants, Declarations of Trust, or Devises prohibited and restrained by this Act, or intended so to be, the Defendant or Defendants shall not be allowed to demur to such Bill, but be compelled to put in an Answer as to the Discovery of any such Trust and Trusts as shall or may be prayed by any Bill to be filed against him or them.

Trustees not allowed to demur to Bills in a Court of Equity.

VII. Provided always, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend to any Gifts or Grants hereafter to be made for any full, valuable and adequate Considerations really and *bona fide* paid by such Negro, Mulatto, or other Person not born in lawful Wedlock, and being deemed a Mulatto, according to the true Intent and Meaning of the hereinbefore mentioned Act, out of their own proper Monies and Effects; so as the whole of all such Gifts, Grants, and Purchases from all and every the Grantors given and granted to and purchased by such Negro, Mulatto, or other Person not born in lawful Wedlock, shall not in the whole exceed the Value of the Sum of 2000 l. in reality.

VIII. Provided always, That nothing in this Act shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any Gifts or Grants to be made to any Negroes, Mulattoes, or other Person or Persons, the Offspring of Negroes, and deemed Mulattoes as afore said, by any White Person or Persons now absent and resident in Great Britain or Ireland, or any other of his Majesty's Dominions; so as such Gifts and Grants be duly proved and recorded in the Secretary's Office of this Island on or before the 30th Day of September, which will be in the Year of our Lord 1762.

Persons resident in Great Britain excepted for a Time.

IX. Provided likewise, That it shall and may be lawful to and for such Negro, Mulatto, or other Person not born in Wedlock, and being deemed a Mulatto according to the true Intent and Meaning of the hereinbefore mentioned Act, to receive and take any Lands, Negroes, Mulatto or other Slaves, Cattle, Stock, Money, or other Estate, real or personal, in this Island, so that the Value and Amount of such Land, Negroes, Mulattoes, or other Slaves, Cattle, Stock, Money, or other real or personal Estate, given, granted, and by all and every the Donors and Testators, being White Persons, exceed not the Sum of 2000 l. in the whole to any one Person, any Thing in this Act to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Person may devise 2000 l. only.

X. Provided likewise, That nothing in this Act shall extend or be construed to extend, to any Devises or Bequests, made or to be made by Will to any Negro, Mulatto, or other Person or Persons, the Offspring of Negroes or Mulattoes as afore said, by any White Person or Persons now absent, or resident in Great Britain or Ireland, or any other of his Majesty's Dominions, so as such Devises or Bequests do vest in such Devisee or Legatee, and the Will and Bequeathing the same be duly proved and recorded in the Secretary's Office of this Island on or before the said 30th Day of September, which will be in the Year of our Lord 1762.

XI. Provided likewise, That this Act, or any Thing therein contained, shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to any Gifts or Grants already made and enrolled in the Secretary's Office of this Island, or any Devises or Bequests already vested to any Person or Persons; any Thing to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Deeds recorded ratified.

XII. Provided always, That this Act, or any Thing therein contained, shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to restrain any Gift, Grant, or Devise to Mulattoes, or other Persons not born in lawful Wedlock, and being the Offspring of a Negro within the Fourth Degree, and described in the afore-mentioned Act, or their Issue, to whom or to whose Ancestors, the same Rights and Privileges with English Subjects born of White Parents have been granted by any Act of the Governor or Commander in Chief, Council and Assembly of this Island.

Persons of the fourth Degree may claim.

XIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority afore said, That any Person or Persons who shall or may have any Right, Title, or Claim to any Estate or Hereditament, real, personal, or mixed, under this Act, shall and may sue for the same, either in his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, or in any Court of Equity in this Island, as he, she or they shall or may be advised.

B A R B A D O S.

The Law of this Island respecting Slaves is contained in the following Acts, passed

29 Ap. 1668.	7 Feb. 1715.
29 Jan. 1672.	11 Nov. 1731.
21 Ap. 1676.	22 May, 1733.
8 Aug. 1688.	27 Feb. 1739.
22 Aug. 1692.	9 Aug. 1749.
27 Oct. 1692.	23 Mar. 1762.
28 Nov. 1705.	22 Jan. 1783.
30 Nov. 1707.	31 Aug. 1784.
6 Jan. 1708.	18 Jan. 1785.
7 June, 1709.	

The first Eleven of which are to be found in a printed Volume of the Laws of this Island, dated 1721.—And the next Five in a printed Volume, dated 1764.

Slaves considered as Property.

Slaves made Real Estate.

29 Ap. 1668. N° 94.

AN ACT declaring the Negro Slaves of this Island to be real Estate.

WHEREAS a very considerable Part of the Wealth of this Island consists in our Negro Slaves, without whose Labour and Service we should be utterly unable to manage our Plantations here, thereby relieving our own Wants, and bringing that considerable Increase of Revenue which this Place affords unto His Majesty's Coffers, as well here as in England. And whereas some Law Suits have arisen, and other great Inconveniences have followed, where divers Persons dying Intestate have left their Right and Interest of their Negro Slaves to be by Law disputed between their Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, wherein the various Judgments or Affections of several Courts or Jurors have sometimes found for the one, and at other times for the other: For a full Remedy of these Inconveniences, and to the Intent that the Heir and Widow who claims Dower may not have bare Land, without Negroes to manure the same; and also that the Condition, Right, and Interest of Negroes to all other Ends and Purposes whatsoever, may be fully known and determined, the Deputy Governor, Council, and Assembly of Representatives being willing that all Doubts and Ambiguities herein should be removed, and the Law in this Case declared and put in a Certainty, have Ordained and Enacted; and it is hereby Ordained and Enacted by the Deputy Governor, Council and Assembly, and by Authority of the same, That from and after Publication hereof, all Negro Slaves, in all Courts of Judicature and other Places within this Island, shall be held, taken, and adjudged to be Estate Real, and not Chattels, and shall descend unto the Heirs and Widow of any Person dying Intestate, according to the Manner and Customs of Lands of Inheritance held in Fee Simple.

Preamble.
*Slaves
made Real
Estate.*

CLAUSE I.
*Negroes made
Real Estate.*

Provided always, That no Person selling or alienating any of his or her Negroes is hereby held or obliged to cause such Sale or Alienation to be enrolled, as is accustomed to be done, and required by the Law of this Island in the Alienation of other Real Estates, any Usage, Law, or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

No need to
enroll.

Slaves made real Estate.—Value of Slaves executed.

Not to extend
to Merchants,
Factors, &c.
importing.

Provided that this Act, nor any Thing therein contained, shall be taken and deemed to extend unto any Merchant, Factor, or Agent bringing Negro Slaves to this Island, or having the Consignment of any Slaves unto them, but in all respects they, their Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, may hold, possess, and enjoy such Slave or Negro in such Condition as they might have done before the making of this Act, until such Sale of such Slave or Slaves hath been made in this Island.

29 Jan. 1672. N° 178.

A DECLARATIVE ACT upon the Act making Negroes real Estate.

Preamble.

CLAUSE I.
Negroes recovered by Action Personal.
Chattels to pay Debt.

WHEREAS by an Act of this Island, bearing Date the 29th Day of April, 1668, it is Enacted and Ordained, that Negroes shall be deemed real Estate and not Chattels; Be it Declared by his Excellency, Council, and the Representatives of this Island now assembled, and it is hereby Declared, That by the true meaning of that Act, Negroes may be sued for and recovered by Action Personal, as they usually were before the making of the said Act; and also, that by the true Meaning of the Act aforesaid, Negroes continue Chattels for the Payment of Debts.

Real Estate.

II. And be it further Enacted, and it is the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, that Negroes shall be taken and deemed real Estate to all other Intents and Purposes whatsoever, except what before excepted.

8 Aug. 1688. N° 329.

Value of
Slaves executed.

XVIII. NOW, for as much as the Loss of the Negroes and other Slaves that shall suffer Death by this Act would prove so heavy for the Owner of them only to bear, and that the Owners of Negroes may not be discouraged to detect and discover the Offences of their Negroes, and that the Loss may be borne by the Public, whose Safety, by such Punishment, is hereby provided for and intended; Be it Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that in all Cases whatsoever, where any Negro or other Slave, by the Appointment and Provision of this Act, shall suffer Death, then shall such Justices and Freeholders, Colonel and Field Officers, who adjudged such Negro or other Slave to suffer Death, immediately after Sentence thereof given, enquire by the best Means they are able of the Value of such Negro or other Slave, in which Value they shall never exceed the Sum of Five and Twenty Pounds Sterling for any One Negro or other Slave, and also the Damage of the Party injured, and make Certificate thereof to the Treasurer for the Time being, therein requiring the said Treasurer to pay out of the Value of the said Negro or Negroes, the Value of the Damage to the Party injured, and the Overplus, if any be, to the Owner or Owners of such Negro or other Slave, and if there be no Party injured, then the whole Value to the Owner or Owners of the said Negroes or other Slaves; and if there be no Party injured, then the whole Value of the Damage or Damages of the said Negro or other Slave, out of the public Treasury of this Island.

XIX. But in regard there are some Masters and Owners of Negroes and other Slaves in this Island, who do not make sufficient Conscience of providing what is necessary for their Negroes or other Slaves, or allowing them Time to plant or provide for themselves, for which Cause such Negroes or other Slaves are necessitated to commit Crimes contrary to the Law, and yet the Safety of this Island requiring that such Negroes and other Slaves shall suffer as the Law hath appointed, rather than the poor Inhabitants of this Island be ruined, and driven from hence by their Means, that therefore such Masters and Owners of Negroes and other Slaves, whose Neglect of Negroes and other Slaves make them in some Measure guilty of their Crimes, may not be countenanced therein at the Charge of the Public; Be it hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that the Justices and Freeholders appointed as aforesaid to enquire into the Value of such Negro or other Slave as they shall sentence to Death, shall also further enquire by Witnesses examined on their Oaths, or by their good Information, how the Owner or Owners of such Negro or other Slaves condemned as aforesaid was provided with Provision and other Necessaries, and what Allowances those Negroes and other Slaves had received; and if it shall appear to the said Justices and Freeholders, or the major Part of them, that the said Master or Owner had not provided reasonably, and as is generally accustomed, for Negroes and other Slaves, and that Necessity might have compelled the said Negro or other Slaves to the Offences they have committed, then and in that Case the Justices and Freeholders as aforesaid shall certify the same to the Treasurer aforesaid, and only appoint the said Treasurer to pay the Damage to the Party injured out of the Value of the said Negro or other Slave, and nothing to such Master or Owner; and if the said Treasurer for the Time being, having sufficient public Stock in his Hands, shall fail

Value of Slaves executed.—Duty on Importation of Slaves.

to make Satisfaction and Payment to such Master or Owner of any Negro or other Slave, he having the Governor's Warrant for the same, the Party injured shall have an Action of Debt upon such Certificate as aforesaid, against the said Treasurer, in the Court of Common Pleas for the Precincts of St. Michael's, &c.; and the Treasurer, being duly summoned, shall, at the First Court after Summons, plead and come to Trial, or else, Judgment to pass against him by Default, and after Judgment Execution immediately to issue for Satisfaction.

28 Nov. 1705. N° 516.

AN ACT for laying a Duty on Negroes and other Slaves imported to this Island.

BE IT ENACTED by his Excellency Sir Bevill Granville, Knight, Major General of her Majesty's Armies, Captain General and Governor in Chief, and over the Island of Barbadoes, Sancta Lucia, Dominico, St. Vincent, and the Rest of the Islands, Colonies, and Plantations in America, commonly called and known by the Name of the Charibbee Islands, lying and being to Windward of Guardeloupe, the Honorable the Council and General Assembly of this Island, and by the Authority of the same, That from and immediately after the Publication of this Act, for all Negroes and other Slaves that shall be imported to this Island and landed here, an Impo- sition or Duty shall be paid, after the Rate and in such Manner as in this Act is expressed; (viz.) That the Merchant or Merchants, or any other Person or Persons to whom any Negroes or other Slaves shall be brought or consigned, or who are anyways impowered to sell the same, shall, with- in 30 Days next after such Importation and Landing, pay unto the Treasurer of this Island for the Time being Five Shillings Current Money of this Island for each and every Negro or other Slave, whether male or female, old or young, that shall hereafter be imported and landed; and in case the said Duty shall not be fully paid within the Time hereby limited for the Payment thereof, the Person or Persons neglecting to pay the same shall forfeit double the Sum of Money that shall happen to be behind and unpaid.

II. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That for the future no Master or Commander of any Ship or Vessel, Merchant or Mariner, or any other Person or Persons whatsoever arriving at this Island, and importing Negroes or other Slaves, shall be permitted to trade or barter within this Island, with or for such Negroes or Slaves, or any of them, or to land any of the Negroes or Slaves before such Time as the Master or Purser of the Ship or Vessel wherein the said Negroes or Slaves are imported shall have made Oath before the Treas- urer of this Island, or the Comptroller of the Duty of Excise for the Time being (who are hereby severally impowered and authorized to administer such Oath) of the true Number of the Negroes and Slaves that are imported in the said Ship or Vessel, either by Bill of Lading or otherwise; and in case any Person or Persons shall offend herein, he or they shall forfeit 10s. Current Money of this Island for each and every Negro or other Slave by such Offender or Offenders imported to this Island; and in case any Master or Purser shall give in a false or short Number of the Negroes or Slaves imported in his said Ship or Vessel, he shall forfeit 10s. Current Money of this Island for each and every Negro or other Slave that is or are imported in the said Ship or Vessel, over and above the Number by him given in.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case any Person or Persons shall presume to land privately or otherwise any Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, before Oath shall be made in manner aforesaid, the said Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves so landed, may be lawfully seized by any Person or Persons whatsoever, and the full Value of such Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, shall be forfeited, to be recovered against the Person or Persons in whose Possession the said Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, shall be found, by Action of Debt, Bill, Complaint, or Information, in her Majesty's Court of Exchequer, or in the Court of Common Pleas for the Precinct where such Seizure shall be made, at the Election of the Informer, and the said Action, Bill, Complaint, or Information, shall be pleaded to and tried the very First Court after the same is filed, and the Defendant or Defendants duly served therewith; and the Treas- urer of this Island for the Time being is hereby impowered and required to issue Execution or Executions against all and every Person and Persons that shall make Default of Payment of the aforesaid Duty in and by this Act appointed, as also for the several Forfeitures above mentioned (except only the full Value of Negroes and Slaves that are landed before Oath made in Manner aforesaid) the said Execution or Executions to be directed to any Constable or Constables, who are hereby impowered and required to proceed thereon in all Things in such Manner as by the Laws of this Island in the Case of Servants Wages is directed and appointed.

Duty on Importation of Slaves.—Enticing away Slaves.—Possession of Slaves.

7 Feb. 1715. N° 593.

A SUPPLEMENTAL ACT to the Act intituled, An Act for laying a Duty on new Negroes, and other Slaves imported to this Island.

WHEREAS some Persons in this Island, intending to defeat the Public of the Duty arising by virtue of the before mentioned Acts, have, after the Arrival of Ships and other Vessels at this Island with Negroes and other Slaves, contracted for or bought up great Numbers of such Negroes, and then have removed on Board of other Vessels, and exported them to other Places without landing them in this Island, by which Means they have evaded the Payment of such Duty, against the true Intent and Meaning of the before mentioned Law; Be it therefore Enacted by his Excellency Robert Lowther Esquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief of this and other the Charibbee Islands lying and being to windward of Guardeloupe and the Honourable the Members of his Majesty's Council, and the General Assembly of this Island, and by the Authority of the same, That no Negroes or other Slaves whatsoever, which shall for the future be once imported into this Island, shall be exempted from paying the Duty of Five Shillings a Head, but such only which shall be within 48 Hours exported in the same Ship or Vessel wherein they were brought and imported; and even in that Case, before any such Ship or other Vessel exporting any Negroes or other Slaves shall be permitted to clear from this Island without paying the Duty aforesaid, the Master or Commander of such Ship or other Vessel, Super Cargo, or Merchant, shall make Oath before the Treasurer of this Island for the Time being (which he is hereby impowered and required to administer) that no Person whatsoever, since his Arrival at this Island, hath purchased any of the Negroes or other Slaves intended to be so exported; and that no Contract or Agreement, either verbal or in Writing, made or entered into with any Person whatsoever in this Island, for or concerning the Sale or Delivery of the said Negroes, or any of them, to any Person or Persons whatsoever, at any other Place or Places whatsoever, but that the said Negroes and other Slaves, and every of them, are truly and bona fide exported on the proper Account and Risque of the first Consignor or Consignors, and for his or their only Use, Benefit, and Advantage.

8 Aug. 1688. N° 329.

*Enticing
away
Slaves.*

XIII. AND WHEREAS divers evil and ill-disposed Persons have hitherto attempted to steal away Slaves, by specious Pretence of promising them Freedom in another Country, against which pernicious Practices no Punishment suitable hath been yet provided; Be it therefore Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That what Person soever shall directly or indirectly at any Time after Publication hereof, tempt or persuade any Negroes or other Slaves to leave their Master or Mistresses Service, to whom they are Slaves, out of an Intent and Design to carry away any of them off this Island, or howsoever to defraud the said Masters or Mistresses of them, and be thereof convicted by their own Confession, or the Oath of One credible Witness, shall be, by the Two next Justices of the Peace where the injured Person lies, whereof One to be of the Quorum, adjudged to pay the Master of the said Negro or other Slave Five-and-twenty Pounds Sterling, to be levied as in Case of Servants Wages; but in case the Party offending shall not be found worth Lands, Goods, or Chattels to the Value aforesaid, then shall the Justice, for so long Time as will recompense the Party injured for the Twenty-five Pounds aforesaid, adjudge him Servant for Five Years to the Party injured, and so deliver him over to him, and make a Record thereof: But if any Man shall so tempt and practise with any Person's Negroes or other Slaves, and then actually so attempted convey away, or send off the Island, and be after apprehended and convicted for the same in this Island, he shall be by the Two next Justices of the Peace as aforesaid condemned to pay the Owner of such Negro or other Slave Three Times the Value of him or them, and Execution for the same from the Two Justices to issue accordingly, as in the Case of Servants Wages; and if the Person so offending has no Estate, then he shall be ordered by the Justice to serve the Party injured as aforesaid.

7 June, 1709. N° 556.

AN ACT to secure the peaceable Possession of Negroes and other Slaves to the Inhabitants of this Island, and to prevent and punish the clandestine and illegal Detinue of them.

*Possession of
Slaves.*

FORASMUCH as the Estates and Plantations of this Island are chiefly managed and supported by the Labour and Service of Negroes and other Slaves, and therefore are equally valuable

able to the Inhabitants as Lands, and ought to be under as great Regard and Security in Law, and that what shall be adjudged a lawful Possession of them may be ascertained, and that all private, concealed, covert, clandestine, cunningly designed, and illegal Possessions may be duly punished, and for the future prevented, Be it Enacted by his Excellency Mitford Crowe, Esq. her Majesty's Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Islands of Barbadoes, Sancta Lucia, Dominico, St. Vincent, and the Rest of the Islands, Colonies, and Plantations in America, lying and being to Windward of Guardeloupe, which now are, or hereafter shall be under her Majesty's Subjection and Government, and the Honourable the Members of Her Majesty's Council, and the General Assembly of this Island, and by the Authority of the same, that all and every Person and Persons whatsoever, who have had an open, clear, free, and notorious Possession of any Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, for the Space of Three Months together before the Date of this Act, accounting only Eight and Twenty Days to each Month, and who gained such Possession legally by due Course of Law, Sale at public Outcry, Descent, or became seized as Executor, Administrator, Attorney, Manager, Renter, or by other lawful Power and Authority, and have not procured such Possession privately, designedly, cunningly, obscurely, or fraudulently, shall be always deemed, taken, and adjudged, and is hereby declared to have a legal and just Possession against all Persons whatsoever, to hold any Negroes or Slaves until a full and legal Recovery shall be had and obtained; and in case where Negroes and Slaves are newly imported, or be employed or sold in this Island, the Importer, whilst he keeps them for his own Use, and also the first Purchase, when here sold, shall be deemed, allowed, and adjudged to have a legal Possession equivalent to Three Months, though such Negro or Slave have not been here so long.

II. Excepting and always provided, That all and every Person or Persons, who have any just Right to such Negroes or Slaves, is nor shall be by this Act, nor any Thing therein contained, barred or foreclosed, injured or prejudiced, in the just Recovery of his legal Right to such Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, by due Course of Law or Equity: And all other Possessions, which shall not be in Manner as before is expressed, without Covin, Contrivance, unjust Design, or Fraud, are hereby declared, and shall be adjudged an illegal Possession, and a concealing, harbouring, and unjust detaining, contrary to Law, and the true Intent and Meaning of this Act.

III. And therefore be it Enacted, and it is Enacted, Ordained, and Declared by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons, from and after the Publication of this Act, shall knowingly maintain, keep, harbour, conceal, or detain any Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, in such secret, clandestine, and illegal Manner as aforesaid, all and every such Person or Persons who is or are in such Case injured or grieved, and have, or shall have their Negroes or Slaves so detained from him, her, or them, are hereby fully empowered to make his, her, or their Complaint to any of the Two nearest or neighbouring Justices of the Peace (One whereof to be of the Quorum) to the Place of the Habitation of the Complainant, which Complaint is to be expressed in Writing, under the Hand of such Complainant, in Order to the said Justices making a Record thereof, as well as other the Proceedings thereon, which said Justices are hereby, and by the Authority aforesaid, required and empowered, within Two Days at farthest after the Time of such Complaint, to issue a Warrant or Warrants, under their Hands and Seals, containing the Substance of such Complaint, to any sworn Constable, requiring such Constable thereby strictly to summon such Person or Persons so complained of to appear before them within Four Days at farthest, to make Answer to such Complaint, and also to summon all and every Person or Persons whom the Complaint shall alledge can give Evidence in the Matter of Complaint, who are hereby enjoined to declare the whole Truth of their Knowledges in the Matter complained of, and the said Justices are hereby empowered and required to grant their Warrant or Warrants to search for and apprehend such Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, as shall be so complained for, and illegally detained, to the End that they may view the said Slave or Slaves; and that it may be, as it is hereby declared to be, in the Power of the said Justices, to order and deliver the Possession of the said Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, according to the Appointment and Intent of this Act, on due and legal Proof thereof before the said Justices, by the Oath of One or more credible Witnesses, that the Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves complained for, have, before the Time of such Complaint made, been in the lawful, quiet, and peaceable Custody and Possession of the Complainant or Complainants, for the Time and Space of Three Months, and in such legal Manner as hereinbefore is mentioned and expressed; and that the Party or Parties complained of have in an unjust and unlawful Manner maintained, kept, harboured, concealed, or fraudulently detained such Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, contrary to the Intent of this Act, or have not come to the Possession of the same by some lawful or warrantable Way or Means (although it shall appear to the said Justices that the Time of such unlawful Detinue as aforesaid do or shall exceed the Time and Space of Three Months) then and in such Case the Justices shall adjudge the Party or Parties so complained of, guilty of an illegal Detention, contrary to the Intent and Meaning of this Act; and the Party and Parties so found guilty shall pay to the Complainant or Complainants, for every Day, or any Part of a Day, which the Offender or Offenders shall

Possession of Slaves.

shall be proved and adjudged to have unlawfully detained each and every such Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, the Sum of £. 5 Sterling Money, and so proportionably for a longer Time, provided the said Penalty does not exceed £. 100 Sterling: And the said Justices are hereby empowered and required strictly to command and enjoin the said Offender or Offenders to deliver and restore to the Complainant or Complainants, and into his, her, or their safe Possession, each and every such Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, and in Default or Refusal thereof, to forfeit and pay the Sum of £. 200 Sterling for every such Negro or Slave so detained as aforesaid; and in case any such Offender or Offenders do not obey the Order, Sentence, and Judgment of the said Justices, as to the Payment of the said Penalty, and restoring the Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves so detained, then the said Justices are hereby empowered and required, forthwith after such Judgment by them given, to issue Execution under their Hands and Seals, pursuant to the Judgment aforesaid, against such Offender or Offenders and every of them, as well for the Penalty aforesaid as for the said Forfeiture of £. 200 Sterling for every Negro or Slave so as aforesaid detained, and that shall not be forthwith restored to the Complainant in Manner aforesaid, which Execution is to be directed to any Constable within the Parish where the Complaint shall be made, who is hereby empowered and required to levy the same, and proceed therein in like Manner as the Marshals of the Courts of Common Pleas of this Island are empowered to proceed upon Executions at common Law; and the Constables in this Case shall and may receive the like Fees as the Marshals of the Courts of Common Pleas in this Island are by Law empowered to demand and receive; and the said Justices, are hereby further required, upon Request of either of the Parties, Complainant or Defendant, to give them or each of them a fair and full Copy of all their Proceedings, containing the Complaints, Proofs, Orders, Judgments, and Executions at large, under their Hands and Seals, for which the Party desiring the same shall immediately pay the Sum of Ten Shillings, together with Five Shillings more, when the said Copies shall be fully complete and perfected, and delivered to him.

IV. Provided nevertheless, That if any Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, adjudged or ordered to be delivered or restored to the Complainant or Complainants as aforesaid, shall happen to die a natural Death, between the Day of the Complaint and the Time that the Judgment shall be given as aforesaid, and duly made appear by any legal Witness, such Offender shall not be liable to the Forfeiture of £. 200 Sterling aforesaid, any Thing in this Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

V. But for as much as such secret, clandestine, and illegal Detaining of Negroes and Slaves are not easily discovered for want of legal Evidence, Be it therefore Enacted and Declared by the Authority aforesaid, That every such Complainant and Complainants so grieved, if they have not sufficient Evidence to prove such Detinue at all, or that they can prove but Part of the Number of Negroes and Slaves that have been detained, then and in such Case the said Justices are hereby fully authorized, empowered and required to examine the Party or Parties complained of upon Oath or legal Affirmation (if Quakers) requiring them and each of them to declare the Truth concerning such Complaint, in case of Failure of other Witnesses; and if upon such Oath or Affirmation it shall appear to the said Justices, that such Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, have been illegally detained, then such Justices shall order such Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, to be restored in Manner aforesaid; but if the Party or Parties so lawfully summoned, and returned to be upon Oath of the Constable, except in Case of extraordinary Sickness, so as to disable him, her, or them, shall neglect or refuse to appear, answer, discover, or declare upon Oath or legal Affirmation as aforesaid to such Questions as shall be asked and demanded concerning the Detaining of such Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, so complained for, it shall be taken, pro confesso, that such Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, have been illegally detained, and the said Justice shall give Judgment accordingly, as if such Detention had been otherwise fully proved; and in such Case, where the Offender's Oath is required, the said Justices are hereby authorized and empowered to adjudge such Damages as they in their Consciences do believe have been sustained by the Complainant or Complainants for every Day that such Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, have been so illegally detained, according to the Value of the Service of such Slave or Slaves, which Damages, when so adjudged, the said Justices shall order the Offender or Offenders forthwith to pay to the Complainant or Complainants, and upon the Refusal of the Offender or Offenders to pay the same, the said Justices shall grant Execution in Manner aforesaid, only for such Damages so ascertained, and the same is to be levied in Manner aforesaid, not exceeding the Sum of 2s. Sterling Money per Day for each Negro, and shall likewise order and put the Complainant into Possession of the said Negro or Negroes, in Manner and under the Penalty of £. 200 for each Negro or other Slave as aforesaid; but if such Complaint shall appear to be vexatious, then the said Justices shall tax reasonable Cost for the Defendant against the said Complainant or Complainants, not exceeding the Sum of £. 5. Sterling Money, and in case of Non-payment thereof within Ten Days, Execution to issue and be levied in Manner aforesaid.

7 June, 1709. N° 556.

VII. AND, for a more speedy Recovery of Negroes and Slaves by Suits at the Common Law, *Suits for Recovery of Slaves.* Be it Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Person or Persons who shall lay Claim to the Right, Property, and Inheritance of any Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, shall and may lawfully bring his, her, or their Suit or Action against any Person or Persons who have Possession of any Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, except Overseers and Managers who have Negroes and Slaves under their Charge, in the Right of others, who by the Intent of this Act are not deemed to have the Right of Possession, but their Master or Mistress, or those who represent them, and are the Persons deemed liable to be sued, in such Manner as other Persons hereinbefore mentioned, in the Courts of Common Pleas held for the Precincts where such Defendant lives; and in case they have no certain Habitation of their own, then the Action shall be served in the most usual or common Place of Abode, Ten Days at the least before the Sitting of the said Court; and upon legal Return of such Service, the Judges of the respective Courts of Common Pleas aforesaid are hereby fully impowered, authorized, and required in all such Cases to proceed to Trial, and give Judgment the First Court after a full and perfect Issue shall be joined, and the Cause made fit for Trial or Judgment, either in Matter of Law or Fact.

VIII. Provided always, That in case the Owner of any Plantation, or his Executors or Administrators, are not in this Island, and have no Attorney or Attornies here, then the Agent or chief Manager or Overseer of such Plantation shall be prosecuted, examined, and awarded against for unlawfully detaining of such Negroes, as all other Persons are by this Act, and so he shall be, if he unlawfully detain and keep any Negro or Slave belonging to any other Person, without the expresse Order of his Master or Employer.

IX. And, for the more speedy bringing all such Actions, which any Ways relate to Negroes, for Trial and Judgment, It is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That every Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, when he, she, or they file their Declaration in the Clerk's Office of the Courts of Common Pleas, shall leave in the said Office, with the Clerk, all such Powers or Letters of Attorney, Letters Testamentary or of Administration or Guardianship, Deeds and Writings, or legal attested Copies thereof from some Office of Record, or are any Ways mentioned in the Action or Actions filed, and whereof Profert is made, to the End the Defendant or Defendants may have a View of the same, the better to enable him, her, or them to plead within the Time limited and prescribed by this Act; and after any Plea of Abatement shall be filed in the said Office, then the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs may take all such Papers and Writings from the said Clerk into his or their Custody.

X. And it is hereby further Enacted, Ordained, and Declared by the Authority aforesaid, That in case the Defendant shall plead in Abatement to such Action, such Plea shall be filed in the Office of the said Court, in Four Days after due Service thereof, that the Plaintiff may take a Copy thereof, which Plea of Abatement shall be called and argued the first Court after the filing of the same; and if such Plea shall be over-ruled by the Court, then the Defendant shall plead issuably, or in Bar, or Demur, Fourteen Days at farthest after the last Day of the Court that such Plea of Abatement shall be over-ruled and filed in the said Office, that the Plaintiff may have Copies thereof, in order to join Issue, reply, or demur; and if it shall so happen that further special Pleadings shall be requisite to complete any Cause for Trial, either by the Court or Jury, then it shall be in the Power or Discretion of the Court to give the Plaintiff or Defendant a Rule, not exceeding Fourteen Days, in any necessary Case where further Pleading is required, having due Regard not to suffer any dilatory Pleadings or Continuances, but that all Actions relating to the Right or Property of Negroes be every Court first called, and proceeded upon with all Expedition, as far forth as the Cause will admit of, until a full, just, and final Sentence shall be given.

XI. And, because it hath been very difficult to prove a Right to Negroes, their Names many Times being unintelligible, and many going under Two Names, and others under One and the same Name, Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if the Evidence proves the Negroes declared for to be such Negroes as have been or are commonly deemed, known, or taken to be the Negroes or Slaves of the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, unless the Defendant shews a more clear Right and Proof paramount to the Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves in Question, that then and in such Case such Negroes and Slaves shall be deemed and adjudged to be sufficiently proved under such Proof as aforesaid, any Thing in this Law seeming to the contrary notwithstanding.

XII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That upon every Action of Detinue, if the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs make Recovery, the Verdict shall be, that the Defendant or Defendants

Suits for Recovery of Slaves.

Defendants deliver into the Possession of such Plaintiffs such Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, or for each and every One of them the Sum of £. 200 current Money; and if such Defendant do not perform the same in Fourteen Days after the Judgment of the said Court upon the said Verdict, the said Plaintiff or Plaintiffs may take out Execution against such Defendant or Defendants, and levy the same upon any of their Estates, either Real or Personal, and, for Want thereof, upon their Bodies; and the Manner of their Proceedings, as to the Levy or Capias, to be executed by the Officers of the said Court of Common Pleas, according to the Methods of such Courts.

XIII. Excepted always, If such Negroes or Slaves, or any of them, shall happen to die a natural Death between the Date of the Judgment and the Execution, then and in such Case the Defendant shall not be compelled or be liable to pay the said Penalty of £. 200 Current Money, any Thing in this Law to the contrary notwithstanding.

XIV. And that there may not be any Encouragement to keep and detain Negroes, when the Persons so keeping them know they have no Right, Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That after such Recovery is made, the Plaintiff may have his, her, or their Action or Actions for the Damages by him, her, or them sustained.

XV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Actions relating to the Property and Right of Negroes, and the Pleadings to them, shall be put first upon the List, and called for Trial as the same shall severally be, according as they are entered; and if it appear that the Officers, or any of them, be guilty of any Corruption, either by neglecting to give timely Summons, or in summoning of Juries, or wilfully fail in their Duty, by giving wrong Copies of Records, misplacing such Actions on the List, or otherwise, then, such evil Practices being duly and legally proved before the said Court, or the major Part thereof, the said Officer shall be displaced, and for ever rendered incapable of the said Office, and be further liable to the Damages sustained by reason of such Mifeazance.

XVI. And be it further Enacted, That all Writs of Error on Negro Actions shall be brought within Fourteen Days after Judgment given at the Common Law, or after any Judgment given upon a Complaint before any Justices of the Peace; and also all Injunctions, which shall be necessary and allowed by the Chancellor, shall be brought before Judgment, or within Fourteen Days after, Persons beyond Sea, Feme Coverts, and Infants excepted; and all Writs of Error, which shall be brought on Negro Actions, shall be put first on the List of Error.

XVII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in all Proceedings relating to the Possession or Detention of Negroes or other Slaves before the Justices, or Property before any of the Judges of the respective Courts of Common Pleas in this Island, no Action, Bill, Complaint, or any other Proceedings, where there shall be more Plaintiffs than One, or where there is but One Plaintiff, shall fall or abate, either by Death or Absence of any One or more, or all of the said Plaintiffs to the Action or Complaint, but those who have the Right of Representation, either as Heirs, Guardians, Executors, Administrators, or Attorneys, such Qualifications being produced upon Record, shall be admitted and made Party or Parties to the Record, by the Rule or Order of the Judges or Justices before whom the Complaint or Action lies; and such Person or Persons so admitted Party or Parties shall have One Month's Time after such their Admittance, that they may have due Time to prosecute the Interest of the Person or Persons whom they represent; neither shall such Action fall by the Death of any or all the Defendants, but such Action or Complaint shall go on and be maintained against any the Representatives of such Defendant or Defendants, or such Person or Persons as shall have the Negroes or Slaves demanded in their Possession; and such Representative of the Defendant or Person or Persons who have the said Negroes in their Possession, shall be made Parties to the said Complaint or Action in Manner aforesaid, to the End they may have due Time to defend the Interests of themselves or the Persons they represent.

XVIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if the Defendant or Defendants in any Action in any the Courts of Common Pleas within this Island, shall plead that such Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, are not in their Possession, then and in such Case it shall be sufficient for the Plaintiffs or Plaintiff to prove, by One or more legal Evidence or Evidences, to the Jury, that such Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, were in the Possession of the Defendant, either upon the Day of the Action brought, or within Ten Days before the Action brought; provided the Defendant hath not delivered unto the Complainant the Negroes so complained or sued for within Ten Days after Complaint; and if the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs find any Difficulty to prove the Possession in Part or in the Whole, then Complaint may be made as aforesaid to the Two nearest or neighbouring Justices to the Complainant, who are hereby required to proceed in Manner aforesaid, for Discovery of the Possession, by or upon Oath of the Party or Parties so complained of; and if upon such Complaint or Examination any Time of Possession of any Negro or

or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, shall be proved, then a Certificate of the Time of such Possession, under the Hands and Seals of the said Justices, shall be sufficient Proof to the Jury to find for any Plaintiff or Plaintiffs commencing their Action or Actions in Manner aforesaid.

XIX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Widow seised of any Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, of the Dower of her Husband, shall send off, or any ways directly or indirectly consent to the sending off this Island, or sell or dispose of any such Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, so that they or any of them are sent off this Island as aforesaid, without the lawful Consent of him, her, or them in Reversion or Remainder, being of full Age, and also of the Executor or Administrator, where they are liable to the Payment of Debts for Want of other Effects, then and in such Case it shall and may be lawful for him, her, or them in Reversion or Remainder, or the Executor or Administrator, and every of them, or those who have any Trust lodged in them for the Use of any other, to enter and take Possession of such Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, and all other the Estate which she holds of the Dower of her Husband, the same being forfeited by the sending off or disposing of such Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, so that they are sent off as aforesaid, without the lawful Consent of him, her, or them in Reversion, or the Trustees as aforesaid, and every of them, then and in such Case the Person or Persons who have the Reversion shall and may enter into and enjoy all and every the Estate which the said Husband holds in Right of his Wife as her Dower, whereof such Negro or Negroes is or are Part or the Whole, for and during the Life of the Husband.

XX. And for that it may fall out, that the Negroes and Slaves sent off as aforesaid, or disposed of, may be of greater Value than the Estate that such Person or Persons in Reversion or Remainder, or as Executor or Administrator, can find to enter upon, so that there may be a great Defect of a just Remedy in such a Case; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Person or Persons in Reversion or Remainder shall and are hereby empowered to have an Action or Actions at Common Law against the Widow and against the Husband, for the Recovery of Treble the full Value of such Negro or Negroes so sent off or disposed of as aforesaid, out of any other Estate of her said Husband.

XXI. And also, for that it is not hereby provided, That if such Persons in Reversion and Remainder, or an Executor or Administrator, be interrupted in their entering upon such Estate forfeited as aforesaid, how they shall be remedied, Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Person or Persons so injured as aforesaid shall and is hereby fully empowered to bring an Action or Actions at the Common Law, for the Recovery of such forfeited Estate, be the same Land, Buildings, Negroes or Slaves, or the Value thereof, against any Person or Persons who shall impede, molest, or interrupt any such Person as aforesaid from taking or entering on any Estate, Real or Personal, against whom such Recovery shall be had and obtained, according as is appointed by the Acts relating to the Courts of Common Pleas; which Action or Actions shall be tried within the same Time, and under the same Rules and Penalties in the Proceedings, as is provided for the Recovery of Negroes as aforesaid.

XXII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the same Proceedings shall be had and made against all Persons that are possessed of Negroes or other Slaves for and during their natural Lives or the Life of another, if they or any of them shall sell or send off any such Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, or dispose of them so as they are sent off this Island, and be under the same Forfeiture, to all Intents and Purposes, as the Widow and Husband lie under as aforesaid: And if any Person or Persons so holding any Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, either in Dower, or for Term of his or her own Life, or the Life of another Person, shall wilfully destroy, maim, or disable any Negro or Slave so held, he or she shall pay Treble the Value of such Negro or Slave so destroyed, maimed, or disabled, to the Person or Persons in Reversion or Remainder, or to his or their lawful Representative, to be recovered against such Offender or Offenders in Damages, in the Court of Common Pleas where such Offender lives, and be liable to be sued there for the same, at any Time after the said Offence is committed.

XXIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Negroes and Slaves, or Value thereof, shall be sued for, and tried by an Action of Detinue, Writ de Partione faciendi, of Trover and Conversion, Trespas, or Dower, as the Case shall require, and by no other Writ or Action whatsoever, and all Proceedings to and upon such Action of Detinue, Partition or Dower, shall be in the same Manner as hereinbefore is expressed and appointed, but as to Trover and Trespas the Proceedings shall be after the accustomed Methods of the Common Law.

XXIV. Provided always, and it is the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, That the Complainants in Partition or Dower are not to recover any Penalty or Damages upon such Action against the Defendants, for the Time the Complainants have been out of Possession, other than what may accrue

Suits for Recovery of Slaves—Of Slaves sold at public Outcry.

accrue to them from the Commencement of their Right, which they may sue for by due Course of Law.

XXV. And it is further Provided, That this Act or any Thing herein contained shall not extend to any Person or Persons whatsoever, that hath or shall lend any Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, or let any such for any Time or Term of Years, or for a shorter Time, whose Leases or Agreements are expired; nor to an Attorney, Overseer, or other Person who came by the Possession of any such Negroes or Slaves by Act or Consent of the Claimers, or by some Persons by, from, or under him, her, or them, and whose Possession appears clearly to be but a bare Trust, for and in all such Cases, the Party or Parties who make the Claim shall be put into Possession of such Negroes or Slaves by the said Justices, in Manner and Form aforesaid; and the same Proceedings are to be had in case of Refusal, as of an illegal Detention, any Thing in this Law seeming to the contrary notwithstanding; and in all Cases where any Negroe or Negroes, Slave or Slaves unlawfully detained, are or shall be lent, rented, or hired out, the Borrower, Renter, or Hirer shall not incur or be subject to the Penalty of Five Pounds per Diem; but the Person lending, renting, or hiring out, shall be liable and subject to the same only, and be levied upon for it accordingly.

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XXVI. And for as much as many Guardians, Executors, and Administrators, by Connivance and Fraud do suffer Negroes under their Trust to be under sold, and often buy such Negroes themselves, or contrive that they be bought for them, to the great Loss of Orphans, Creditors, Legatees, and all concerned, such Negroes being sold sometimes for Half their Worth, even to the Ruin of the Plantations to which they belong, and this many Times when there are other Effects, by which Means such Negroes might be preserved; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Guardian, Executor, or Administrator shall consent or agree with any Marshal, Officer, Creditor, or other Person, to have any Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves belonging to the Estate which they or any of them have in Trust as aforesaid, to be extended or sold at Outcry, or suffer or permit any such Negro or Negroes to be sold at Outcry, when there are other Effects, personal Estate of the deceased, liable to the Payment of any such Debt, in such Case the said Guardian, Executor, or Administrator, and every or any of them so consenting or agreeing, suffering or permitting, shall be and are hereby respectively liable to the Forfeiture of Fifty Pounds Current Money of this Island, for each and every Negro or other Slave so extended or sold at Outcry, to her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, for the Use of the Party grieved.

XXVII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That upon all Outcries of Negroes, there shall be Twenty Days for Redemption, as in Case of Lands, and until the Expiration of the said Twenty Days no Property shall be transferred to the Purchaser, who shall not be obliged to pay his Money for the Negroes purchased until the Expiration of Twenty Days, any Law or Statute to the contrary notwithstanding: And during the said Twenty Days, the Negroes so purchased shall remain in the Hands of the Purchaser, he giving Security in double the Sum which the said Negroes sold for, to redeliver them to the Marshal, if the Person or Persons from whom they were attached, or their Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, or the Person that hath the Title of the said Negroes, shall, at any Time within the said Twenty Days, make due Tender of, and pay unto the Marshal that outcried them, or his lawful Deputy, the full Value of the Outcry and his lawful Charges; in which Case such Purchaser at Outcry shall deliver back all the Negroes and Slaves so brought and redeemed unto the said Marshal, who shall forthwith deliver them to the Person or Persons that shall so redeem them; and if the Purchaser shall refuse, on such Demand of the said Marshal, to deliver them to him, then such Person refusing shall, from the Day of such Refusal, be deemed and adjudged an unlawful Detainer of the Possession of all such Negroes and Slaves, and be in all Respects subject and liable to be prosecuted for the same before the Two next Justices, and suffer the Penalties provided for in this Act.

XXVIII. Provided nevertheless, That if any of the said Negroes shall die a natural Death between the Time of their being outcried, and the said Demand of the said Marshal, in order to his restoring them to the Person so redeeming them, the said Purchaser at Outcry shall suffer no Damage or Loss by such Death, and shall be liable to deliver back such only of them as are living at the Time of such Demand made by the said Marshal; but if the said Negroes so purchased at Outcry are not redeemed within the said Twenty Days, then the Right and Property which the Debtor had in such Negroes and Slaves shall divest and be settled in the Purchaser; and the said Marshal shall pass his Bill of Sale for the same accordingly, and then demand and receive the full Value of the Outcry from the Purchaser, for the Use of the Creditor, which, if the said Purchaser shall refuse to pay at that Time, he shall be subject and liable to such Penalties and Forfeitures,

Dying possessed of Slaves.—Value of Slaves executed.—Carrying off Slaves.

seizures as hereinbefore is appointed for such as neglect or refuse to pay for any Effects bought at Outcry, and shall be proceeded against accordingly.

XXIX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That for the better preserving Negroes on Estates in this Island, and keeping them entire together from Ruin, by the Recovery of Legacies left by Testators, and just Debts due from their Estates, which might with more Ease be paid without injuring any Person concerned, by having a little longer Time for the Payment of such Debts or Legacies, after they shall become due, it shall and may be lawful for any Executor, Administrator, or other Person in Trust, not having sufficient Effects in his or their Hands, belonging to the Testator, or the Estate that he or they are intrusted for, to pay and satisfy, or cause to be paid and satisfied any Legacy or just Debt after the same shall become due, from the Estate, that the Negroes may be preserved on the Plantation, and prevented from being levied on and carried from it, which would inevitably ruin the same and put it out of a Capacity of recovering itself again, and what Money any Executor, Administrator, or other Person in Trust shall pay, or satisfy, or cause to be satisfied, for the discharging such Legacies and Debts as aforesaid, the Estate shall stand and remain a Security for the Money paid, or satisfied to be paid as aforesaid, with Interest for the same, at and after the Rate of £. 10 per Cent. per Annum, until the same shall be fully paid and satisfied.

XXX. And whereas it often falls out, That after the Death of any Person or Persons possessed of Negroes and Slaves, great Disputes arise about the Title and Possession of such Slave or Slaves, so that several Persons pretend Right to them, and get them many Times by indirect Means into their several Possessions, which proves oftentimes the Ruin of the Plantations, and the Persons to whom they really belong, occasioning long and tedious Law Suits, the Possession not being hitherto in such Cases clearly settled, so that the Justice of the Peace may so safely proceed as the Case require; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that where any Person or Persons whatsoever shall die seized or possessed of any Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves as aforesaid, the Executor or Executors, Administrator, Trustee or Trustees of such Persons shall have the Benefit of this Law, to have such Possession for and in Behalf of the Person or Persons that have just Right to them, or any of them, for preserving of them until the Title of such Negroes and Slaves is settled and determined by due Course of Common Law or otherwise, and the said Negroes shall continue on the Plantation of the Party deceased, until legally recovered by some Person rightfully claiming.

XXXI. Provided always, That the Advantages accruing for the Work of such Negroes and Slaves be not misapplied by such Executors, Administrators, or Trustees; but they and every of them shall be accountable to the Person or Persons in whom the Title is found good.

XXXII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That when any Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, shall be hereafter executed, and the Justices and Freeholders or Field Officers shall have certified the Values of such Negroes or Slaves as the Law directs, then if any Person or Persons have any Right or Title to a Reversion or Remainder in such Negroes or Slaves, the same shall be by the said Justices and Freeholders enquired into, upon or immediately after the Trial, and the Value of such Reversion or Remainder, after the Party injured is paid, shall be by them set and inserted in the Certificate, and awarded to such Persons, or those who represent them, and shall be by the Treasurer of this Island accordingly paid out of the whole Value of such Negroes or Slaves, the other Part being due to such Person or Persons who have a present Estate in such Negroes or Slaves; the aforesaid Enquiry to be made upon the Oath of the Party that demands Satisfaction, to be administered unto him by the said Justices or Field Officers, who shall have no such Certificate granted unto him until he shall swear whether there be a Reversion, and in whom the Reversion is (if any).

XXXIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Captain, Master, or Commander of any Ship or Vessel, or any other Mariner or Person, shall directly or indirectly carry off, or attempt, cause, or suffer to be carried off this Island, any Slave or Slaves belonging to the Inhabitants of this Island, without the Knowledge and Consent of the Owner of such Slave or Slaves, he shall forfeit for every Slave so carried off the Sum of £. 200 Current Money, and for every such Negro or other Slave attempted to be carried off the Sum of £. 50 of like Money, to her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, for the Use of the Owners of such Slave or Slaves, to be recovered by Action of Debt in any of her Majesty's Courts of Common Pleas held in this Island, against such Commander, Master, or other Person so offending; and if any Slave or Slaves as aforesaid shall be carried off, then against the Security of such Ship or Vessel in which such Slave or Slaves shall be so illegally carried off, to which Action the Defendant or Defendants shall plead

Carrying off Slaves—Five Years Possession.

plead issuably, and Execution thereon to issue and be levied in the same Manner as by the Laws of this Island establishing the Courts of Common Pleas and Proceedings therein is directed and appointed, any Law, Usage, or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding; out of which Forfeiture or Forfeitures, after the same shall be recovered and received, the Person and Persons so recovering and receiving shall pay unto such Person or Persons as shall inform or make appear the carrying off, or attempting to carry off, any Slave or Slaves as aforesaid, One-third Part of the Sum recovered and received, and upon Neglect or Refusal so to do, the said Third Part shall be recovered before the Two next Justices of the Peace to the Place where the said Owner lives, and Execution to issue and be levied as in case of Servants Wages is appointed.

Five Years Possession.

XXXV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons who now is, are, or hereafter shall be in Possession of any Negroes or Slaves, and have quietly, without lawful Interruption, possessed the same either by himself or any other Person or Persons, whatsoever under him, or under any such Person or Persons whom he, she, or they shall claim by the Space of Five Years last past, shall have a good Right and Title to the same as in case of Land, against all Persons whatsoever, for and during the Estate whereof he, she, or they are possessed and have a Right to.

XXXVI. Provided always, That this Act be not construed so as to prejudice married Women, Persons under the Age of One-and-Twenty Years, or of unsound Memories, or Persons absent from this Island, who shall prosecute their respective Titles within Two Years after their being unmarried, becoming of full Age or of sound Memory, or arriving in this Island.

XXXVII. And it is hereby further Enacted and Declared, That all Persons whatsoever, that shall hereafter make any Claim to any such Negroes or Slaves within the Time limited by this Act, do by the said Action, or some other, if brought within Five Years then next after, bring the same to Trial, and that Trial to be conclusive on the Plaintiff's Part for ever, and never to bring any other Action for the same, but be for ever barred, any Law, Usage, or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding; and it shall and may be lawful for any Person or Persons to give this Act in Evidence on any Trial at Common Law.

XXXVIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Judges or Assistants of the respective Courts of Common Pleas, or any Justice or Justices of the Peace, or any Officer of the Court of Common Pleas or other Courts concerned in the due Execution of this Act, shall refuse or neglect to do and perform their respective Duties appointed and required of them in and by this Act, by Delays or otherwise, every such Person so offending, upon due Proof thereof made before the Governor and Council, or Commander in Chief and Council for the Time being, shall be forthwith turned out of his Place; and if any Constable shall neglect or refuse to do his Duty by this Act required, then the said Justices of the Peace before whom the Matter or Cause lies, shall commit such Constable to the common Goal, there to remain for the Space of Six Months without Bail or Mainprize, and shall further appoint the Execution of this Law, and their Order to be put into the Hands of some other Constable.

XXXIX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons duly summoned by virtue of this Act, or any Person summoned as Evidence in any Matter or Thing relating thereto, shall refuse or neglect to answer to such Questions as shall be required of them and each of them, or shall not appear, according to the legal Summons, to give their Evidence, all such Offenders shall, by the Judge or Justices before whom the Matter lies, be forthwith committed to the common Gaol of this Island, there to be kept for Six Months, without Bail or Mainprize.

XL. Provided nevertheless that the Members of her Majesty's Council in this Island, although they are Justices of the Peace, are hereby exempted from acting as Justices of the Peace on Complaint of Detinue of Negroes by this Act, and from the Penalties therein contained for not acting as such, by reason they are the Judges of all Errors, if any Writ of Error should be brought on any of their Proceedings therein; and if any Justice of Peace is related to either Party complaining or complained of, in such Nearness of Blood or Affinity as is a legal Exception to a Juror in the Courts of Common Pleas, then and in such Case the Justice or Justices of the Peace may be excepted against by either Party before any Hearing be of the Matter, but not afterwards; and if such Exception be true and just, of which his Fellow Justice is to be the Judge, then shall such related Justice be exempted from hearing the Cause, and his Fellow Justice shall join himself to the next Justice of the Peace of the Quorum (if the Quorum Justice be wanting) not related to either of the Parties as aforesaid, and these Two Justices shall be the

the proper and lawful Triers of the Possession of Negroes and Slaves according to this Act, any Thing herein seeming to the contrary notwithstanding.

XLII. And whereas it many Times happens that Negroes and other Slaves are attached and sold at public Outcry for and towards Satisfaction of public Levies, Parochial Taxes, Servants Wages, Provisions of this Country's Produce, and for several Fines and Penalties made and laid on several Persons by several Acts of this Island, whereon Executions are issued forth by Justices of the Peace, in many of which recited Cases Records are not kept, or at least very often mislaid and lost, so that Purchasers of Negroes or other Slaves by Means thereof have sometimes lost their Right, for Want of Recourse to the Records on which such Outcry was made; to prevent which Evils for the future, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That when any Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves, shall be attached and sold at public Outcry for any of the Causes aforesaid, the Constable or Constables, or other Officer or Officers who shall outcry the same, shall be obliged to give the Purchaser at such Outcry a Bill of Sale under his or their Hands and Seals, and therein recite the whole Proceedings, and set forth the Cause for which such Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves was or were so attached and sold, which said Bill of Sale being duly proved and recorded in the Secretary's Office of this Island, shall vest a good Right and Title in the Purchaser against the Person or Persons from whom the said Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves shall be so attached, and against every other Person or Persons who shall claim by, from, or under him, her, or them, any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

XLIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons whatsoever, for the future, shall presume to shew any Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slave, or other Effects whatsoever, to any Marshal, Constable, or other Officer, for or towards the Satisfaction of any Demand whatsoever, made or to be made against him, her, or them, other than what he, she, or they may legally shew in Satisfaction of such Demand, in all and every such Case the Person or Persons so offending shall forfeit and pay to the Party grieved the Sum of £. 200 Current Money of this Island for every such Offence, to be recovered before any Two of the neighbouring Justices of the Peace, to the Party grieved and complaining, as in case of Servants Wages; and for the better Prevention and Discovery of such evil Practices, all Marshals, Constables, or other Officers, who, after Publication of this Act, shall attach any Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, or other Effects whatsoever, and shall expose the same to Sale at public Outcry for or towards Satisfaction of any Demand whatsoever, the said Marshal, Constable, or other Officer, and all and every of them, are hereby strictly obliged and required to set up or affix Notes in every Town of this Island, mentioning the Particulars of his or their Levy and Attachment, and from whom, for what, and for Satisfaction of whom the same was made, and where and at what Time the said Outcry is to be, which said Outcry shall be on the Tenth Day after the setting of such Notes as aforesaid; and in case the said Negroes are not then outcried and sold, they shall not thereafter be outcried and sold, but on the Tenth Day after other Notice given thereof, by Notes so set up as aforesaid; and all and every Marshal, Constable, or other Officer, for every Time he or they shall offend in this Particular, shall forfeit and pay the Sum of £. 100 Current Money of this Island to her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, One Half to the Use of the Fortifications of this Island, and the other to the Informer, to be recovered as in case of Servants Wages; and if any Person or Persons whatsoever shall any Ways destroy, deface, tear, or pull down any such Note or Notes, or shall cause or procure them, or any of them, to be destroyed, defaced, torn, or pulled down, before the said Ten Days and Sale at Outcry shall be over, on due Proof thereof before any Justice of the Peace in this Island, every such Person shall forfeit and pay to her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, the Sum of £. 10 Current Money for every Negro or Slave mentioned in such Note or Notes, One Half to the Use of the Fortifications of this Island, and the other to the Informer, to be recovered as in case of Servants Wages; but if no Negroes or Slaves are mentioned in such Note or Notes, then the Party offending shall forfeit only the Sum of £. 10 for every such Note or Notes, to be to the same Uses, and recovered in the same Manner as aforesaid.

XLIII. And for as much as the several Complaints concerning Negroes and other Slaves in this Act mentioned, are appointed to be enquired into by the Two next or neighbouring Justices of the Peace to the Party complaining, so that it may sometimes happen that the said Justices may differ in Opinion concerning any Complaint which shall come before them; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case of any such Difference in Opinion, the said Justices may, and they are hereby impowered and required to take unto their Assistance the next adjoining Justice of the Peace, and them Three, or any Two of them, shall sentence, adjudge, and determine the Matter in Complaint, any Thing in this Law to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

XLIV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Caveats against sending

Sales by public Outcry.

ing off Negroes or other Slaves, which, for the future, shall be entered in the Secretary's Office of this Island, shall continue, and be of full Force, for the Space of One Year from the Day of the Date thereof, and no longer, unless then renewed for One Year longer, and so from Year to Year, as there shall be Occasion.

27 Feb. 1739. N° 180.

AN ACT for amending an Act of this Island, intituled, An Act for the governing of Negroes, and for providing a proper Maintenance and Support for such Negroes, Indians, or Mulattoes, as hereafter shall be manumitted or set free, as also for preventing certain Inconveniences from them, arising to the Inhabitants of this Island.

Preamble.
See N° 82, CL. XII.

CLAUSE I.
If the Justice and Freeholders, or the Majority, on the Trial of Slaves for Life, shall find the Crimes charged not heinous, nor the Criminal an old Offender, they may endeavour to compromise the Matter, and prescribe all equitable Methods for saving the Life of such Slave, and repairing the Loss to the Prosecutor.

The Justice to issue Execution for the Sum to be paid to the Prosecutor, against the Owner or Possessor of the Criminal, to be proceeded on as in Case of Servant's Wages.

If the Justices and Freeholders cannot accord Matters, the Justices shall commit the Slave to Gaol, and certify the Evidence, and all their Proceedings, with their Opinions of such Slave, to the Commander in Chief and Council, who are to determine the same, and give such Directions therein as they shall think fit;

and the Offender to continue in Gaol at the Owners Expence till such Determination.

WHEREAS the Sentence of Death passed by the Justices and Freeholders, in pursuance of an Act of this Island, bearing Date the 8th Day of August 1688, intituled, "An Act for the governing of Negroes," against any Negro or other Slave tried before them, is immediately put in Execution, without any Stay or Respite, whereby the Owner or Possessor of such Negro, or other Slave, is prevented from bringing a Writ of Error to reverse the Judgment or Sentence which, in some Instances, hath been thought erroneous, and many Times, by the Malice or Ill-will of the Prosecutor, as well as by the Obstinacy of the Owner or Possessor of the Slave complained against, the Pains of Death have, in pursuance of the Letter or Construction of the said Act, been inflicted on such Slave, when more proper and effectual Methods might have been used, if the Justices and Freeholders had been impowered so to do; and thereby the large Sums of Money that have been paid out of the Treasury for such executed Slave might and ought to have been saved, as well as the Life of such Slave preserved; and whereas many Persons in this Island having manumitted and set free several Negroes and other Slaves without making proper Provisions for their Maintenance and Support, they, continuing their Baseness, have, instead of supporting themselves by honest Labour and Industry, through Idleness and other Vices been greatly injurious to the Inhabitants, in enticing and corrupting other Slaves to steal, and rob their Owners, presuming that as they cannot be tried as Slaves, the Evidence and Testimony of a Slave cannot legally be received against them, and thereby have hitherto escaped with Impunity; to prevent and remedy the Mischiefs and Inconveniences before mentioned from happening hereafter, Be it Enacted by his Excellency the Honourable Robert Byng, Esquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief of this and all other His Majesty's Caribbee Islands to Windward of Guadaloupe, &c. the Honourable the Members of His Majesty's Council, and the General Assembly of this Island, and by the Authority of the same, that for the future, if the Justices and Freeholders, or the major Part of them, on the Trial of any Negro or other Slave or Slaves for Life, for any of the Crimes mentioned in the Act or Statute aforesaid, shall find that the Matters charged are not of a heinous Nature, nor the Criminal or Criminals to be an old Offender or Offenders, and shall think him, her, or them an Object deserving less Severity, the said Justices and Freeholders, or the major Part of them, shall, and they are hereby directed and impowered to use their best Endeavours to compromise the Offence between the Prosecutor and Owner or Possessor of such Negro or Slave or Slaves, and prescribe such proper and effectual Methods between both Parties, as to the said Justices and Freeholders, or the major Part of them, shall appear to be meet, requisite, and equitable, for saving the Life of such Slave or Slaves, and for satisfying and repairing the Loss or Injury done to the Prosecutor, who shall, and is hereby entitled to demand from the said Justices an Execution, which they are hereby directed and impowered to issue, to be proceeded on as in Case of Servant's Wages, against the Owner or Possessor of any Slave or Slaves, for the Sum agreed to be paid in Satisfaction for such Offence, and not complied with, to such Prosecutor; yet if the Means so prescribed shall not be agreed to by both, or either of the Parties concerned, but they, either, or any of them, shall insist to have the said Slave or Slaves condemned and executed, according to the strict Words and Appointment of the said Act, then and in such Case the said Justices shall commit such Slave or Slaves to the common Gaol of this Island, and shall certify the whole Evidence, and all their Proceedings, with their Opinion concerning the said Slave or Slaves, to the Governor or Commander in Chief of this Island for the Time being, and Council, who shall and are hereby impowered and humbly desired to hear and determine the same, and do therein what they think just and equitable, in either confirming, disapproving, or altering the Appointments made by the said Justices and Freeholders to prevent the Execution of the said Slave or Slaves, or to direct the said Justices and Freeholders strictly to put the said Law in Force against the Offender or Offenders, who shall, at the Owner's or Possessor's Charge and Expence, continue in the common Gaol of this Island till such Determination shall be had and made.

Trading with Slaves.—Selling Rum, &c. to Slaves.

II. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforefaid; That if, on the Trial of any Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, before the faid Juftices and Freeholders, and after Judgment of Death fhall be given thereon, the Owner or Poffeffor or fuch Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, or any Perfon in his, her, or their Behalf, fhall defire to appeal from fuch Judgment; the Execution of fuch Slave or Slaves fhall, and is hereby directed to be ftayed for the Space of Ten Days, that fuch Owner or Poffeffor may have Time to apply to the Governor or Commander in Chief of this Ifland for the Time being, for a Writ of Error, for tranfmitting the Papers and Proceedings on fuch Trial to the Court of Errors, there to be heard and determined; and in the mean Time the Criminal or Criminals fhall, by the faid Juftices, be committed to the common Gaol of this Ifland, there to continue, at the Owner's or Poffeffor's Charge and Expences, clofely confined till the faid Ten Days fhall be expired, or till fuch Writ of Error fhall be heard and determined; and the faid Court of Errors fhall and is hereby fully authorized and impowered to give fuch Judgment as may be proper, according as the Circumftances of the Cafe fhall appear, without being ftrictly confined only to affirm or reverfe the Judgment or Sentence of the faid Juftices and Freeholders; and fuch Judgment fo to be given by the faid Court of Errors fhall, and is hereby declared to be binding and conclufive, and to be ftrictly obferved by all Parties concerned.

If after Judgment of Death fhall be given, the Owner of fuch Slave fhall appeal the Execution of the Slave fhall be ftayed 10 Days, that fuch Owner may apply for a Writ of Error, and the Matter fhall be heard and determined by the Court of Errors.

The Criminal to be committed to Gaol, there to continue at the Owner's Expence; clofely confined for 10 Days, or until the Writ of Error fhall be determined.

Judgment of the Court of Errors to be conclufive.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforefaid, That the Governor or Commander in Chief of this Ifland for the Time being, and Council, fhall be, and they are hereby impowered and humbly defired, if they think fit, to award Cofts againft any Perfon who fhall appear to be obftinate or vexatious in not complying with what the Juftice and Freeholders direct or appoint, or from bringing a Writ of Error from their Judgment, without having good Cause for fo doing.

The Court of Error may award Cofts againft any fuch who fhall appear obftinate and vexatious.

Slaves; for their Regulation, &c.

8 Aug. 1688. N° 329.

IV. AND for the more effectual detecting, and punifhing fuch Perfons that trade with any Slaves for ftolen Goods; Be it further Enacted, That where any Perfon fhall be fufpected to trade as aforefaid, any Two Juftices of the Peace, or the Juftices of the Quarter Seflions of the Peace, fhall have Power to take from him fufficient Recognizance not to trade with any Slaves contrary to the Laws of this Ifland; and if it fhall afterwards appear to the Juftices of the Quarter Seflions, that fuch Perfon hath or hath had or fhipped off any Goods fufpected to be unlawfully come by, fuch Perfon being called before the Juftices at the next Quarter Seflions following, fhall there be obliged to make reasonable Proof of whom he bought, or how he came by the faid Goods, and unlefs he do it, his Recognizance fhall be forfeited.

Trading with Slaves.

27 Oct. 1692. N° 380.

AN ACT for prohibiting the felling of Rum, or other ftrong Liquors, to any Negro or other Slave.

WHEREAS many Enormities have been committed, and Mifchiefs hatched and contrived by Negroes, and other Slaves, when Opportunities have been given of meeting, and exceffive drinking thereat; for Remedy thereof for the future, Be it Enacted by his Excellency Colonel James Kendal, Captain General and Chief Governor of this and other the Charibbee Iflands, the Honourable the Council and General Affembly of this Ifland, and by the Authority of the fame, that whatfoever Perfon or Perfons, after Publication hereof, fhall fell any Rum, or any other ftrong Liquors, to any Negro or Slave, or any other Perfon for the Ufe of any Negro or Slave, and being convicted thereof, by the Oath of any Christian, before the next Juftice of the Peace, fhall forfeit 20 s. Sterling for every fuch Offence, the One Half to the Informer, the other Half to the Poor of the Parifh where the Offender liveth, to be recovered by Warrant from the next Juftice of the Peace, as in cafe of Servant's Wages.

Selling Rum, &c. to Slaves.

II. And if any White Perfon whatfoever fhall buy any Rum, or other ftrong Liquors, for any Negro or Slave, fhall forfeit 20 s. for every fuch Offence, to be recovered in Manner as aforefaid,

Slaves trading.

said, the One Half to the Informer, the other Half to the Poor as aforesaid, or receive 10 Lashes upon his or her bare Back, by Order of the next Justice, the Whipper to receive 15 d. to be paid by the Churchwarden, by Order of the said Justice for the Time being.

6 Jan. 1708. N° 552.

AN ACT to prohibit the Inhabitants of this Island from employing their Negroes or other Slaves in selling or bartering.

Slaves trading.

WHEREAS sundry Persons do daily send their Negroes and other Slaves to the several Towns in this Island, and other Places, to sell and dispose of all Sorts of Quick Stock, Corn, Fruit, Pulse, and other Things, under Colour of which they traffic among themselves, and buy, receive, and dispose of all Sorts of stolen Goods, to the great Damage of the Inhabitants of this Place ; for Remedy whereof, and to the Intent poor People and Servants may not want Employment and Encouragement, Be it Enacted by his Excellency Mitford Crowe, Esquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief of this and other the Charibbee Islands, lying and being to Windward of Guardeloupe, the Honourable the Members of her Majesty's Council, and the General Assembly of this Island, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after Publication of this Act, no Person or Persons whatsoever shall send or employ any Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves, in selling, bartering, or disposing of any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, Stock, Poultry, Corn, Fruit, Roots, or other Effects or Thing whatsoever, to any Person or Persons whatsoever ; and if any White Person whatsoever shall be found buying of or bartering with any Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves, any of the above enumerated Goods or Commodities, or any other Thing or Things whatsoever, he or she shall for each Offence forfeit and pay the Sum of 5 l. Current Money of this Island to her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, for the Use of the Informer, to be recovered by Complaint upon Oath to the next Justice of the Peace, who is hereby impowered and required to administer the same ; and if such White Person shall not be able to pay his or her Fine, in such Case he, she, or they shall receive 21 Lashes on the bare Back, by Order of the said Justice, before whom such Complaint shall come.

II. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves, who shall be found selling or bartering any the before-mentioned Goods or Commodities, shall have and receive, by Order of any Justice of the Peace, One and Twenty Stripes, on his or her bare Back, upon Proof thereof made by any White Person.

III. Provided that this Act do not extend to prevent any Negroes or other Slaves from selling any Stock or other Thing to his, her, or their Master, Mistress, Chief Overseer, or Manager, or to prevent any Negroes or other Slaves from selling Milk, Horse Meat, or Fire Wood, to any Person or Persons whatsoever.

IV. Provided also, That all such Negroes and other Slaves who are employed in selling Milk, Horse Meat, or Fire Wood, shall have at all such Times that he, she, or they are selling the same, a metaled Collar locked about his or her Neck or Necks, Leg or Legs, with the Name of his or her Master or Mistress engraved thereon, and the Name of the Parish wherein they live, and also the Name of the Person who made such Collar.

V. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any White Person or Persons shall undertake to go with any Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, or shall by any Means suffer him or herself to be procured to go with any Negro or other Slave, to dispose of any Goods whatsoever, without the Consent of the Owner of such Negro or Slave, such White Person or Persons, upon Proof thereof before the next Justice of the Peace, shall forfeit and pay for the first Offence 20 s. Current Money to her Majesty, her Heirs, and Successors, to and for the Use of the Informer, to be recovered as in case of Servant's Wages, and for Want of Payment thereof, he or she shall, by Order of the Justice before whom such Complaint is made, receive One and Twenty Lashes, on his or her bare Back ; and for every Conviction afterwards of the like Offences, he or she shall forfeit and pay the Sum of 5 l. Current Money to her Majesty, for the Use aforesaid, or be punished by receiving One and Twenty Lashes on the bare Back.

VI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons whatsoever, shall presume to make any such Collars for Negroes Necks or Legs as aforesaid, whereby any Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves, may have the Custody or keeping of

Hiring of Slaves.—Trading with Slaves.

of them contrary to his, her, or their Master or Mistress's Knowledge or Consent, upon due Proof by the Oath of One or more credible Witnesses, or the Parties own Confession, before any One of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in this Island, the said Justice shall issue his Warrant or Warrants against each and every such Offender, for 10l. Current Money, to be levied as in case of Servant's Wages, to her Majesty, for the Use of the Informer or Informers, and the Party guilty shall stand committed until the same be paid.

VII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons inhabiting this Island, being Owner or Possessor of any Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves, shall permit such Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves, to go at large, and hire out him, her, or themselves to any Person or Persons, or follow any Trade, Occupation, or Calling, and receive the Profits thereof, to him, her, or themselves, or rendering to his or her said Master or Mistress, or to any other Person or Persons whatsoever for their Use, a daily, weekly, or monthly Sum of Money, or any other Income, or any Manner of Gratuity whatsoever, every such Person so suffering such Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves, to go at large, or hire him, her, or themselves as aforesaid, for every such Offence shall forfeit the Sum of 10l. Current Money for each Negro or other Slave, upon Conviction thereof, by the Oath of One or more credible Witnesses, or the Parties own Confession, before the Two next Justices of the Peace, to the Party complaining, to be recovered by Warrant from the said Justices, as in case of Servant's Wages, to her Majesty, her Heirs, and Successors, the One Half to the Use of the Fortifications of this Island, and the other to the Informer, and shall by the said Justices be obliged to give Security in the Sum of 100l. Current Money, that the said Negro, or any other of his Negroes or Slaves, shall not for the future commit, by his Consent, the aforesaid Crime, and he, she, or they shall stand committed until they perform the same. *Hiring of Slaves.*

VIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That whatsoever Person or Persons shall employ any Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, without agreeing for them with the Owner, or such Person as shall be in lawful Possession of them, upon due Proof thereof made, he, she, or they shall forfeit and pay the Sum of 10l. Current Money, to the same Uses, and to be recovered after the same Manner as is before expressed and mentioned, in case of any Persons letting their Negroes go at large and hire out themselves.

IX. And whereas the Inhabitants of this Island do often put Hooks and Rings or Collars, round their Negroes Necks and Legs that absent themselves, and run away from their Master's or Mistress's Service, the better to distinguish them, so that hereby they may be apprehended and brought Home: And whereas of late some Persons have, and do often take off such Hooks and Rings, by which Means they are not known, and thereby keep out much longer from their Master's and Mistress's Service, to their great Detriment and Damage; for Prevention of which, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any White Person or Persons shall take off any Pot-hook, Ring, or Collar, from any Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves Neck or Necks, Leg or Legs, without Leave of their Master, Mistress, or Overseer, such Person or Persons shall forfeit and pay the Sum of 10l. Current Money to her Majesty, her Heirs, and Successors, to be paid to the Owner of such Negro, or other Slave, from whose Neck or Legs any Pot-hook, Ring or Collar shall be taken as aforesaid, due Proof thereof being made before any of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, or the Parties own Confession, to be recovered as in case of Servant's Wages; and in case any Negro or Negroes shall be found guilty thereof, such Negro or Negroes shall receive 40 Lashes, on his or her bare Back, by Order of any One of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

X. And whereas many Hucksters and other Persons in this Island have, notwithstanding the Forfeitures of several Laws heretofore made against the trading with Negroes, still cunningly held, and privately carried on a private Correspondence with them, and thereby very much encouraged Thefts and Robberies, to the great Damage of many of the Inhabitants of this Island; and whereas it is impossible altogether to discourage and find out such evil Practices, without there be some fit Persons appointed to discover, make known, and prosecute all such Persons as aforesaid; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That within 20 Days after the Publication of this Act, the Clerk of the Markets of this Island shall, and is hereby required to hire Annually Two able Men, who shall be allowed and paid out of the public Treasury of this Island, the Sum of 15l. current Money of this Island each per Annum; and such Persons, so to be appointed, shall have full Power and Authority to apprehend any Negro or Negroes that come into the said Town to sell or dispose of any Goods or Commodities whatsoever, without being licensed as aforesaid, either by having some White Person with them, or a metalled Collar on his Neck or Leg, and shall also diligently inspect the Dwelling Houses, Huckstering Shops, Markets, and all other suspected Places within or near the said Town; and in case they, or either of them, shall find or know of any White Person or Persons that shall trade, barter, or any ways deal with any *Trading with Slaves.*

Trading with Slaves, &c.

any Negro or Negroes, they shall proceed against such Person or Persons as before in this Act is appointed, and in the like Manner against all Negro and Negroes; and for the more strict Performance of the Duty required of the Persons to be appointed as aforesaid, they shall, before they enter upon their Office, appear before any One of her Majesty's Justice of the Peace within the Town aforesaid, and take the following Oath, viz.

" I, A. B. do sincerely promise and swear, that I will diligently and carefully perform
 " the Duty required of me by an Act of this Island, intituled, An Act to prohibit
 " the Inhabitants of this Island from employing their Negroes, and other Slaves, in
 " selling or bartering; and I will use my utmost Endeavours to discover and make
 " known all such Person and Persons that shall any ways deal or trade with Negroes,
 " or other Slaves, and as often as I shall discover or know of any such, I will inform
 " One of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace thereof, and will prosecute all such Per-
 " son or Persons to the utmost of my Power.

" So help me, GOD."

XI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Justice of the Peace within this Island (the Members of her Majesty's Council excepted) shall refuse doing and performing all or any of the Matters and Things enjoined him by this Law, for the Space of Six Days after any Complaint shall be made to him, such Justice shall forfeit to her Majesty, to and for the Use of the Party grieved, the Sum of 10*l.* current Money, to be recovered before the next Justice of the Peace, to the Party complaining, as in case of Servants Wages, and be made incapable of serving in such Post or Office for the future,

22d. May, 1733. No. 164.

An ACT for the better governing of Negroes, and the more effectual preventing the Inhabitants of this Island from employing their Negroes or other Slaves in selling or bartering.

Trading with Slaves, &c.

Preamble.

CLAUSE I.

Justices of the Peace required to put the Laws for governing of Negroes in Force, particularly the Acts No 82 and No 116.

WHEREAS several good and wholesome Laws have been made and provided for the Government of Negroes in this Island, and to prevent the Inhabitants from employing their own or other Negroes or Slaves in selling or bartering, which Laws, if duly put in Execution, would redound to the great Advantage and Benefit of the People of this Island, and prevent many Felonies and other Crimes and Abuses daily committed by Negroes and other Slaves, to the great Impoverishment, Loss and Damage of the Inhabitants; for the better Execution therefore of the said Laws, and to prevent such Enormities and Abuses for the future, be it Enacted by his Excellency the Right Honorable Scroop Viscount Howe, Baron of Cleonelly, his Majesty's 'Captain-General and Governor in Chief of this and other the Charibbee-Islands to Windward of Guadaloupe, &c. the Honorable the Members of His Majesty's Council, and the General Assembly of this Island, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after Publication of this Act, it shall and may be lawful to and for all or any of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace within this Island; and they are hereby required respectively to put the said Laws forthwith in Execution, against all and every Person offending against the same, particularly the Act or Statute bearing Date the 8th Day of August, 1768, intituled, "An Act for the governing of Negroes," and one other Act bearing Date the 6th Day of January, 1708, intituled, "An Act to prohibit the Inhabitants of this Island from employing their Negroes or other Slaves in selling or bartering."

Ministers in each Parish shall, on 50*l.* Penalty, publish the said Laws with this Act in the several Parish Churches, on the Second or Third Sunday in January Yearly:

And the several Churchwardens shall furnish them with Annual Copies for that Purpose, under the like Penalty.

II. And to the End that greater and better Notice may for the Time to come be had and taken of the said Acts or Statutes, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the several Rectors or officiating Ministers of the respective Parishes within this Island for the Time being, shall, and they are hereby required, under the Penalty of 50*l.* to His Majesty, of His Majesty's Courts of Record in this Island, to be commenced and prosecuted by any Person that will sue for the same, to cause the said Acts or Statutes, together with this Act, a Copy whereof for that Purpose the Churchwardens of the respective Parishes within this Island for the Time being shall and they are hereby required, under the like Penalty of 50*l.* officiating Ministers, to provide and send Annually to the said Rectors or officiating Ministers, to be openly read in Church, immediately after divine Service on the second Sunday in January, Yearly, or in case there should be no Service on the second Sunday aforesaid, then on

Trading with Slaves, &c.

on the First Sunday after on which there shall be divine Service, One Half of the said Penalties to be for the Informer, and the other Half for the Use of the Poor of each Parish where such Neglect shall happen.

Application of the Forfeitures.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after Publication of this Act, it shall and may be lawful to and for every Constable within this Island, and to and for the Clerk or Clerks of the Market for the Time being, his or their Deputy or Deputies, who shall have taken the Oath appointed to be taken in and by the said last mentioned Act, and to and for every other Person whatsoever, to seize and apprehend all such Negroes and other Slaves in whose Custody he or they shall find any Sugar Canes whole or in Pieces; Muscovado or other Sugar, Syrup, Rum, or Molasses, Cotton, Ginger, Corn, or Grain of any Kind, Plate wrought or melted down, Iron, Lead, Copper, Pewter, Brass, Tin, or other Goods of what Nature or Quality soever; and likewise to seize and take from such Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, all such Goods as shall be so found in his or their Custody, and the said Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, together with such Goods to carry before the next or neighbouring Justice of the Peace, before whom, if sufficient Proof shall not be made to his Satisfaction, that the same Goods were delivered or sent by the Master or Mistress of such Negro or other Slave, or by such as shall act under him or her, to be sold or otherwise disposed of for his or her Use, and with a Ticket for that Purpose, and under the same Restrictions, Directions, and Appointments as by the said former Laws or either of them is required and enacted, the said Goods and every of them shall be adjudged forfeited, and thereupon the same, or so much thereof as the said Justice in his Discretion shall think fit, shall by such Justice be forthwith sent to the Common Gaol of this Island, there to be distributed or disposed of among the Prisoners in Gaol, as the Provost, Marshal, or his Deputy, having a just regard to the Poverty and Circumstance of each Prisoner, shall in his Discretion think fit and reasonable; and in case any of the aforementioned Goods which shall be suspected to have been stolen, shall be found in the Custody or Keeping of any White Person, or that the same shall be found selling or exposed to Sale at any Door, Window, or other Place, in any of the Towns of this Island, or in or near the Roads leading thereto, the same shall and may be also seized upon or taken by any of the Persons aforesaid, who shall think proper to seize the same, and in like Manner carried to the next or neighbouring Justice of the Peace, before whom, if it shall not appear to his Satisfaction that the same and every Part and Parcel thereof was legally and honestly come by or bought from the true, rightful, and lawful Owner, or from some Negro or other Slave sufficiently authorized to dispose thereof, as by the said former Laws is directed, all and every such Goods shall likewise be adjudged forfeited, and the Party or Parties claiming the same, or in whose Custody, Possession, or Keeping the same were found, and every Negro or Slave which shall appear to be anywise concerned in the same, either by bringing the said Goods, or any of them to Town, or taking upon them to sell or expose, or offering the same to Sale, shall be proceeded against as in and by the said former Laws, or either of them, or any other Law, Act, or Statute of this Island, is directed or appointed; and the Goods so taken and adjudged forfeited, or so much thereof as the said Justice shall think proper, shall in like Manner be forthwith sent to the Common Gaol, there to be disposed of as hereinbefore is directed and appointed.

Constables, Clerks of the Markets, or any other Person, may apprehend Negroes in whose Custody Sugar Canes, Sugar, Rum, &c. or other Goods are found, to take such away, and carry them with the Negroes, &c. before a Justice,

who shall condemn the Goods to the Use of the poor Prisoners in Goal, if it doth not appear that they were delivered to the Negro by the Master to be sold for his Use, and with a Ticket as directed by N^o 82 or N^o 116.

Goods suspected to be stolen, and found in the Possession of a White Person may also be seized and carried before a Justice;

If it doth not appear they were honestly come by, they shall in like Manner be forfeited and appraised.

The Person in whose Custody they are found, and every Slave concerned, to be proceeded against as by former Laws are directed.

Provided always, and it is the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, that if the true lawful Owner of any Goods so to be seized shall appear to such Justice before whom the same shall be carried for his Judgment and Adjudication thereon, and whose Determination concerning the same shall be definitive and conclusive to all Parties, then and in such Case Restitution thereof shall forthwith be made to the rightful Owner or Proprietor of such Goods, he or she paying any Sum not exceeding Five Shillings, as shall by such Justice be adjudged reasonable to the Person or Persons who seized the same; but in case the Owner or Proprietor of any Plate or other valuable Goods so to be seized or taken may not presently be known, the Justice before whom such Plate or other valuable Goods shall be carried, (the Members of His Majesty's Council excepted, unless they think proper to act) is hereby required, under the Penalty of Twenty Pounds, to be recovered before any other of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, One Half thereof to the Informer, and the other Half to the Party grieved, to give public Notice in Writing of such Seizure of such stolen Plate, or other valuable Goods, with the Marks and best Description thereof that can or may be given; and such Notice in Writing shall, by Nine o'Clock in the Morning of One of the Two next Sundays after such Plate or other valuable Goods shall be brought or carried to such Justice, be affixed to every Church Door in the respective Parishes of this Island, there to remain till after the Sunday following, and, in the mean Time, viz. on the Wednesday or Thursday between the Sundays aforesaid, the same Plate or other Goods to be described in such Notice, shall be publicly cried between the Hours of Nine and Twelve in the Forenoon, in the Towns of Saint Michael and Speights, or Little Bristol, and if in Ten Days after such Notice shall be so affixed, the rightful and lawful Owner of such

Proviso.

If the Owner of such Goods so seized appear before the Justice, they shall be restored on his paying the Person seizing them any Sum not above 5 s.

If the Owner of Plate or other valuable Goods seized, is not known, the Justice, under the Penalty of 20 l. shall give Notice, with the Description thereof in Writing, to be affixed to, and remain on every Church Door in the Island, Two Sundays.

To be also cried on the Wednesday or Thursday between the said Two Sundays, in the Towns of St. Michael and

Trading with Slaves.—Planting.

Streights. If the Owner does not appear in 10 Days after, the Goods shall be sold, and the Justice receive 20s. The Remainder to be applied, Half to the Party grieved, or among the Poor of the Parish, or among the Prisoners in Gaol and the said Poor, as the Justice shall order.

If the Owner shall appear, and prove his Right, Restitution shall be made on his paying 5s. to the Captor, and 20s. to the Justice.

such Plate or Goods shall not appear before such Justice, and make out his or her Claim, Right, or Property thereto, then and not before it shall and may be lawful for such Justice to sell or dispose of such Plate and Goods at public Outcry, in the Market Town in the Precinct, according to the Method used by the Marshal of the Court of Common Pleas, One Half thereof, after deducting Twenty Shillings for the Care and Trouble of such Justice in advertising, and crying, and selling of the said valuable Goods, according to the Directions of this Law, for the Use of the Informer, and the other Half to be distributed as aforesaid, or among the Poor of the Parish where such Sale shall be made, or amongst the Prisoners in the common Gaol and the said Poor, in such Proportions as the said Justice in his Discretion shall think proper; but in Case the true rightful and lawful Owner shall, in the mean Time, appear before such Justice by himself, or other Person lawfully authorized thereto, and shall make due Proof of his Right or Property to the Satisfaction of the said Justice, then and in such Case Restitution of all such Plate, and other valuable Goods, shall be forthwith made to such Owner or Proprietor claiming the same, he or she paying Five Shillings to the Informer or Captor of such Plate or Goods, together with Twenty Shillings to such Justice for his Care and Trouble in the Execution of his Office, and giving such Notice as hereinbefore directed, and causing the same to be publicly cried as aforesaid, any Thing hereinbefore, or any Law, Custom, or Usage seeming to the contrary hereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Planting.

No Negro allowed to plant Cotton or Ginger for his own Use, and if found exposing any to Sale, the Goods to be deemed stolen, and the Slave punished as directed by Cl. III.

Any Person buying such Goods of a Slave, shall be subject to the same Penalties as those that buy stolen Goods, or deal with Negroes, are by any former Law.

If the Person seizing such Goods do not in 2 Days carry them before the next Justice, he shall pay any Sum not above 10l. to the Party grieved;

and for Want of Effects, to be committed to Gaol till paid.

Proviso.

If any Negro having Charge of a Carriage, &c. shall be seized, and such Carriage, &c. is detained, they shall be discharged on giving Security that such Negro shall be forth-coming.

Receivers of stolen Goods not prosecuted as Principals, to be proceeded against as Accessories after the Fact committed;

IV. And whereas it is very inconvenient to the Inhabitants of this Island, especially to the Cotton and Ginger Planters, that Negroes or other Slaves should be at Liberty to plant any Quantities of Cotton or Ginger, for that, under Pretence thereof, great Frauds and Felonies are frequently committed, and clandestine Trade, by Means thereof, is daily carried on between ill-disposed White Persons and Negroes or Slaves; for Prevention whereof for the future, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Publication of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any Negro or other Slave to plant to his own or other Use than that of his Master any Cotton or Ginger whatsoever; and that if any Negro or other Slave shall be found with any such, or exposing the same to sale, such Cotton and Ginger shall be deemed as stolen Goods, and the same Proceedings, Penalties and Forfeitures shall be had, made, and prosecuted thereon against such Negro or other Slave, as in the Cases hereinbefore mentioned; and any Huckster or other Person who shall be convicted of dealing with or buying any such Cotton or Ginger from such Negro or other Slave, shall be subject to the same Penalties and Proceedings as by the said Two lastmentioned Acts or Statutes, or any other Act or Statute of this Island touching stolen Goods, or trading with Negroes or other Slaves are already inflicted, directed, or appointed, any former Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

V. Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That in case any of the Persons aforesaid, who shall seize or take any of the Goods aforesaid, shall fail or neglect to carry the same in Two Days after, before the next Justice as aforesaid, in order to have and receive his Judgment or Determination thereupon, every such Person so offending, and convicted thereof before such Justice, shall forfeit and pay to the Party grieved any Sum not exceeding Ten Pounds, at the Discretion of such Justice, the same to be levied by Warrant under his Hand and Seal, directed to any Constable, by Distress and Sale of any of the Goods or Chattels of the Party offending as aforesaid, as in case of Servants Wages, and in case Goods of the Party so offending shall not be found sufficient to satisfy the Sum adjudged against him, then and in such Case the Person so offending shall be apprehended and conveyed to the common Gaol, there to remain until Satisfaction shall be made to the Party grieved, as in case of Executions from any Courts of Common Law in this Island.

Provided also, That if any Negroes or other Slaves who shall have Charge of any Waggon, Cart, Cattle, Horses, or Asses belonging to their Master or Mistress, shall be seized and apprehended in pursuance of this Law, whereby such Carriage, Cattle, Horses, or Asses, may be detained to the great Prejudice of their Owners, and more particularly to such as live at great Distances from several Towns in this Island, they shall be forthwith discharged upon reasonable Security being given to such Justice of the Peace before whom such Negroes or Slaves shall be brought, that such Negroes or Slaves shall be forth coming in such Time as such Justice in his Discretion shall think fit and reasonable, or as the case shall require.

VI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case any stolen Goods shall be found in the Custody of any Person whatsoever, and that the Person from whom the same were stolen, or any other Person, cannot take upon him to swear or depose against such Person in whose Custody such Goods were found, as the actual Thief or Stealer thereof, every such Person shall be proceeded against as Receivers of stolen Goods knowing the same to be stolen are proceeded against in that Part of Great Britain called England, and he or they shall

shall be taken and deemed an Accessary or Accessaries to such Felony after the Fact, and shall incur the same Punishment as an Accessary or Accessaries to Felony after the Fact committed.

VII. Provided always, That it shall and may be lawful for the Court where such Offence shall be tried, to order and direct such Accessary or Accessaries to be prosecuted as for a Misdemeanor, before the Principal shall be convicted, as to such Court, from the Nature and Circumstances of the Case, shall seem proper; and if thereof convicted, shall be punished by Fine and Imprisonment, which shall exempt such Offender from being punished as Accessary to the Felony, though the Principal should be afterwards convicted; any Law, Custom, or Usage, to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

And the Court shall order such Accessary to be prosecuted for a Misdemeanor before the Principal is convicted, which shall exempt him from the further Punishment.

9 Aug. 1749. No 180.

VIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That whenever any Goods or Things, taken away from any Slave, shall be brought before any Justice of the Peace, in order to be condemned, by virtue of any Act or Acts of this Island, before Condemnation shall be made thereof, the Owner, or reputed Owner, of such Goods and Things, if he or she be known, and can be found, shall be summoned before such Justice; who is hereby required to hear what such Owner may have to say or can alledge against such Condemnation, and, upon due Consideration of the whole Matter, to restore such Goods and Things to the said Owner, or condemn them, as the Case may require: But if such Owner be not known, or cannot be found, or, being summoned, shall not appear before the said Justice within some reasonable and convenient Time by him to be appointed, the said Justices, in those Cases, shall and may, nevertheless, proceed against such Goods and Things in such Manner as in and by such Act or Acts is required and directed.

When Goods are taken away from any Slave, and carried before a Justice for Condemnation, he shall summon the Owner or reputed Owner before him, to shew Cause, &c. and, upon due Consideration, the Justice may condemn or restore the Goods. If the Owner cannot be found, or will not appear, the Justice to proceed as directed by former Acts. See an Act passed March 15th, 1747, which is since expired.

31st August 1784:

An ACT to amend and enforce several Acts of this Island, particularly the Act, Number Eighty-two, passed the Eighth Day of August One thousand Six hundred and Eighty-eight, intituled, An Act for the governing of Negroes; the Act, Number One hundred and Sixteen, passed the Sixth Day of January One thousand Seven hundred and Eight, intituled, An Act to prohibit the Inhabitants of this Island from employing their Negroes or other Slaves in selling or bartering; and the Act, Number One hundred and Sixty-four, passed the Twenty-second Day of May One thousand Seven hundred and Thirty-three, intituled, An Act for the better governing of Negroes, and the more effectual preventing the Inhabitants of this Island from employing their Negroes or other Slaves in selling or bartering.

WHEREAS the Provisions made in and by the several Acts of this Island, bearing Date the Eighth Day of August One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty-eight, intituled, An Act for the governing of Negroes; the Act, bearing Date the Sixth Day of January One thousand Seven hundred and Eight, intituled, An Act to prohibit the Inhabitants of this Island from employing their Negroes, or other Slaves, in selling or bartering; and the Act, bearing Date the Twenty-second Day of May One thousand Seven hundred and Thirty-three, intituled, An Act for the better governing of Negroes, and the more effectual preventing the Inhabitants of this Island from employing their Negroes or other Slaves in selling or bartering; have been all found insufficient to prevent the pernicious Trade carried on between ill-disposed White or other Free Persons and Negroes, and other Slaves, for Cotton and Ginger: Therefore, for the more effectual remedying and preventing thereof, and for punishing Offenders in future;

Trading of Slaves.

I. Be it Enacted by his Excellency David Parry, Esquire, His Majesty's Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief of this Island, Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice Admiral of the same, the Honourable the Members of His Majesty's Council, and the General Assembly of this Island, and by the Authority of the same, That from and immediately after the Publication of this Act, no Huckster, Trader, or any other Person whatsoever, shall deal with any Slave or Slaves for any Cotton or Ginger; and if any Huckster, Trader, or other Person, shall at any Time be suspected of having bought of or dealt with any Slave or Slaves, for any Cotton or Ginger, and Oath made of such Suspicion before a Justice of the

Trading of Slaves.

the Peace, any Constable or Constables, being thereunto authorized by Warrant of such Justice before whom such Oath shall be made, may and shall have Power and Authority, and is hereby required to enter into and search (in such Manner, and with such Power and Authority, as in Cases where Goods are stolen, or suspected to be stolen) the House or Houses, Outhouses, or other Places, belonging to any suspected Person or Persons, and in case Cotton or Ginger shall there be found, such Constable or Constables shall apprehend the Person or Persons in whose Possession the same shall be, and carry him, her, or them, together with the Cotton or Ginger found in his, her, or their Possession, before the said Justice under whose Warrant he or they acted; and if such Person or Persons do not give a satisfactory Account to such Justice how he, she, or they came by such Cotton or Ginger, either by producing some White or Free Person, of whom he, she, or they bought the same, and that such White or Free Person was legally entitled to sell the same, or some credible Witness to depose upon Oath that the said Cotton or Ginger was bought of some White or Free Person legally entitled to make Sale thereof, that then such Person or Persons not giving such Account, nor producing such Witness as aforesaid, shall be presumed to have bought such Cotton or Ginger from a Slave.

II. And if the Person or Persons in whose Possession such Cotton or Ginger is found, shall produce a White or Free Person of whom he, she, or they bought the same, and the said White or Free Person, when produced, shall not, before the said Justice, give such Evidence as aforesaid, to prove that he or she either raised the same upon his or her Lands, or bought it from some other White or Free Person legally entitled to sell the same, he or she shall likewise be presumed to have bought it from a Slave, and so from Person to Person, until the First Offender shall be discovered; and every Person or Persons buying or dealing with a Slave for Cotton or Ginger, or so presumed to have done as aforesaid, shall be bound to the next Court of Grand Sessions to be held for the Body of this Island, and there prosecuted as a Receiver or Receivers of stolen Goods, knowing them to be stolen, in the Manner that Receivers of stolen Goods are prosecuted before the Principal is convicted, and on Conviction by the Verdict of a Jury (notwithstanding the lawful Owner of such Cotton or Ginger so found shall not be known, nor the Identity of the said Cotton or Ginger proved) prosecuted by Fine and Imprisonment, the Fine to be, at least, the Sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money of this Island, to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, One Moiety of which to be to His Majesty's Attorney General of this Island for the Time being, as a small Compensation for his Trouble in proceeding and bringing such heinous Offender to Justice, and the other Moiety to the Person who prosecuted the said Offender.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That after the Conviction of the suspected Person or Persons as aforesaid, the Cotton or Ginger so found in his, her, or their Possession as aforesaid, shall be condemned by the said Justice, and distributed, the One Half to the Constable who executed the Writ, and the other Half to the Churchwarden of that Parish in which the same was found, to be by the said Churchwarden fairly disposed of at Market Price, and the Money arising therefrom to be accounted for by him with the Vestry of that Parish, and to be disposed of as the said Vestry shall order; any Law, Usage, or Custom to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

IV. And in case any Churchwarden shall fail to account in Manner aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay double the Value of such Cotton or Ginger, to be recovered from him by the Vestry, or either of them, of such Parish, before any Justice of the Peace, as in Case of Servants Wages, and applied to the Use of the said Parish.

V. And, to prevent the evil Practice of Persons who employ their Slaves, as well as White People, Free Mulattoes, and Free Negroes, in going about and procuring Cotton and Ginger from Slaves; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any White or Free Person shall employ any Slave or Slaves, or any White Person, Free Mulatto, or Free Negro, in going about the Streets in any Town, or the broad Roads or Places in any Parish in the Country, to procure any Cotton or Ginger from Slaves for their Owners, or Persons employing them for that Purpose, every White Person, Free Mulatto, or Free Negro, shall, for every such Offence, be committed by the said Justice to the Common Gaol of this Island, there to remain for the Space of Three Months; and the Person or Persons so employing such Slave or Slaves, White Person, Free Mulatto, or Free Negro, upon Conviction thereof, before any Justice of the Peace, by One or more credible Witness or Witnesses, shall forfeit and pay, for every such Offence, the Sum of Fifty Pounds, Current Money of this Island, to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to be raised by Warrant of the said Justice, as in Case of Servants Wages, and applied, the One Half to the Person who shall prosecute the said Offender, and the other Half to the Churchwarden of that Parish where the Offence was committed, for the Use of the said Parish; and any Constable, or other White Person what-

soever, is hereby fully authorized and impowered to take up any such Slave, White Person, Free Mulatto, or Free Negro, and to carry him, her, or them before any Justice of the Peace; who is hereby required to call before him the Owner of such Slave or Slaves, or Employer of such White or Free Person, and proceed against them in Manner aforesaid.

VI. And any Constable having a Writ from a Justice of the Peace, in pursuance of any the Orders of this Act, is hereby authorized and impowered to take to his Assistance such Person as he shall find necessary to assist him in the Performance of his Duty; and if any shall refuse or neglect to assist the said Constable, he shall, on Conviction before any Justice of the Peace, forfeit the Sum of Five Shillings, to be levied, by Warrant of the said Justice, by Distress, and if no Distress can be found, to be committed to the Common Gaol of this Island, there to remain for the Space of One Week. And if any Person shall resist the Constable in the due Execution hereof, he shall, on Conviction before any Justice, forfeit the Sum of Five Pounds, by Warrant of the said Justice, by Distress, and if no Distress can be found, to be committed to the Common Gaol of this Island, there to remain for the Space of Three Months.

VII. And whereas it has been found by Experience, that Slaves have procured Tickets (through the Means of evil-disposed Persons, in the Names of their Owners) for carrying Cotton to Market, in order to enable them to sell such Cotton, when, in Fact, such Tickets have been obtained without the Privy or Consent of such Owner: To remedy which for the future, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Slave or Slaves shall be found with any Cotton or Ginger, carrying the same to Market or elsewhere, and with a Ticket for that Purpose (unless such Ticket shall be signed by the Owner or chief Overseer of such Slave or Slaves, or the Owner of such Cotton or Ginger) any Constable may, and it shall be lawful for him, to carry such Slave or Slaves, together with such Cotton, Ginger, and Ticket, before any Justice of the Peace; and the said Justice is hereby required to cite the Owner of the said Slave, or his, her, or their legal Representative, to appear, and prove clearly, to the Satisfaction of the said Justice, that such Cotton or Ginger was really and bona fide the Property of the Owner of such Slave; and in Case the said Owner, or his, her, or their legal Representative, shall not appear before such Justice, or appearing, shall fail in such Proof, the said Cotton or Ginger shall be forfeited, and distributed in Manner aforesaid.

VIII. And any White Person finding Cotton or Ginger in the Possession of any Slave or Slaves, carrying the same to Market, or elsewhere, and without a Ticket, shall and may seize such Cotton, Ginger, and Slave, and carry the same before the next Justice of the Peace; who shall condemn the said Cotton or Ginger to the Uses aforesaid, unless the Owner of such Slave or Slaves, or the Owner of such Cotton or Ginger, shall appear, and prove, to the Satisfaction of such Justice, that such Cotton or Ginger is his or her Property, and that he or she came fairly and legally by the same.

IX. And any Justice of the Peace failing in any of the Duties enjoined him by this Act, shall forfeit and pay the Sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money of this Island to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to be recovered by the Churchwarden of that Parish where the Offence was committed, in the Court of Common Pleas for that Precinct where such Justice resides, by Action of Debt, and to be applied to the Use of such Parish: Provided always, That every other Part of the said recited Acts, which are not hereby altered or amended, shall be and remain in full Force, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever.

X. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Action or Suit shall at any Time be commenced or brought against any Person or Persons whatsoever, for or by Reason of any Matter or Thing which he, she, or they shall do in pursuance of this Act, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Person or Persons so sued or prosecuted to plead the General Issue, and give this Act, or any other special Matter, in Evidence; and if a Verdict is found for the Defendant or Defendants in such Action, or the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs become Nonsuit, or suffer any Discontinuance thereof, that in such Case such Defendant or Defendants shall have Treble Costs, which he, she, or they have been at in Defence of such Action or Suit, for which the said Defendant or Defendants shall have the like Remedy as in other Cases where Costs are given for Defendants.

Slaves fighting and quarrelling.—Slaves assembling, &c.

9 Aug. 1749. N° 196.

An ACT for rendering more effectual, and for supplying many Defects in the several Laws of this Island for the governing of Negroes.

Slaves fighting and quarrelling.

CLAUSE I.

Any Justice may, upon due Complaint, issue his Warrant for apprehending Negroes charged with fighting, quarrelling, swearing, Drunkenness, obscene Speeches, or other Misbehaviour, or making, selling, or firing Squibs, &c.

See N° 206, Cl. III.

Constables may without a Warrant apprehend Slaves offending as aforesaid, and carry them before a Justice.

And Slaves committing either of the said Offences in the View or hearing of a Justice, or convicted before him, to be whipped, according to the Nature of the Offences, &c. not exceeding 39 Lashes. The Punishment of Women big with Child to be respited.

Owners of Slaves whipped, are to pay the Constable and Whipper their reasonable Fees, not exceeding 15*d.* for each Slave.

Proviso.

This Act not to lessen the Rewards given by former Acts for taking up runaway Slaves.

Persons knowing, or having Notice from a Constable, that Slaves have committed any of the afore-mentioned Offences, and shall screen them from Justice, or whoever shall obstruct the Execution of this Act, to forfeit 5*l.* for every Slave secreted, and Half to the Informer, and Half to the poor Prisoners, recoverable as Servants Wages.

Slaves assembling, &c.

Constables are to endeavour to prevent Slaves assembling at

WHEREAS divers Mischiefs do often happen, and frequent Disorders are occasioned in and about the Towns and other Parts of this Island, by the notorious fighting, quarrelling, and other evil and daring Practices of Negroes, and other Slaves, openly carried on in the public Streets and Highways, to the Disturbance of the general Quiet of the Inhabitants; which has been in a great Measure owing to the Indulgence and Countenance given by some Masters and Mistresses to their Slaves: And whereas, though there is no express Law for the Punishment of the said Offences, yet it has been usual, from the Necessity and supposed Reason of the Thing, for Magistrates to punish the same by Whipping, as directed in the like Cases; which however has of late occasioned some Doubts and Disputes to arise: To obviate therefore all such Doubts, and to prevent such Disputes for the future, to the End that there may be full Provision made in these particular Cases, and an explicit Law for the Purpose, Be it Enacted and Declared by his Excellency Henry Grenville, Esq. Captain General and Governor in Chief of this and all other His Majesty's Caribbee Islands to Windward of Guadaloupe, &c. the Honourable the Members of His Majesty's Council, and the General Assembly of this Island, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after Publication of this Act, any Justice of the Peace, upon due Complaint to him made, shall have Power and Authority, and he is hereby required, by Warrant under his Hand and Seal, to cause any Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, to be apprehended and brought before him for any threatening, fighting, or quarrelling one with another, or for any insolent Language or Gesture to any White or Free Person, or for swearing, cursing, or uttering any obscene Speeches, or Drunkenness, or making, selling, throwing, or firing of Squibs, Serpents, or other Fireworks, or any other Misbehaviour, whereby the Public may be disturbed, or any particular Person immediately aggrieved; but it shall and may be lawful for any Constable, without such Warrant, to apprehend and secure any Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, so offending in his Presence, and to convey him, her, or them, as soon as conveniently may be, before the next or any neighbouring Justice of the Peace; and if any Negro or other Slave shall commit any of the said Offences before mentioned and described, in the View or Hearing of any Justice of the Peace, or be duly convicted of any of the said Offences before any Justice, he may order him, her, or them to be whipped by a Constable, or the Common Whipper, according to the Nature of the Offence and the State of Health, Age, and Character of the Offender, not exceeding 39 Lashes; but the Punishment of Women big with Child may be respited.

II. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That for every Negro, or other Slave, who shall be apprehended and whipped by Order of any Justice of the Peace, by virtue of this or any other Act of this Island, the Owner or other Possessor of such Slave shall immediately pay to the Constable and Whipper their reasonable Fees, not exceeding 15*d.* for any One Slave, to be determined by such Justice of the Peace, and proceeded for as in case of Servants Wages.

Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to lessen or alter any the Rewards for apprehending of runaway Negroes, particularly appointed by an Act, intituled, "An Act for the governing of Negroes," and also by another Act, intituled, "An Act for amending an Act of this Island, intituled, An Act for the governing of Negroes," &c.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case any Person or Persons, knowing any Negro or other Slave to commit any Offence within the Description of this Act, or having Notice thereof from any Constable, shall harbour, conceal, or convey away any such Slave, whether the Slave be or be not his or their own, in order to hinder him or her from being punished according to the Directions of this Act, or shall in anywise hinder its being put in Force, or abuse or threaten any One for pursuing it, such Person or Persons who shall so offend, and be thereof convicted before any Justice of the Peace, by the Oath of any One credible Witness, shall forfeit, for every Negro or other Slave so harboured, concealed, or conveyed away as aforesaid, Five Pounds, to be recovered by the Informer as in Case of Servants Wages, One Moiety thereof to be to the Use of such Informer, and the other Moiety to the poor Prisoners in the Common Gaol, to be distributed in such Manner as the said Justice shall direct and appoint.

IV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the several Constables in this Island shall at all Times use their best Endeavours to preserve Negroes or other Slaves from gaming or assembling together at Hucksters Shops, Tipling or Dram Houses, or other unlawful Meetings, and, if necessary, may take to their Aid and Assistance a sufficient Guard to disperse such

Slaves assembling, &c.—Slaves attending Quakers Meetings.—Slaves wandering abroad.

such Slaves, and in Case of any Resistance, to secure them, that they may be carried before the next Justice of the Peace, to be examined and punished as the Law directs.

may take a Guard to disperse them ; and in case of Resistance, to secure and carry them before a Justice to be punished.

V. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Person who shall let or hire, to any other Person any Slave, or permit any such Slave or Slaves, at the Instance or on the Credit of any other Person, to have the Use or Ordering of any Land, House, Shed, or Room, except in Case of Sickness, such Person or Persons, offending as aforesaid, shall pay to the Churchwarden of the Parish where the Offender lives, at the Rate of £.5 a Month for every such Slave, for so long a Time as he or she shall have the Use, Ordering, or Possession of any such Land, House, Shed, or Room as aforesaid, to be recovered by such Churchwarden from the Offender, before any Justice of the Peace, as in Case of Servants Wages, and applied to the Uses of the poor Prisoners in the Common Gaol of this Island.

Every Person who shall let to hire, for the Use of a Slave, any Shed, Room, Land, &c. except in case of Sickness, shall forfeit 5 l. per Month for every such Slave, for so long as he shall have the Use of such Room, &c. to be recovered by the Churchwarden, before a Justice, to the Use of the poor Prisoners : See N^o 210, Cl. II. where such are to pay Half the Rent, as a Tax, above all other Assessments.

21 Ap. 1676. N^o 198.

An ACT to prevent People called Quakers from bringing Negroes to their Meeting.

WHEREAS, of late, many Negroes have been suffered to remain at the Meeting of Quakers, as Hearers of their Doctrine, and taught in their Principles, whereby the Safety of this Island may be much hazarded ; Be it therefore Enacted by his Excellency Sir Jonathan Atkins, Knight, Captain General and Chief Governor of this and other the Charibbee Islands, the Council and Representatives of this Island ; and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if at any Time or Times after Publication hereof, any Negro or Negroes be found with the said People, called Quakers, at any of their Meetings, and as Hearers of their Preachings, such Negro or Negroes shall be forfeited, that is to say, One Half to the Party or Parties that shall seize or sue for such Negro or Negroes, if the Negro or Negroes belong to any of the said People called Quakers, and the other Moiety to the Public Use of the said Island.

Slaves attending Quakers Meetings.

Preamble.

CLAUSE I.

Negroes hearing are forfeited ; Half to the Informer, Half to the Country.

II. Provided, That if the said Negro or Negroes be seized, that the Party or Parties so seizing shall bring an Action within Three Months, grounded upon this Statute, against the Owner or supposed Owner of the said Negro or Negroes, in any Court of Common Pleas within this Island, at the Choice of the Informer ; and in all Suits upon this Statute, the Defendant or Defendants therein, having Ten Days Summons, as is used at the Courts of Common Pleas, at the First Court after Summons shall appear, plead, and come to Trial, or the Court to give Judgment on such Action or Actions by Nihil dicit ; and upon all Judgments, in every Action grounded on this Statute, Execution immediately to issue.

The Prosecutor to bring an Action in Three Months.

To be tried the First Court.

Immediate Execution.

III. And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if such Negro or Negroes being at the Meetings aforesaid, doth not belong to any of the Persons present at the same Meeting, then may any Person or Persons bring an Action, grounded upon this Statute, against any of the Persons present at the said Meetings, at the Election of the Informer, for the Sum of Ten Pounds Sterling, for every Negro and Negroes so present as aforesaid, and shall recover Ten Pounds Sterling for every such Negro and Negroes, to be divided in the Manner before expressed ; on which Action or Actions there shall be such Proceedings as is before appointed.

For every strange Negro 10 l. forfeit against any at the Meeting.

8 Aug. 1688. N^o 329.

An ACT for the governing of Negroes.

WHEREAS the Plantations and Estates of this Island cannot be fully managed and brought into Use without the Labour and Service of great Numbers of Negroes and other Slaves ; and for as much as the said Negroes and other Slaves, brought unto the People of this Island for that Purpose, are of barbarous, wild, and savage Natures, and such as renders them wholly unqualified to be governed by the Laws, Customs, and Practices of our Nations, it therefore becoming absolutely necessary that such other Constitutions, Laws, and Orders should be in this Island framed and enacted for the good regulating and ordering of them, as may both restrain the Disorders, Rapines, and Inhumanities to which they are naturally prone and inclined, with such Encouragements and Allowances as are fit and needful to their Support, that from both, this Island, through the Blessing of God thereon, may be preserved, His Majesty's Subjects in their Lives and Fortunes secured, and the Negro and other Slaves be well provided for and guarded from the Cruelties and Insolencies of themselves, or other ill-tempered Persons or Owners ; to which Purpose, Be it Enacted and Ordained, by the Right Honourable Edwin Stede, His Majesty's

Slaves wandering abroad.

Slaves wandering abroad.—Of Runaway Slaves.

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of this and other the Charibbee Islands, the Honorable the Council and General Assembly of this Island, and by Authority of the same, That no Master, Mistress, Commissioner, or Overseer of any Family in this Island, shall give their Negroes or other Slaves Leave, on Sabbath Days, Holy Days, or any other Time, to go out of their Plantations, except such Negro or other Slave as usually wait upon them at Home or Abroad, and wearing a Livery, and no other Negro or Slave, except with a Ticket under the Master or Mistress's Hand, or some other Person by his or her Appointment, specifying the Time allowed for his or her Return, upon Pain of forfeiting, for every Negro or other Slave so licensed to go Abroad 2s. 6d. Sterling, Half of the said Fine to be to the Informer, and the other to the public Treasury; and if any Master, Mistress, Commissioner, or Overseer of a Plantation, shall find any Negro or other Slave in their Plantation at any Time, without a Ticket or Business from his said Master, and doth not apprehend them, or endeavour so to do, and having apprehended them, shall not punish them with a moderate Whipping, shall forfeit Ten Shillings Sterling, to be disposed of as aforesaid.

II. And for that it is absolutely necessary to the Safety of this Place, that all due Care be taken to restrain the Wanderings and Meetings of Negroes and other Slaves at all Times, more especially on Saturday Nights, Sundays, and other Holy Days, and their using and carrying of Clubs, Wooden Swords, or other mischievous and dangerous Weapons, or using or keeping of Drums, Horns, or other loud Instruments, which may call together or give Sign or Notice to one another of their wicked Designs and Purposes; and that all Masters, Overseers, and others may be encouraged and enjoined diligently and carefully to prevent the same; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful for all Masters, Overseers, and other Persons whatsoever, to apprehend and take up any Negro or other Slave that shall be found out of the Plantation of his or their Master or Owner at any Time, especially on Saturday Nights, Sundays, or other Holy Days, not being on lawful Business, and with a Letter from their Master, or a Ticket, or not having a White Man with them (except only such Negroes or other Slave as usually attend their Masters and have on a Livery) and the said Negro or other Slave or Slaves correct by a moderate Whipping, and after Notice given to their Master, Owner, or Overseer, him or them detain until the said Master, Owner, or Overseer pay to the said Person that took him up 2s. 6d. for every such Negro or other Slave, he making Oath before the next Justice of the Peace (if thereunto required by the Owner of such Negro or other Slave) that he found or saw no Letter or Ticket with him; as also any Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, met or found out of the Plantation of his or their Master or Mistress, though with a Letter or Ticket, if he or they be armed with such Clubs or other offensive Weapons aforesaid, him or them so disarmed take up and whip, and shall receive the same Reward as aforesaid from the Master or Owner of such Negro or other Slave or Slaves; and whatsoever Master, Owner, or Overseer shall permit or suffer his or their Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, at any Time hereafter, to beat Drum, blow Horns, to use any other loud Instrument, and shall not cause his Negro Houses once every Week to be diligently searched, and such Instruments, if any be found, caused to be burned; or whosoever shall suffer and countenance any public Meeting or Feasting of strange Negroes, or other Slaves in their Plantations, shall forfeit Fifty Shillings Sterling for every such Offence, upon Conviction or Proof as aforesaid, provided an Information or other Suit be commenced within One Month after Forfeiture thereof for the same.

Of Runaway Slaves.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Overseer of a Family in this Island shall cause all his Negro Houses to be searched diligently and effectually, once every Fourteen Days, for fugitive and runaway Slaves, Clubs, wooden Swords, and other mischievous Weapons, and finding any so, to take them away, and cause them to be burned; as also for Clothes, Goods, and any other Things and Commodities that are not given them by their Master, Mistress, Commander, or Overseer, and honestly come by; in whose Custody they find any Thing of that Kind, and suspect or know to be stolen Goods, the same they shall seize and take into their Custody, and a full and ample Description of the Particulars thereof, in Writing, within Six Days after the Discovery thereof, to send to the Clerk of the Parish for the Time being, who is hereby required to receive the same, and to enter upon it the Day of its Receipt, and the Particulars to file and keep to himself, and shall set upon the Posts of the Church Door a short Brief, that such lost Goods are found, whereby any Person that hath lost his Goods may the better come to the Knowledge where they are, by further enquiring for stolen Goods, until he shall first declare what he hath lost, and the Marks and Descriptions thereof, and paid him 12d. for the same; by which, if the Clerk shall be convinced that any Part of the Goods certified to him to be found, appertains to the Party enquiring, he is to direct the said Party enquiring to the Place and Party where his Goods be, who is hereby required to make Restitution of what is in being to the true Owner, upon the Penalties of the Forfeitures of 20s. Sterling for every Neglect by the Overseer or Clerks aforesaid, in any of the Particulars aforesaid.

VIII. And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Persons who shall hereafter take up any runaway or fugitive Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, not knowing the Master or Owner of such Negro or Slave, and shall bring them unto the Provost Marshal or his Deputy, shall receive 10s. Sterling from the Treasurer for the Time being, who is hereby appointed to pay the same ; and in case he shall refuse to make the said Payment, upon Presentment of the said Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, and thereof Oath to be made before any Justice of the Peace, the said Justice is hereby authorized and required to direct his Warrant to any Constable, to cause the Value thereof to be immediately levied out of the Goods of the said Treasurer, and the said Goods to be delivered to the said Party ; and the Negroes so brought shall be kept in the Cage at the Stepping Stones, by the Provost Marshal, and not in Gaol ; which said Cage is always to be kept in sufficient Repair at the public Charge of this Island.

IX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Provost Marshal to retain and keep in his Custody as aforesaid the Body of all such Runaways, until the Owner of them shall pay unto the said Treasurer 11s. Sterling, and also unto the said Provost Marshal 4d. for every Twenty-four Hours the said fugitive Slave hath been in his Custody, and also until he have a Discharge under the Hand of the said Treasurer or his Clerk ; and the Turnkey shall receive 6d. for every Negro delivered.

X. Provided always, That the said Provost Marshal do furnish the said Negroes and other Slaves with sufficient Food and Drink, which is to be proved upon Oath, if by the Owner of the Negro, or other Slaves it shall be so required to be done.

XI. And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any of the said Slaves shall die for Want of Food, the said Provost Marshal shall be responsible for them to the Owners ; and if the said Marshal suffer any Slave to escape, before he be duly delivered by a Discharge in Writing under the Hand of the above said Treasurer, the Provost Marshal shall pay unto him the aforesaid Treasurer 11s. and shall make further Satisfaction to the Owner, as by the Governor and Council shall be thought fit ; and if the said Provost Marshal shall suffer any Slave to be otherwise employed out of the Cage, before due Delivery as aforesaid, he shall forfeit, for each Slave so suffered as aforesaid, to the Owner thereof, the Sum of Five Pounds Sterling.

XII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all such Persons as shall apprehend and bring down any runaway Slave or Slaves to Saint Michael's Town, unto the Treasurer for the Time being, or to the Cage, shall, upon such Bringing-down of such runaway Slave or Slaves, deliver, upon Oath, to the said Treasurer, or, in case of his Sickness or Absence, to any Justice of the Peace, to be by him returned to the Treasurer's Office, before he shall receive the Consideration before appointed, an Account of his Name and Place of Abode, with the Time when, and Place where, he apprehended such fugitive Slave or Slaves, and that he knew of no Ticket the Negro had, nor the Owner of such Negro or Slave ; which the said Treasurer is hereby required to take, and enter into a Book, to the Intent that all Owners of Slaves may come to the right Knowledge and Understanding when their Slaves were apprehended, and by whom, and whether they might be wrongfully taken up or not ; and that the Keeper of the Cage, at the Delivery of any Slaves, do take a Receipt of the Person to whom delivered, and therein insert the Mark or Description of the Slave delivered.

XXI. And whereas divers Negroes and other Slaves, at this present, are and have been long since run away into Woods and other Fastnesses of this Island, doing continually much Mischief to the Inhabitants of this Island, hiding themselves sometimes in one Place and sometimes in another, so that they are not to be found without much Difficulty ; Be it therefore Enacted, That from and after Publication hereof, it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, Constable, or Captain of a Company, within this Island, that shall have Notice of the Residency or Hiding-place of any runaway Negroes or other fugitive Slaves, to raise and arm any Number of Men, not exceeding 20, to apprehend and take them, either alive or dead ; and for every Negro or other Slave that they shall take alive, having run away above Six Months from his Master, they shall receive 50s. Sterling ; and for every Negro or other Slave that they shall take alive, having been run away above 12 Months, Five Pounds, from the Master or Commanders of the said Negro or other Slave ; if killed in taking, they shall receive 50s. Sterling from the Public ; any Act or Statute heretofore to the contrary notwithstanding.

22 Oct. 1692. N° 377.

An ADDITIONAL ACT to an Act, intitled, " An Act for the governing of Negroes."

WHEREAS by an Act of this Island, intitled, " An Act for the governing of Negroes," bearing Date the Eighth Day of August, 1688, amongst other Things it was Enacted in these Words, " And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Acts heretofore made concerning or relating any ways to the governing of Negroes, enacted before the Date of this Act, shall be repealed, and are hereby repealed to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever:" And whereas by a former Act of this Island, intitled, " A Supplemental Act to a former Act, intitled, An Act for the better Ordering and Governing of Negroes," bearing Date the 21st Day of April, 1676, it was Enacted in these Words, (viz.) " That if any Negro or Slave, after he hath lived in this Island for the Space of 12 Months at least, shall run away from his Master or Mistress, and continue absent above the Space of 30 Days, such Negro or Slave shall suffer Death for the same, the Offence to be tried as the Offences expressed in the first Branch of this Act; and the Owner of such Negro or Slave shall be allowed his reasonable Value from the public Treasury of this Island, in the same Manner as is allowed for other Negroes that suffer Death by this Act;" which last-mentioned Act was often revived and continued, but the same Clause, after some Negroes had suffered Death for running away as aforesaid, was repealed, it being expected that others would have taken Warning thereby, and not have been guilty of such Offence for the future; and, for as much as the first-mentioned Act, now in Force, bearing Date the 8th Day of August 1688, hath made no Provision that such Slaves as absent themselves 30 Days shall suffer Death as aforesaid, and such is their brutish and barbarous Nature, that they will not be reclaimed by any fair Means; but by the often running away of Negroes and Slaves, and by their long Absence from the Service of their Owners, they become desperate, and daily plotting, commit Felonies and other Enormities, not only to the Terror and Affrightment of the Neighbourhood, but the Danger of the Island in general; Be it Enacted by his Excellency Colonel James Kendal, Captain General and Chief Governor of this and other the Charibbee Islands, the Honourable the Council and General Assembly of this Island, and by the Authority of the same, That if after Publication of this Act, any Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves, after he, she, or they have lived in this Island One whole Year, that is, are, or shall run away, and absent him, her, or themselves from the Service of his, her, or their Master, Mistress, or other Persons with whom he, she, or they reside, and shall continue absent for and during the Space of 30 Days, shall suffer Death for the same; the said Offence and Offences to be tried in the like Manner, by Two Justices of the Peace and Three Freeholders, as other Criminals in and by the said Act now in Force (to which this is an Addition) are appointed to be tried; such Negro or Slave to be valued by them the said Justices and Freeholders, which Value the Owner thereof shall be paid and allowed out of the public Treasury of this Island, as is allowed for other Negroes that suffer Death by the said Act.

11 Nov. 1731. N° 161.

An ACT for the Punishment of Runaway Slaves, and of Slaves who shall wilfully entertain, harbour, and conceal any Runaway Slaves.

Preamble.

CLAUSE I.

Negroes, &c. harbouring any Slave run away, shall, on Conviction before a Justice of Peace, receive 21 Lashes for the First Offence, and the runaway Slave shall be punished in like Manner; For the Second Offence, 39 Lashes; For the Third Offence, shall receive 39 Lashes, and be branded R on the right Cheek; and for every other Offence, punished at the Discretion of the Justice.

WHEREAS divers Negroes and other Slaves do often run away, and absent themselves from the Service of their Owners, and are wilfully entertained, harboured, and concealed by other Slaves, to the great Detriment of the Owners of such runaway Slaves, and to the grievous Mischief of the Inhabitants of this Island in general: Be it therefore enacted by the Honourable Samuel Barwick, Esquire, President of His Majesty's Council, and Commander in Chief of this and other the Charibbee Islands to Windward of Guadaloupe, &c. the Honourable the Members of His Majesty's Council, and the General Assembly of this Island, and by the Authority of the same, That if any Negro, or other Slave, shall hereafter wilfully entertain, harbour, and conceal any runaway Slave, and shall be thereof adjudged guilty by any Justice of the Peace, upon Confession or Proof, such Negro or other Slave so offending, as also every Negro or other Slave so run away, wilfully entertained, harboured, and concealed, and thereof adjudged guilty in Manner aforesaid, shall severally for such First Offence receive One-and-twenty Lashes on their bare Backs; and for the Second Offence of the same Nature, every such Negro or other Slave so severally offending shall receive Thirty-and-nine Lashes on the bare Back; and for the Third Offence of the same Nature, every Negro or other Slave so severally offending shall receive Thirty-and-nine Lashes on the bare Back, and be branded in the right Cheek with a hot Iron, marked with the Letter R; and for every

Of Runaway Slaves.—Wandering abroad.

every Offence of the same Nature afterwards, every such Negro or other Slave so offending shall be punished at the Discretion of the Justice, Life and Limb excepted.

II. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after Publication hereof, it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the Peace within this Island, and every Justice of the Peace is hereby authorized and required, upon Complaint and Oath to him made, that any Negroes or other Slaves are run away, and have absented themselves from the Service of their Owners, and at the Request of such Owners or their Attornies, and not otherwise, to issue a Warrant to such Owners or their Attornies, or to some discreet Person or Persons to be recommended for that Purpose by such Owners or their Attornies, and to be approved of by such Justice, to search for and apprehend all such runaway Slaves, as also all such Negroes or other Slaves, as the said Complainants shall have just Cause to suspect to be guilty of wilfully entertaining, harbouring, and concealing such runaway Slaves, and them to bring before such Justice to be dealt with according to the Directions of this Act for such their Offences; and the said Justice is hereby authorized and required to hear and determine such Complaints, and to give Judgment thereupon against any Negro or other Slave that shall be by him adjudged guilty of any of the Offences aforesaid, according to the Directions of this Act; and of all such Complaints, and the Proceedings thereon, the said Justice shall make Record; and every such Person, to whom such Warrant shall be directed, is hereby authorized and empowered to raise and arm any Number of Men, not exceeding 10, to assist in the Execution of such Warrant.

Every Justice of Peace, upon Complaint on Oath, to issue a Warrant to search for and apprehend runaway Slaves, and all Slaves suspected of harbouring them, to give Judgment against Offenders, and record his Proceedings.

Any Person executing such Warrant, may raise and arm 10 Men to assist him.

III. Provided always, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That such Person to whom such Warrant shall be directed shall not, at the Time of executing of the said Warrant, execute any other Warrant or Writ, nor be aiding, abetting, or assisting, nor connive at, assent, or consent to the Executing of any other Warrant or Writ, at the same Time, under the Penalty of £. 50 Current Money, to be recovered against such Person by Action of Debt, Plaint, Bill, or Information, in any of the Courts of Record in this Island; One Moiety thereof to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, His Heirs and Successors; and the other Moiety to the Party aggrieved, who is hereby empowered to sue for the same in Manner aforesaid.

But shall execute no other Writ at the same Time, under the Penalty of 50 l. Half to His Majesty, and Half to the Person aggrieved.

27 Feb. 1739, N 180.

IV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person whatsoever, who shall hereafter apprehend or take up any Negro or other Slave or Slaves, that have or hath been run away from his, her, or their Owner or Possessor for above the Space of Six or Twelve Months, shall be entitled to demand or receive the respective Sums mentioned and appointed in the said Act, intituled, "An Act for the governing of Negroes," unless it shall fully appear that a Guard was on Purpose raised for seizing and apprehending such Slave or Slaves, and that it was with very great Difficulty he, she, or they was or were apprehended; but the Sum to be paid for taking such Slave or Slaves, if the Owner or Possessor, and the Constable or other Person, disagree about the same, shall be settled and determined by the nearest Justice of the Peace to the Habitation of the Owner or Possessor, not exceeding the Sum of Ten Shillings for Six Months, and Twenty Shillings for Twelve Months; and such Justice shall, and is hereby empowered to cause the Sum he shall think reasonable to be paid, not exceeding the Sums aforesaid, to be raised as in Case of Servants Wages.

No Person may demand or receive the Sums mentioned to be paid for taking up runaway Slaves in the Act N^o 82, Cl. 18, unless a Guard was on Purpose raised, and they were apprehended with very great Difficulty.

If the Person taking up a Runaway, and the Owner of such Slave, cannot agree about the Sum to be paid, the nearest Justice of the Peace to the Owner is to settle it, not exceeding 10 s. for 6 Months, and 20 s. for 12 Months Absence, to be raised as Servants Wages.

23 Mar. 1762, N^o 227.

VI. Wherefore it shall and may be lawful for the said Constable and Watch, within the Hours aforesaid, to take up any Negroes, Mulattoes, or other Slaves in the Streets, that shall be seen without a lighted Lanthorn, or unable to give a sufficient and satisfactory Reason for his, her, or their being out; and the said Negroes, Mulattoes, or other Slaves so taken up shall, by the said Constable or Watch, be conveyed to the Cage, there to be secured till the next Morning, except that Morning be Sunday, and then the said Negro, Mulatto, or other Slave shall be secured in the Cage till the Monday following, when he, she, or they shall be carried before the next Justice of the Peace, who is hereby empowered to order the said Negro, Mulatto, or other Slave, such Correction or Punishment as he in his Discretion shall think the said Negro, Mulatto, or other Slave deserves; and if he, she, or they be whipped, then the said Owner thereof is hereby required to pay the said Whipper Fifteen Pence for so doing, and also to the Cage-keeper Fifteen Pence for keeping the said Negro, Mulatto, or other Slave in the said Cage.

Wandering abroad.

Constable and Watch to use their utmost Endeavours to prevent Disorders in the Town of St. Michael. To take up all Slaves within the said Hours of 9 and 5 seen in the Streets, unable to give a satisfactory Reason when they shall be

If they are whipped, the Owner to pay the Whipper and Cage-keeper 15 d. each.

27th October 1692. N° 376.

An A C T for Encouragement of all Negroes and Slaves that shall discover any Conspiracy.

Conspiracies of Slaves.

WHEREAS fundry of the Negroes and Slaves of this Island have been long preparing, contriving, and designing most horrid, bloody, damnable, and detestable Rebellion, Massacre, Assassination, and Destruction by them to be committed, done, and perpetrated upon and against all the White Inhabitants hereof; but before this should be effected, it hath pleased Almighty God to give us a gracious Deliverance by a miraculous Discovery thereof: To the End such barbarous Purposes and Practices may be prevented for the future, and that such Negroes and Slaves as are not infected and drawn in by the wicked and devilish Instigations of others may not be excited thereto, nor perverted in Point of their Obedience, but may be encouraged to continue orderly and quietly, and discover, so soon as shall come to their Knowledge, any Design, Purpose, or Intent of any Negro or other Slave to commit or abet any Insurrection or Rebellion; Be it Enacted by his Excellency Colonel James Kendal, Captain General and Chief Governor of this and other the Charibbee Islands, the Honourable the Council and General Assembly of this Island, and by the Authority of the same, That whatsoever Negro or Slave shall, after Publication hereof, hear any other Negro or Slave speak or utter any Words tending to Mutiny, Insurrection, or Rebellion, or shall have or prepare any Gunpowder, Ball, Sword, Lance, or other warlike Instrument, than what are allowed for watching, or other Service of the Country, and shall forthwith discover the same to any Justice of the Peace of this Island, the said Justice shall join himself to the next Justice of the Peace, and they Two are hereby impowered and required to cause the said Negro or other Slave so accused forthwith to be apprehended, and the Accuser and Accused to be brought Face to Face, and shall diligently enquire into the said Matter, and if they shall find the Accusation just, they shall secure the said Negro or Slave, and report the said Matter to his Excellency, or other Governor for the Time being; who is hereby humbly requested to appoint Field Officers to try the said Negro or Slave, as by the Act for the governing of Negroes is provided, who are to proceed accordingly; and if they, the said Field Officers, shall find the said Negro or Slave guilty of what he or she stands accused, such Field Officers shall appraise the condemned Negro, as by the said Act is appointed: But the Negro which accuses the other, the Field Officers shall appraise at his or her full Value and Worth, although it exceed the Sum by the said Act limited, of which the said Field Officers shall forthwith certify his Excellency, or the Governor for the Time being, upon Oath, who is hereby requested to draw an Order on the Treasurer for that Sum which such Accuser is valued at, to be paid to the Owner of such Negro or Slave, at Sight; and, upon Payment thereof, his Excellency, or the Governor for the Time being, is requested to declare the said Negro or Slave free, and such Negro shall be sent off this Island by the Treasurer, to such Place where he or she shall desire, who is hereby required to pay for such Negro's Passage; but if such Negro had rather stay here with his Master, Mistress, or Family, and not be free, such Negro shall receive Forty Shillings to his own Use from the said Treasurer; and if any Negro or Slave shall not make good his or her Accusation against such Negro or Slave as he or she shall accuse, such Negro or Slave shall receive such Punishment, not to extend to Life or Member, as the said Two Justices, or Field Officers, who shall hear the Matter, shall think fit.

8th Aug. 1688. N° 329.

Offences of Slaves.

V. AND be it further Enacted and Ordained, That if any Negro or Slave whatsoever shall offer any Violence to any Christian, by striking, or the like, such Negro or other Slave shall, for his or her first Offence, by Information given upon Oath to the next Justice, be severely whipped by the Constable, by Order of the said Justice; for his second Offence of that Nature, by Order of the Justice of Peace he shall be severely whipped, his Nose slit, and be burned in some Part of his Face with a hot Iron; and for his third Offence, he shall receive, by Order of the Governor and Council, such greater Punishment as they shall think meet to inflict.

VI. Provided always, That such Striking or Conflict be not in the lawful Defence of their Masters, Mistresses, or Owners of their Families, or of their Goods.

XVII. And it is further Enacted, Ordained, and Published, by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Negroes or other Slaves shall make Mutiny or Insurrection, or rise in Rebellion against this Place or People, or make Preparation of Arms, Powder, Bullets, of Offensive Weapons, or hold any Council or Conspiracy of, or raising Mutiny or Rebellion against this Island, as hath been formerly attempted, that then, for speedy Remedy thereof, the Governor of the Island, or superior Officer for the Time being, appoint a Colonel, and the Field Officers of the

Offences of Slaves.—Trial of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon.

the Regiment of this Island, or any Four of them, to meet in Council, and proceed by the Martial Law against the Actors, Contrivers, Raisers, Fomenters, and Concealers of such Mutiny or Rebellion, and them punish by Death or other Pains as their Crimes shall deserve, as to the aforesaid Colonel and Field Officers, or any Four of them, shall seem fit.

8 Aug. 1688. N^o 329.

XIV. AND whereas many heinous and grievous Crimes, as Murder, Burglaries, Robbing in the Highways, Rapes, burning of Houses or Canes, be many Times committed by Negroes and other Slaves, and many Times maliciously attempted by them to be committed, in which, though by divers Accidents they are prevented, yet are their Crimes nevertheless heinous, and therefore deserve the like Punishment; and also do many Times steal, wilfully kill, maim, or destroy One or more Horses, Mares, Geldings, Cattle, Sheep, or other quick or dead Thing of the like Nature, and of the Value of 12d. or above; and many Times, by attempting to steal from the Inhabitants of this Island Stock and other Goods before mentioned of, above, or under the Value aforesaid, do put such Inhabitants or some of his Family in Terror, Dread, and Jeopardy of their Lives; which several Offenders, for Danger of Escape, are not long to be imprisoned, and being brutish Slaves deserve not, for the Baseness of their Condition, to be tried by the legal Trial of 12 Men of their Peers or Neighbourhood, which neither truly can be rightly done as the Subjects of England are, nor is Execution to be delayed towards them in case of such horrid Crimes committed; It is therefore Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That when any such Crime as aforesaid shall be committed by any Negroes, Slave, or Slaves, and the said Criminals be apprehended and brought before any of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace within this Island, the Justice, before whom the Criminals are brought, shall take Security for their Forthcoming, or send them to Prison, and with all convenient Speed shall join with him the next Justice of the Peace, and these Two shall by their Warrant or Precept call to them Three able, good, and legal Freeholders of the Place, nearest where the said Crimes were committed, and these Five Persons, viz. the Two Justices, and the Three Freeholders, shall hear and examine all Evidences, Proofs, and Testimonies, and if by such Evidence, Proofs, and Testimonies, or by violent Circumstances they shall find such Negro or other Slave or Slaves guilty thereof, they shall give Sentence of Death upon them accordingly; the said Freeholders being first sworn before the Two Justices, who are hereby impowered to administer the same, and forthwith by their Warrant cause Execution to be done upon such Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, by some Negro, to be pressed for that Purpose by some Constable to be appointed by Warrant from the said Justices.

XV. It is further provided, That if any Freeholder shall make Default to appear, upon such Summons, before the Justices, as is before-mentioned, or appearing, refuse to join with them as is before appointed, and do shew no Cause for such Default, to be approved by the said Justices, then the aforesaid Justices do set a Fine upon him of Fifty Shillings Sterling, forthwith, by their Warrant or Precept to the next Constable, or what Constable they shall think fit to levy the same upon the said Freeholders, their Goods or Chattels, accordingly; and if any Person shall send off his Negro that hath killed another, he shall pay unto the Master of such Negro the Value of such Negro so killed as aforesaid.

XVI. And, in regard great Mischiefs daily happen by the Petty Larcenies committed also by the Negroes and Slaves of this Island; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Negro or other Slave shall hereafter steal or destroy any Goods, Chattels, and Provisions, Canes, or green Corn whatsoever, of any other Person than his Master or Mistress, being under the Value of Twelve Pence, every Negro or other Slave so offending, and being brought before some Justice of the Peace of this Island, upon Complaint of the Party injured, who shall be adjudged guilty by Confession, Proof, or probable Circumstances, such Negroes or Slave so offending (excepting Children, whose Punishment is left wholly to the Discretion of the said Justice) shall be adjudged by such Justice to be publicly and severely whipped, not exceeding Forty Lashes; and the said Justice shall order and cause the Owner of such Negro or other Slave to make Satisfaction to the Party injured; and if such Negro or other Slave punished as aforesaid, be afterwards found guilty of the like Crimes aforesaid, under the Value of Twelve Pence as aforesaid, he or they, for such his or their Second Offence, shall, by Order of the Justice of Peace before whom such Complaint and Proof is made, have his or their Noses slit, and be branded in the Forehead with a hot Iron, that the Mark thereof may remain; and the said Justices shall order the Owner of such Negro or other Slave to make Satisfaction to the Party injured, double the Value of what his Loss shall appear: And if such Negro or other Slave, after the Second Time as aforesaid, be accused of Petty Larceny, or of any of the Offences before-mentioned, such

Trial of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon.—Clothing.—Killing a Slave.—Maintenance of Negroes infirm, &c.

Negro or other Slave shall be tried in such Manner as Murder, Burglary, &c. are provided for to be tried; and if such Negro or other Slave as shall be tried shall be found guilty a Third Time of any of the Offences afore-mentioned, then such Negro or other Slave, for the Third Offence, shall be adjudged to suffer Death in the Manner as is appointed in Cases of Murder as afore said, or other Punishment as the said Justices shall think fit; and in case the said Justices and Freeholders, and any or either of them, shall neglect or refuse to perform the Duties by this Act required of them, they shall severally, for such their respective Defaults, forfeit the just Sum of Five and Twenty Pounds Sterling.

27 Feb. 1739. N^o 180.

The Evidence of a Slave, with sufficient Circumstances, shall be as valid against a Free Negro, &c. as if such Slave was free baptized, and not under Servitude.

V. AND be it further Enacted by the Authority afore said, That hereafter the Evidence or Testimony of any Slave, where the same is supported with very good and sufficient corroborating Circumstances, against any Free Negro, Indian, or Mulatto, whether baptized or not, shall be received, allowed, and taken, before any Justice of the Peace, or in any Court of Record, or other Judicature in this Island, and shall be deemed and adjudged, as the same is hereby declared to be as good, valid, and effectual in the Law, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, as if the Slave giving Evidence or Testimony was free baptized, and not under Servitude or Bondage to any Person whatsoever.

Slaves; for their Protection, &c.

8 Aug. 1688. N^o 329.

Clothing.

VII. AND be it further Enacted, That all the Slaves within this Island shall have Clothes Once every Year (that is to say) Drawers and Caps for Men, and Petticoats and Caps for Women, upon Pain of forfeiting 5 s. for each Slave that shall not be clothed as afore said, One Third to the Informer, the other Two Thirds to His Majesty, for the Use of the Poor of the Parish where the Offender liveth.

Killing a Slave.

XXII. And be it further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority afore said, That if any Negro or other Slave, under Punishment by his Master, or his Order, for running away, or any other Crimes or Misdemeanors towards his said Master, unfortunately shall suffer in Life or Member, which seldom happens, no Person whatsoever shall be liable to any Fine therefore: But if any Man, of Wantonness, or only of Bloody-mindedness, or cruel Intention, wilfully kill a Negro or other Slave of his own, he shall pay into the public Treasury 15 l. Sterling; but if he shall so kill another Man's, he shall pay to the Owner of the Negro double the Value, and into the public Treasury 25 l.; and he shall further, by the next Justice of the Peace, be bound to the good Behaviour during the Pleasure of the Governor and Council, and not be liable to any other Punishment or Forfeiture for the same; neither is he that kills another Man's Negro or other Slave by Accident, liable to any other Penalty but the Owner's Action at Law; but if any poor small Freeholder, or other Person, kill a Negro or other Slave by Night, out of the Road or Common Path, and stealing or attempting to steal his Provision, Swine, or other Goods, he shall not be accountable for it; any Law, Statute, or Ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

18th January 1785.

An ACT to prevent distempered, maimed, and worn out Negroes, from infesting the Towns, Streets, and Highways of this Island.

WHEREAS it has for some Time past been the cruel Practice of some Persons possessing Negroes, who from their old Age and Infirmities are incapable of further Service to their inhuman Owners, to drive them from their Plantations to beg, steal, or starve; which said unhappy Objects are daily infesting the public Streets of the several Towns in this Island, greatly to the Annoyance and Nuisance of the Inhabitants thereof:

Maintenance of Negroes infirm, &c.

To prevent such inhuman Practices for the future, so disgraceful and dangerous to the Country; Be it therefore Enacted by his Excellency David Parry, Esquire, Captain General, Governor, and Commander in Chief of this Island, Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice Admiral of the same, the Honourable the Members of His Majesty's Council, and the General Assembly of this Island, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the Publication of this

this Act, the Owner or Owners of any distempered, maimed, or worn out Negro or Negroes, Mulatto, or other Slaves, suffering such distempered, maimed, or worn out Negro, Mulatto, or other Slaves to infest the Towns, Streets, Lanes, public Highways, or Avenues, leading to the several Towns of this Island, upon Notice or Summons under the Hand and Seal of any Magistrate in this Island, delivered to the Owner or Owners of such Negro, Mulatto, or other Slave or Slaves, or left at his, her, or their most usual Place of Residence with a White Person, acquainting him, her, or them with the Nuisance the Public sustain thereby, the said Owner or Owners of such distempered Slave or Slaves (Negro or Mulatto) not removing the same within the Space of Four Days after receiving such Notice as aforesaid, shall, on Conviction before the Magistrate who issues such Notice or Summons, or any other Magistrate for the Body of this Island, forfeit and pay, for every Offence, the Sum of Five Pounds; and the Magistrate before whom such Conviction shall be had, shall cause such distempered, maimed, or worn out Slave or Slaves to be immediately removed and conveyed to the Owner or Owners of such Slave or Slaves, or to his, her, or their Habitation or Place of Residence, and pay the Charges and Expences thereof with or out of the said Penalty of Five Pounds; One Third of the Overplus, if any be, of the said Sum to be applied to the Use of the Constable or Person who shall apprehend such distempered, maimed, or worn out Slave or Slaves, and the other Two Thirds to be placed in the public Treasury; and if any Person or Persons, offending as aforesaid, shall not immediately, upon his, her, or their being thereof as aforesaid convicted, pay to the said Justice or Justices of the Peace before whom such Conviction shall be made, the said Forfeiture or Forfeitures for the Uses aforesaid, then every such Justice or Justices of the Peace is and are hereby impowered and required, by Warrant of Distress under his or their Hands and Seals, to levy on the Goods and Chattels of the Offender, and in Failure of Goods and Chattels in Possession of such Offender, whereon such Forfeiture may be levied, then, and in such Case, every such Justice or Justices to commit every Owner or Owners of any such distempered, maimed, or worn out Slave or Slaves to the Common Gaol of this Island, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize for any Time not exceeding Two Months, unless such Owner or Owners shall sooner pay such Forfeiture or Forfeitures to the said Justice or Justices of the Peace, to be applied in Manner aforesaid.

30 Nov. 1707. N^o 541.

An ACT for the Encouragement of such Negroes and other Slaves that shall behave themselves courageously against the Enemy in Time of Invasion.

FORASMUCH as there are many Negroes and other Slaves in this Island, who are worthy of Trust and Confidence to be reposed in them, and therefore may be of great Service to this Island should the same be invaded; to the End therefore that Encouragement may be given for every Negro or other Slave to behave themselves courageously against the Enemy, Be it Enacted by his Excellency Mitford Crowe, Esquire, Captain General and Commander in Chief of this and other the Charibbee Islands lying and being to windward of Guardeloupe, the Honourable the Members of her Majesty's Council, and the General Assembly of this Island, and by the Authority of the same, That every Negro or other Slave within this Island, who in Time of Invasion by her Majesty's Enemies, or other Attempt to be made on this Island, shall engage and courageously behave himself in Time of Battle, so as to kill any one of the Enemy, the said Negroes or other Slaves, and every of them, upon due Proof thereof made before One of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in this Island, by the Oath of Two credible White Men, shall be, and are hereby respectively declared Freemen, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, and shall be deemed and held absolutely free from all future Slavery towards his Master and Mistress, from and immediately after such Proof to be made in Manner aforesaid. *Manumission.*

II. And, to the End that the Owners of every such Negro or other Slave, who shall gain their Freedom by virtue of this Act, may receive a full Recompence for the Loss which they shall sustain thereby; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Negro or other Slave who shall happen to be set free by this Act, shall be valued and appraised on Oath by Two of the neighbouring Freeholders to the Place where the Owners of such Negro or Slaves live, before One of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in this Island, which Justice of the Peace shall give a Certificate of the Value to the Owner or Owners of such Negro or Slaves, who are to produce the same to his Excellency, and thereupon his said Excellency, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Council, is humbly desired to issue his Order or Orders on the Treasurer of this Island for the Time being, forthwith to pay the same out of the Duty of Excise or Strong Liquors; and in Case it shall so happen that at the Time of the issuing of such Orders there shall not be the Money sufficient in the Treasury to discharge the same, then, upon the Treasurer's certifying the same on the Back of each Order or Orders, *the*

Manumission.

the respective Owners thereof shall be allowed Interest at and after the Rate of Ten Pounds per Cent. per Annum, from the Time of the Date of the said Certificate, until the full Value of every such Negro or other Slave shall be paid and satisfied.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Negro or other Slaves, at the Time of Invasion, or Appearance of the Enemy, shall happen to be killed, the Owner or Owners of such Negro or other Slaves shall be paid the full Value of every such Negro or other Slave out of the public Treasury of this Island; which Value shall be set by the Oath of Two credible Witnesses, before any One of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in this Island, who is hereby required to give a Certificate thereof to the Owner or Owners of such Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves, upon which Certificate his Excellency, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Council, is humbly desired to issue his Order or Orders for Payment thereof; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

27th Feb: 1739. N° 180.

When any Slave shall be set free, the Person manumitting shall pay to the Churchwarden of the Parish the Sum of 50 l. to be improved by the Vestry, who are to direct that 4 l. be paid by the Churchwarden to the freed Person.

If the 50 l. is not paid, or directed to be so, the Churchwarden shall sue for the same by Action, or by a Suit in Equity against the Person, or his or her Representative.

If the Vestry shall refuse to appoint the 4 l. to be paid to the freed Person, or the said Sum shall not be annually so paid, the said freed Person may recover it from the Churchwarden, before any Justice, as Servants Wages.

VI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That whoever shall hereafter, by Deed or Will, or by any other Ways or Means whatsoever, manumit, set free, or discharge from Slavery, any Negro or other Slave or Slaves, such Person or Persons shall, for the better Support of such Negro or Slave, and to prevent their becoming burdensome to the Parish in which he, she, or they shall live or reside, deposit or direct to be paid into the Hands of the Churchwarden, for the Time being, of the said Parish, for each Negro or other Slave so manumitted, set free, or discharged from Slavery, the Sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money, to be by the said Churchwarden and the Vestry of the said Parish for the Time being improved to the best Advantage; and the said Vestry shall direct and appoint the Sum of Four Pounds Current Money, for the Maintenance and Support of such Person so manumitted and set free, to be Annually paid to him or her; and in case such Person or Persons shall neglect or refuse to deposit or direct such Sum to be paid for the Purpose aforesaid, the same shall, by the Churchwarden for the Time being, immediately after such Manumission or Freedom, be recovered by Action in the Court of Common Pleas of the proper Precinct, or by a Suit in Equity against the Person or Persons, or his, her, or their Representatives giving such Freedom, and be levied on his, her, or their proper Estate, which is hereby made chargeable with the Payment thereof: And if the said Vestry shall, after the Payment or Recovery of the Sum before-mentioned, refuse to appoint such Annual Sum to the said free Person; or the same shall not be Annually paid to him or her, he or she shall, and is hereby enabled and empowered to recover the said Annuity, as in case of Servants Wages, before any Justice of the Peace; who is hereby directed and required to hear and determine the same, and to proceed thereon against the Churchwarden of the said Parish for the Time being, in Manner aforesaid.

22d January, 1783.

An ACT to amend an Act of this Island, intituled, "An Act for amending
" an Act of this Island, intituled, An Act for the governing of Negroes;
" and for providing a proper Maintenance and Support for such Negroes,
" Indians, or Mulattoes, as hereafter shall be manumitted or set free; as also
" for preventing certain Inconveniences from them arising to the Inhabi-
" tants of this Island."

WHEREAS by an Act of this Island, bearing Date the Seventh Day of February, One thousand Seven hundred and Thirty-nine, intituled, An Act for amending an Act of this Island, intituled, An Act for the governing of Negroes; and for providing a proper Maintenance and Support for such Negroes, Indians, or Mulattoes, as hereafter shall be manumitted or set free; as also for preventing certain Inconveniences from them arising to the Inhabitants of this Island," it is Enacted, That whoever shall hereafter, by Deed or Will, or by any other Ways or Means whatsoever, manumit, set free, or discharge from Slavery, any Negro or other Slave or Slaves, such Person or Persons shall, for the better Support of such Negro or Slave, and to prevent their becoming burdensome to the Parish in which he, she, or they shall live or reside, deposit or direct to be paid into the Hands of the Churchwarden for the Time being of the said Parish, for each Negro or Slave so manumitted, set free, or discharged from Slavery, the Sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money, to be by the said Churchwarden and the Vestry for the said Parish for the Time being improved to the best Advantage; and the said Vestry shall direct and appoint the Sum of Four Pounds Current Money for

for the Maintenance and Support of such Person so manumitted and set free, to be Annually paid to him or her ; which wholesome Provision of the said Act, and wise Intention of the Legislature, are now totally evaded, by the Artifice and Contrivance of Persons who manumit or set free their Slaves, by making a Conveyance of such Slave or Slaves intended to be manumitted, to some insolvent Person, who immediately executed a Deed of Manumission, by which Means the Parish is defrauded of the said Fifty Pounds, and the Person so set free deprived of the said Annuity, and reduced to Necessity of seeking a dishonest Means of Livelihood : Be it therefore Enacted by his Excellency David Parry, Esquire, Captain General, Governor, and Commander in Chief of this Island, Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice-Admiral of the same, the Honourable the Members of His Majesty's Council, and the General Assembly of this Island, and by the Authority of the same, That, for the future, any Person who shall be minded to manumit or set free any Negro or Slave, shall actually deposit or pay into the Hands of the Churchwarden for the Time being, of the Parish in which such Person lives or resides, the Sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money, and take a Receipt or Certificate of the said Churchwarden for the same ; and without such Payment, and such Receipt or Certificate, the Deed of Manumission, or Instrument of Writing, shall be, as to the Purpose of manumitting such Slave, void and of no Effect, and the said Negro or Slave so intended to be manumitted shall remain and continue, and to all Intents and Purposes shall be as much a Slave, as if no such Deed of Manumission or Instrument of Writing had been made.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person shall hereafter, by Will or other Writing, direct any Negro or Slave to be manumitted after the Death of such Person, or at any other future Time, and the Heir at Law, Executor, or other Person so directed to manumit such Slave, shall, in order to save the said Sum of Fifty Pounds, and to retain the said Slave in Slavery, neglect to pay the Sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money into the Hands of the Churchwarden of the Parish, and to manumit the said Slave, within Three Months after the Time appointed for the Manumission of the said Slave, the said Churchwarden may, and he is hereby authorized and required to sue in his own Name, in the Court of the proper Precinct, or proceed by Suit in Equity, for the said Sum of Fifty Pounds, and as soon as he shall recover and receive the same, he shall execute a Deed of Manumission in his own Name, which shall be effectual to manumit and set free the said Negro or Slave, any Thing in this Act before seeming to the contrary notwithstanding.

AVTIGU

The first part of the work is a general introduction to the subject of the book. It discusses the importance of the subject and the scope of the work. It also mentions the author's intention to provide a comprehensive and accurate account of the subject.

The second part of the work is a detailed account of the subject. It discusses the various aspects of the subject and provides a thorough analysis of the subject. It also mentions the author's intention to provide a comprehensive and accurate account of the subject.

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A N T I G U A.

The Law on the Subject of Slaves in this Island is contained in the following Acts, passed

- 14 Aug. 1672.
- 13 Feb. 1689.
- 20 July, 1692.
- 28 June, 1702.
- 9 Dec. 1723.
- 8 July, 1784.

The Five former of which are to be found in a printed Volume of *The Laws of the Leeward Islands*, dated 1734.

Slaves considered as Property.

Value of Slaves killed, &c. in Service.—Slaves made real Estate.

Anno 1672. N° 19.

AN ACT for the Relief of such as shall lose, or have Negroes and Slaves maimed in the Service of the Country.

WHEREAS several Negroes and Slaves belonging to several Persons in this Island may be commanded upon several emergent Occasions, in the Service of the Country, whereby they may lose their Life or Limbs, to the great Damage or Loss of their Owner; It is therefore Established and Enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, and by the Authority of the same, That all and every such Negro or Slave that shall be so killed or maimed in the Service of the Country, and that shall be thereupon commanded by the Authority of the same, shall be paid for and satisfied unto the Master or Owner of such Negro or Slave that shall be so killed or maimed, out of the public Treasure, according to the Valuation of Two indifferent Persons, to be appointed by the Governor.

Value of Slaves killed, &c. in Service.
Public to pay for Negroes, &c. killed in their Service. See Act of 13th Feb. 1689, for Encouragement of poor Soldiers.
How Negroes are to be valued.

Anno 1689. N° 78.

III. AND it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Master, Mistress, and Owner of Negro or Negroes in this Island, shall be paid and receive Five thousand Pounds of Sugar out of the public Stock, for each Negro belonging to them, or any of them, that shall happen to be slain, or mortally wounded and disabled in Defence of this Island, against any of their Majesties Enemies.

5,000lb. Sugar to be paid to the Master of every Negro slain, &c. See Act dated 14th Aug. 1672, for Relief of Owners of Negroes, &c.

Anno 1692. N° 83.

IX. AND whereas a Number of Persons heretofore deceased, stood possessor of a good Quantity of Lands and Tenements, and Number of Negroes, some of which Persons made their Wills and Testaments, nominating their Executors therein, and others died intestate, leaving their Negroes, and other Goods and Chattels to be disposed of by the Administrator or Administrators to be appointed; which said Executors and Administrators, by virtue of their Executorship and Administration, inventoried and appraised the said Negroes, and disposed of them as other Chattels, which oftentimes proved a Ruin to the Interest or Estate, and left the Widow and Children in a bad Condition.

Slaves made real Estate.

Slaves made real Estate.—Value of Slaves executed.—Trading with Slaves.

Negroes made Inheritance;

and may be inventoried by Executor, &c. and sold, if other Goods are not sufficient to pay Debts.

X. For the Prevention thereof for the future, Be it, and it is Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Negro Slaves, and other Slaves, after the Date of this Act, shall and are hereby declared to be Inheritance, and affixed to the Freehold, and the Widow capable of being endowed thereof: Provided always, That any Executor or Administrator may inventory the said Negroes, but not take them into his Custody, to the Intent that if there shall not be sufficient Goods and Chattels to pay the deceased's Debts, then the said Negroes are liable to be taken for Payment of the said Debts, and be as Chattels to that Purpose, and no otherwise.

Anno 1723. N° 176.

Value of Slaves executed.

Owner not prosecuting his Negroe in 3 Months for Felony, &c. to lose his Value, and is to be paid to any Informer in 30 Days after.

XIII. AND be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Slave shall kill or murder any Person, white or black, or commit any Felony (running away excepted) made known to the Master, Mistress, Owner, or Renter of such Slave, and such Master, Mistress, Owner, or Renter of such Slave, being on this Island, shall conceal, or neglect to prosecute such Slave for the Space of Three Months next after the Crime made known as aforesaid, and the Slave being in his Master's, Mistress's, Owner's, or Renter's Service, Custody, or Power, after the last mentioned Crimes committed, that then and in such Case if any other Person shall prosecute such Slave, and the Slave be thereof lawfully convicted, the Owner or Renter of such Slave shall be, and is hereby debarred from having or receiving from the public Treasury of this Island any Sum or Sums of Money, or other Consideration, for the Slave so convicted, and the Price which should be paid for such Negro by the Public, shall be paid to the Informer out of the public Treasury, any former Law or any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided such Information and Prosecution be given and begun within Thirty Days after the Expiration of the said Three Months.

The Value of Slaves settled as usual.

XIV. And for settling the Value of such Slave so not prosecuted by the Master, Owner, or Renter, and convicted by the Prosecution of any other Person, such Slave shall be appraised before Execution done on him or her, as is usual where Slaves are condemned to Death.

If one Slave murders another, the Price to be equally divided between the Masters. Slave killed in pursuing a Runaway to be paid for by the Public; if hurt, a proportionable Allowance.

XXVIII. And be it, and it is hereby also further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That where One Slave murders another, the Price paid by the Public on executing the Murderer shall be equally divided between the Owner of the Offender and the Owner of the Slave slain; and also if any Person's Slave shall be killed in pursuing Runaways, by his Master's Owner's, Renter's, or Manager's Order, or any other lawful Order, the Slave slain shall be paid for by the Public, and the Value settled in like Manner as before directed herein for settling the Value of a Runaway killed in being pursued; and if the Slave pursuing be only maimed or much hurt, then a proportionable Allowance shall be made by the Public, to be settled in Manner last mentioned.

Slaves; for their Regulation, &c.

Anno 1702. N° 130.

Trading with Slaves.

Dealing with Slaves for Cotton, &c. unless by Owners Leave, Offender bound to Sessions, and there fined and punished.

IV. AND be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any Person who shall deal with any Slave or Slaves for any Sugar, Cotton, or Tobacco, or any other Goods whatsoever, without Leave given from the Owner of the said Slave or Slaves, expressed by a Note, or some White Person (which Note or White Person shall specify what Goods he shall so sell, and the Quantity) and that none presume to deal with any Slave otherwise than as is before directed, under the Penalty that such Person so offending shall be bound over by the next Justice to the good Behaviour, until the next Sessions of the Peace, or General Sessions, and there to be fined, or receive such other Punishment as the Justices shall think convenient.

Negroes selling any Thing after 10 o'Clock on Sundays to be whipped and paid for as Runaways.

V. And that all Negroes who shall (though with a Ticket, or other Leave from their Owners or Possessors) sell any Thing in any of the Towns on the Lord's Day, he or they shall be taken up and whipped, and paid for as Runaways, if not returned, or going to their respective Masters, by Ten of the Clock, to the Intent that all Opportunities of Idleness and Robbery may be taken away.

Trading with Slaves.—Slaves planting.

XX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person whatsoever shall sell any Rum to a Slave on the Sabbath Day, or any Sort of Dry Goods, by Barter or otherwise, he shall forfeit Three Pounds current Money for each Offence.

Selling Rum, &c. to Slave on Sabbath Day to forfeit 3l.

Anno 1723. N° 176.

XIX. AND be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons whatsoever shall hereafter buy, barter, or truck for or receive by any Means of or from any Slave or Slaves, any Sugar, Cotton, Rum, Molasses, Ginger, or other Goods or Chattels (except only Logs of Wood, Fire Wood, Coals, fresh Fish, Dunghill Fowls, Kids, Hogs, and Ground Provisions, of the Produce of this Island) without Leave given to such Slave or Slaves, by his or their Master, Mistress, Owner, or Renter, or by the Manager having the Care of the Plantation to which the Slaves belong, to sell the same, then such Person or Persons shall be guilty of a Misdemeanor, and liable to be prosecuted therefore by Indictment or Information before Justices of Peace in their Sessions, or Justices of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, and may be fined for the First Offence not exceeding Thirty Pounds, nor less than Ten Pounds lawful Money of this Island, and on being unable, or refusing or neglecting to pay the same Fine immediately, shall be committed to close Custody in the common Gaol of this Island, there to remain for Three Months, as a Punishment in lieu of the said Fine, unless he will redeem himself by paying the Fine sooner, with all due Fees; and upon a Second Conviction of the like Offence, shall be fined in any Sum not less than Thirty Pounds lawful Money of this Island, nor exceeding Sixty Pounds, and on being unable, refusing, or neglecting to pay the Fine, shall be committed to close Custody in the common Gaol of this Island, there to remain Six Months, as a Punishment in lieu of the said Fine, unless he redeem himself sooner by paying the said Fine, and all due Fees; and upon a Third Conviction, shall be publicly whipped with any Number of Lashes that the Court shall think proper, or be set in the Pillory Once or more, as the Court shall think fit, and pay also any Fine not exceeding One hundred Pounds, nor less than Sixty Pounds lawful Money of this Island, and being unable, refusing, and neglecting to pay the Fine immediately, shall be committed to close Custody in the common Gaol of this Island for One whole Year, unless he shall sooner redeem himself by paying the said Fine, and all usual Fees.

Buying or bartering with Slaves without a Ticket, is a Misdemeanor.
Exception.

how prosecuted for it.

First Offence fined not above 30l. nor less than 10l.

The Second 30l. nor above 60l.

Third Offence, whipped, &c. and fined not above 100l. nor under 60l. &c.

XX. And if any Person or Persons shall buy, barter, truck for, or receive by any unlawful Means, from any Slaves, any Goods or Chattels whatsoever, knowing the same to be stolen, although the principal Felon or Felons are not known or convicted, that then such Person or Persons shall be guilty of a Misdemeanor, and may be prosecuted therefore as afore last mentioned, and shall and may be fined, not exceeding One hundred Pounds lawful Money of this Island, nor less than Twenty Pounds like Money, and be imprisoned also for some Time not exceeding One Year, and in case of being unable, neglecting, or refusing to pay the Fine immediately, shall undergo such other corporal Punishment, instead of the same Fine, by whipping or Pillory, as the Court shall think fit; and upon a Conviction of the like Offence as last mentioned a Second Time, the Person offending shall be deemed a Felon.

Buying, &c. stolen Goods a Misdemeanor, and finable not above 100l. nor less than 20l. &c.

Second Offence Felony.

XXI. And if any Person shall be convicted of a Misdemeanor for buying, bartering, or trucking with Negroes, contrary to this Act, it shall be a Bar to any other Prosecution for being accessory to the Felony committed by the Principal, if the Principal be afterwards convicted.

Conviction of a Misdemeanor, a Bar to prosecuting as accessory.

XXII. And all Fines hereby laid on Persons convicted of buying, bartering, or receiving Goods from Slaves, shall be to the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to be paid into the public Treasury of this Island, and towards carrying on the Forts, Fortifications, and other public Works of this Island.

The Fines to the King's Use.

XXIII. And all and every Person and Persons on whom, or in whose Possession, any lost or stolen Goods shall be found, it shall be deemed Evidence against him, her, or them, that they bought, trucked, or bartered for such Goods of, or with a Slave, so far as to make him or them liable only to a Misdemeanor by virtue of this Act, unless such Person or Persons shall give sufficient Evidence to the Court how he came by the Goods; and it shall not be any ways necessary in the Indictment or Information for such Misdemeanor, to name particularly the Slave of whom bought, had, bartered, trucked, or received, but the laying it to be from a Slave unknown shall be sufficient.

Finding stolen Goods on any Person a Misdemeanor, unless he proves how he came by them;

if Slave unknown, a general Indictment.

XXXIV. And whereas Cotton Planters are injured by Thefts, because Slaves have been suffered to plant Cotton for their own Use, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any

Slaves planting. Person suffering his Slave to plant Cot-

Beating Drums, &c.—Slaves assembling.—Carrying Arms.

ton to forfeit Ten Pounds.

Free Person suspected of selling Cotton for a Slave examinable on Oath.

On Refusal, to forfeit the Cotton to the Informer.

any Person whatsoever, Owner or Possessor of Slaves, that shall permit his or her Slave or Slaves to plant and gather Cotton for the Use of such Slave or Slaves, such Master, Owner, or Possessors shall forfeit Ten Pounds lawful Money of this Island; and if any White Man, Free Negro, or Mulatto, shall expose to Sale any Cotton suspected to appertain to a Slave, any Justice of the Peace may cause the Party suspected, and having the Cotton in Possession, to be brought before him, and to make Oath before him, that the Cotton doth not directly or indirectly belong to any Slave; and if the Party refuses to make such Oath, the Cotton shall be seized by the Justice's Order, and be forfeited to the Use of the Informer.

Anno 1723. N° 176.

Beating Drums, &c.

201. Penalty on Master, &c. of Plantation suffering a Drum to be beat, &c.

Proviso.

XV. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That whatsoever Master, Mistress, Owner, or Renter of any Plantation in this Island, being thereupon resident, and not being abroad thereof, and thereon resident, and being at home, or if any Overseer being at home, and the Master, Mistress, Owner, or Renter happens to be absent from home, shall suffer any Slave or Slaves to beat any Drum or Drums, or empty Casks, or great Goards, or to blow Horns, Shells, or loud Instruments, for the Diversion or Entertainment of Slaves, in his, her, or their Plantation, he, she, or they shall forfeit Twenty Pounds current Money of this Island for every such Offence, unless they suppress the same in One Hour after the same begins: Provided that Information thereof be given upon Oath to One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this Island, within One Week after the Offence committed.

Anno 1723. N° 176.

Slaves assembling.

Justices to order Constables to attend with Officer and Soldiers of Militia to disperse Negroes, if above 10 together, on Saturdays or Sundays.

XXX. And whereas Slaves do frequently, on Saturdays in the Afternoon and Sundays, gather and assemble in great Numbers, in and about the Town of Saint John, and commit Riots, and sometimes kill one another, to the great Terror and actual endangering of the Inhabitants, Be it therefore, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Justices of the Peace residing in the said Town, or the most adjacent to it, shall be directed by the Commander in Chief, or in his Absence by the Lieutenant General of these Islands, or in his Absence by the Lieutenant Governor of this Island, to nominate to go in Two Companies, with a convenient Number, not less in all than Six of the Militia of each Town in each Company, with the Constable (One of which to be an Officer) through the said Town of Saint John, and the Pastures adjacent, known by the Names of Otto's Pasture, and Long's or Morgan's Pasture, to disperse Negroes got together in any Number exceeding Ten.

Housekeeper to attend, or send a Man armed, or pay 20s.

Constable to make Proclamation Three Times to disperse tumultuous Slaves, &c.

On Contempt of Proclamation may fire and kill Slaves; to be paid for by the Public.

XXXI. And each Housekeeper in the said Town being summoned in due Turn, shall attend himself, or send a White Man armed with a Gun, Powder, and Ball, upon Pain of forfeiting Twenty Shillings current Money of this Island; and the Constable, or any going in his Assistance, are hereby authorized and required, upon seeing any Number of Negroes assembled in a tumultuous Manner, or playing at Dice, or any Game, Play, or Diversion, to make Three Proclamations, requiring such Negroes to separate and disperse, and to retire to their Homes, and upon Contempt of the said Proclamation, or the Negroes not dispersing, may seize One or more of such Negroes, and carry him before a Magistrate, who shall order such Slave or Slaves to Gaol, and the same Slave or Slaves shall be whipped publicly by a Justice's Order, on any Day within Three Days after the Offence, with any Number of Stripes at the Justice's Discretion; but if the Constable, or any in his Assistance, shall apprehend it necessary, in Contempt or Disobedience of the Proclamation, he or they may fire upon and kill any of the Slaves so contemning or disobeying, and not be liable to any Prosecution therefore; and any Slave so killed shall be paid for by the Public, and the Value settled as in case of killing a Runaway in Pursuit.

Anno 1723. N° 176.

Carrying Arms.
Arms in Custody of a Slave seizable, and forfeited to the Seizer.

XXXV. AND be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Slave shall be taken out of the Plantation to which such Slave belongs, with any Fire Arms, Cutlasses, Swords, Pikes, or Lances, or other hurtful Arms, not having a Ticket from the Owner or Possessor of such Slave for carrying the same, or not being in Company under the Direction of a White Person sent along with such Slave or Slaves, any Person may seize such Slave with the Arms or Weapons, or the Arms and Weapons alone, and carry such Slave and Arms, or the Arms only, before a Justice of the Peace, and the Justice shall order the Arms to be forfeited, and the

Carrying Arms.—Going abroad.—Detaining Slaves.—Enticing away.—Of Runaway Slaves.

the same are hereby declared to be forfeited to the Person or Persons that shall have seized the said Slave or Arms; but if there was a Ticket duly given for carrying the said Arms, and the same Ticket be lost, or was taken from the Slave, or the Slave being attendant that Day on his Master to exercise, then upon Oath thereof made by the Owner, Master, Mistress, Renter, or Overseer, that such Ticket was so given, the Arms shall be again restored to the Owner.

Redeemable if there was a Ticket, or carrying to exercise.

XXXVI. And it is also further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person whatsoever shall hereafter sell, barter, or give to any Slave, any Fire Arms, Cutlas, or offensive Weapons, except those given for watching, he, she, or they shall forfeit Ten Pounds lawful Money of this Island.

101. Penalty on Persons selling Fire Arms, &c. to a Slave.

Anno 1702. N^o 130.

An ACT for the better Government of Slaves and Free Negroes.

I. WE your Majesty's most dutiful, loyal, and obedient Subjects, the Governor in Chief of the Leeward Charibbee Islands, and the Council and Assembly of this Your Majesty's Island of Antigua, humbly pray Your most sacred Majesty, That it may be Enacted, and be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same, That no Person whatsoever shall give leave on the Sabbath Day to any Slave under his or her Care, Charge, or Ownership (unless such as usually wait on their Person, or in Liveries) to go out of their Plantations without a Ticket, or White Servant with them, in which Ticket is to be expressed the Names and Numbers, and also to and from what Place, on Penalty of paying, for taking up such Slave as a Runaway, Three Shillings.

Going abroad.

No Person to permit Slaves to go without Ticket or White Person on Sunday on Penalty of 3s.

II. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any Person who shall take up any Slave or Slaves belonging to another, and shall keep the said Slave or Slaves in his or their Custody or Plantation longer than Twenty-four Hours, without sending the said Slave or Slaves to the Owner or Owners they belong to (if he or they can any Ways know them) or without delivering the said Slave or Slaves to the Provost Marshal of this Island for the Time being, shall, for every Day each Slave shall be kept or entertained by him or them, after the First Twenty-four Hours, forfeit Twelve Shillings per Diem; and if the said Slave be of any Trade, Twenty-four Shillings per Diem for each Day such Slave or Slaves shall be by him or them knowingly entertained or employed; if under Six Pounds, to be recovered before any Two Justices, as in and by the Act of Courts is directed for Servants recovering their Wages, between the Months of August and March; if above, by Action of Debt at Common Law, in which no Protection, Essoign, or Wager of Law shall be allowed.

Detaining Slaves.

Detaining another's Slave 24 Hours, to pay 12s. per Diem.

If a Tradesman, 24s. per Day.
If under 6l. recoverable before Two Justices;
if above, by Action at Law.
No Essoign, &c.

III. And if any Person shall privately delude, entice, or persuade any Slave or Slaves, being in quiet Possession of another, out of his or their Custody, by any Encouragement or Inducement whatsoever, shall be liable to the same Penalty of every Day the said Slave or Slaves shall by their Means or Procurement desert their Owners or Masters Service, as in case of entertaining a Runaway longer than Twenty-four Hours, to be recovered after the same Manner; but in case any Person shall violently, or by Force or otherwise, take any Person's Slave or Slaves, out of his or their Plantation or Custody, shall be deemed guilty of Robbery, and indicted as in Cases of Robbery; and in case any Person or Persons shall take away any Slave or Slaves, or endeavour to carry off from this Island, or delude away from their Owners, shall be guilty of Felony, and excluded the Benefit of Clergy.

Enticing away.

Enticing Slave, to pay the like, and to be recovered as before.

Taking Slave by Violence deemed Robbery; endeavouring to carry him off the Island, Felony without Benefit of Clergy.

Of Runaway Slaves.

Marshal or Deputy to receive Runaways, and pay the Bringer 3s. besides 9d. per Mile.

Slaves to be kept in Prison, and a List of their Names, &c. on Prison Door.
Marshal not paying the Bringer, nor putting up Slaves Names, to forfeit 5l.
How recovered.

Marshal suffering Slave to escape, or detaining him, to forfeit 50l.
or if he perish for Want, to forfeit 50l.

VII. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Provost Marshal of this Island, or his Deputy, shall be obliged to receive all Runaways brought to him into his Custody, and shall pay the Bringer Three Shillings for taking the said Runaway, and Nine Pence per Mile for as many Miles as the said Negro is brought to the Gaol from the Place taken at; and the said Marshal is to keep the said Slave or Slaves in safe Custody, and in a List at the Prison Door shall insert the Names of Negroes in his Custody, their Age, and their Masters Names, if known, against the said Negroes Names belonging to him; and in case the Marshal fail to pay the said Bringer, or receive the Slave or Slaves brought, or to put up their Names, he shall forfeit Five Pounds for every such Fault, to be recovered before a Justice.

VIII. And in case the Marshal shall wilfully or neglectfully suffer an Escape any Way whatsoever of the Slave by him received, or employ him in any Work, he shall pay the Owner, as in case of any Person detaining another's Slave above Twenty-four Hours, until such Slave be delivered the Owner, or forfeit Fifty Pounds current Money; and in case any

Of Runaway Slaves.

Marshal's Fees for Slave.

Slave perish in Custody for Want, he shall forfeit Fifty Pounds like Money. The Marshal to have Three Shillings for taking such Slave into his Custody, and Twelve Pence each Twenty-four Hours the Slave lies in Prison; as also upon the Marshal's Delivery of any Slave or Slaves to his Owner or Possessor, the Sum of Three Shillings, besides Nine Pence per Mile, which the Bringer of the said Slave or Slaves has received from the Provost Marshal, or his Deputy.

Slave lying Three Months in Gaol to be sold for the Fees, &c.

Marshal to account Annually for Slaves sold, under Penalty of 20l.

IX. And if any Slave or Slaves lie so long as Three Months, such Slave or Slaves is to be taken out, and sold at Outcry, for the Fees, by Order of Two Justices of the Peace, and the Overplus, if any be, after paying the aforesaid Fees, and all the abovementioned Charges, shall be returned to the Owner, or for Want of knowing such Owner, to the Treasurer for the Time being, to remain to the Use of the Public till the Owner shall appear; and the Provost Marshal, or his Deputy, shall be obliged, upon Oath, to account and pay Once every Year at least, unto the Treasurer for the Time being, all such Money, that such Negro Slave, or Slaves, or other Slaves, shall be sold for, on Forfeiture, for every such Neglect for not accounting and paying the said Money where no Owner is to be found, after his just Fees and Charges of Sale are deducted, Twenty Pounds for the Use of the Public of this Island, to be recovered as hereafter set down in this Act.

Persons taking up Runaway to carry him to Owner, if known, under Penalty of 40s. Owner refusing to pay 3s. and 9d. per Mile to forfeit 40s.

X. And be it also Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any Person taking up a Runaway, and knowing his Master, either by the Slave's Confession or otherwise, shall, on Penalty of Forfeiture of Forty Shillings, carry such Slave so known, or cause him to be carried to his Master or Owner, and not to the Gaol or Marshal, unless the Owner be unknown to him; and if any Owner or Master shall refuse to pay Three Shillings for taking such Slave up, and Nine Pence per Mile for the Distance he was taken up at (being brought to him) shall, besides the said Fees, forfeit Forty Shillings.

Marshal detaining Slave on Tender of Fees, to forfeit 40s.

XI. And if any Marshal or Deputy shall deny to deliver any Slave in his Custody, on Tender of his due Fees and Disbursements, he shall lose his Fees, and forfeit Forty Shillings besides, each Refusal, and pay, as in case of wrong detaining another's Slave, for each Day detained.

Slaves absented Three Months shall suffer Death, &c.

XVI. And for the future be it Enacted, That what Slaves soever shall absent themselves from their Master's or Mistresses Service during the Space of Three Months or upwards, shall be punished with Death, Loss of Limb or Member, or public Whipping, at the Discretion of Two Justices of the Peace, whom the said offending Slaves shall be brought before.

Persons killing a Slave stealing, &c. indemnified.

XIX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person shall kill a Slave stealing, or in Pursuit of him, being a Runaway, and refuse to submit, such Person shall not be liable to any Prosecution at Law, any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Anno 1723. N^o 176.

Slaves being a Year on the Island, and running away Three Months together, or Six Months in Two Years, adjudged Felons.

IV. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any Slave who hath been upon, or hereafter shall be upon this Island for the Space of One Year, shall absent or withdraw, or being now run away, absent, or withdrawn from his or her Master's, Owner's, or Renter's Service, shall continue so absent and withdrawn for the Space of Three Months from the Day of the Publication of this Act, or from the Time such Slave shall first absent, withdraw, or run away hereafter (the Months to be computed at Twenty-eight Days each) or if any Slave or Slaves having been, or that shall be on this Island for the Space of One Year, shall hereafter withdraw, absent, or run away from his Master's Service at several Times within the Space of Two Years, amounting in all to Six Months, to be computed as aforesaid, all and every such Slave or Slaves shall be, and are hereby adjudged and declared to be guilty of Felony, and shall suffer Death as Felons.

Slaves running away 10 in a Gang for 10 Days, to suffer Death.

VI. And whereas Negroes sometimes upon flight or no Occasions run away and absent themselves, in Gangs, from the Service of their Masters, Mistresses, or Renters, to the ruining and impoverishing of them, and to the Terror and Danger of His Majesty's good Subjects, Inhabitants of this Island; Be it therefore Enacted, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Negroes, being of the Age of Sixteen Years and upwards, shall hereafter absent and run away in any Number or Gang, amounting to Ten in Number or upwards, from any one Plantation to which such Slaves shall belong, and shall continue run-away or absent from their Service as aforesaid for Ten Days or more, then One of the said Negroes, such as the Justices shall think the greatest Offender, shall suffer Death as a Felon.

VIII. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons, either free or slave, shall kill in Pursuit, or take and apprehend alive (provided such killing or taking be not within Thirty Days after the Publication of this Act) any Slave whatsoever, who has been absent from the Service of his or her Master, Mistress, or Renter, Three Months and upwards (having been One Year on the Island) such Person so taking and killing such Negro in Pursuit, shall receive Three Pounds lawful Money of this Island for every Slave so killed, and Six Pounds for every Negro so taken alive; so as the said Negro so taken alive be convicted of the Crime of running away; and the Treasurer of this Island, and his lawful Deputy, are hereby authorized, required, and empowered to pay the last-mentioned Rewards, upon due Proof on Oath made before a Magistrate of this Island, of such Slave's being killed, or upon the Conviction of the said Slave, and a Certificate of such Proof made of killing, or of such Conviction, under the Hand of any Justice of Peace of this Island before whom such Proof of killing was made, or the Trial of the Slave had, and an Order thereon signed by the Chief Commander then on the Island.

Persons killing a Slave run away Three Months to have 3 l.—if taken alive and convicted; 6 l.

Treasurer to pay it on Certificate and Order.

IX. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Person who shall have any Slave guilty of running away, punishable by Death within this Act, killed in Pursuit, or shall be taken, convicted, and condemned to Death for running away, the Person or Persons owning and entitled to such Slave shall receive out of the public Treasury of this Island the full Value of the Slave so killed, to be settled by the Oaths of Two free White Persons that know the Slave (if killed) to be sworn before some Justice of the Peace of this Island, and such Oath and Value to be certified by the Justice of Peace before whom taken, under his Hand and Seal; and if the Slave convicted, then the Value to be settled as usual in this Island, where Slaves are convicted of any other Felony.

Owner of Slave killed in Pursuit, on Oath of Two Persons, to receive the Value certified.

X. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That after any Negro or other Slave is run away from his or her Master's, Mistress's, Owner's, or Renter's Service, every other Negro, knowing of such running away, and shall entertain, harbour, receive, or conceal, or any ways aid, assist, comfort, afford or give Sustenance to such Slave so run away, shall, upon Conviction thereof before One Justice of the Peace, according to the Laws of this Island, for any such Offence be publicly whipped upon the bare Back, with any Number of Stripes, at the Discretion of the Justice; and if any free Person or Persons, knowing any Slave to be run away from the Service of his or her Master, Mistress, or Renter, shall entertain, harbour, receive, or conceal, or any ways aid, assist, comfort, or afford, or give Sustenance to any such Slave, such Person shall for the First Offence forfeit Ten Pounds current Money of this Island; and for the Second Offence, Twenty Pounds like Money; and for the Third Offence, Fifty Pounds, like Money, and shall be liable besides to be prosecuted, and pay to the Owner of such Slave all Forfeitures and Penalties laid by an Act of this Island, intituled, "An Act for the better Government of Slaves and free Negroes," dated on or about the Twenty-eighth Day of June, One thousand Seven hundred and Two; and if such free Person or Persons cannot immediately pay down the Fines hereby imposed for entertaining runaway Slaves, he, she, or they shall be imprisoned in the common Gaol of this Island, in lieu of the Fine, for the First Offence, Two Months; for the Second, Four Months; and for the Third Offence, Six Months, unless the Person or Persons offending shall redeem him, her, or themselves sooner, by paying the Fine, and all Costs and Fees due.

Slave concealing a Runaway to be whipped.

Free Persons entertaining a Runaway to forfeit 10 l.

and liable to Owners Prosecution by Act of 8th June 1702.

Free Person not able to pay the Fine to be imprisoned for the First Offence Two Months, &c.

XII. And for the more ready apprehending any Slaves run away, Be it hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the Master, Owner, or Renter of any Slave, or any other Person by his Directions, and in his Aid, to enter any Negro House belonging to any other Persons, and on Refusal of opening to break the Doors of any Negro House, by Night or Day, to search for any such runaway Slave, without any Warrant from any Magistrate, having First immediately before given Notice thereof to the Master, Mistress, or Renter of the Plantation, if any such thereon living, and then at Home, or else to the Overseer or Manager, if at Home, or else to any White Person being there and belonging to the Plantation where Search is made; and if any Person or Persons whatsoever, either Master, Mistress, Owner, Renter, or Manager of any Plantation, shall hinder, oppose, threaten, or deter any Person giving Notice, from making Search in their or any of their Negro Houses for Runaways, such Person shall pay and forfeit each for every such Offence a Fine not exceeding Ten Pounds, nor under Five Pounds Current Money of this Island; and if any Person or Persons shall make, or aid or assist in making, any such Search, without First giving Notice, where any White Person is on the Plantation where such Search shall be made, according to the Tenor and Directions of this Act, or shall under Colour of such Search, beat, abuse, wound, or hurt any Slave or Slaves, without just Cause, the Offender or Offenders shall forfeit each, any Sum not exceeding Ten Pounds, nor under Five Pounds, besides being liable to the Action of the Party injured for Damages.

On Notice given Masters, &c. may break open Doors of Negro's House without a Warrant.

Persons hindering Search fineable, not exceeding 10 l. nor under 5 l.

The like Penalty on not giving Notice of Search, or abusing Slaves, liable to Action.

XVI. And

Of Runaway Slaves.—Various Offences of Slaves.

Colonel, &c. to raise Men, not above 20, for taking Runaways.

Person not going, or sending one in his Stead, when summoned, to forfeit 30s.

Slaves run away above Two Months, 28 s. Reward for taking them.

Treasurer to pay it on Certificate and Order.

XVI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Justice of the Peace for this Island, or any Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, or Captain of the Militia, shall receive Information of the Residence or hiding Place of any runaway or fugitive Slaves, it shall be lawful for such Justice of the Peace, Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, or Captain of the Militia, to raise and arm any Number of Men not exceeding Twenty, to apprehend alive, or kill such runaway or fugitive Slaves; and if any Person being in Health and able to travel, and being summoned or warned to go in quest of such runaway or fugitive Slaves, shall neglect or refuse to attend accordingly, and to go as directed by the Justice of Peace or Officer of the Militia issuing or ordering such Summons, or to send in his stead an able and well armed White Man, such Person so neglecting or refusing to attend himself, and not sending an able and well armed White Man in his Room, shall forfeit Thirty Shillings Current Money of this Island.

XVII. And be it also Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That whoever shall apprehend or take a runaway Slave, who hath been absent from his or her Master's, Mistress's, Owner's, or Renter's Service, Two Months or more, shall receive, as a Reward for apprehending and taking such Slave, Twenty-eight Shillings, to be paid out of the Public Treasury of this Island, on Proof made of such running away and taking, by the Oath of some White Person, before a Justice of Peace, and the Justice's Certificate to the Treasurer shall be sufficient for such Payment, without further Order to the Treasurer.

Anno 1702. N° 130.

Various Offences of Slaves.

Slave striking a White Person to be whipped.
If a White Person be wounded, &c. the Slave's Nose to be slit, or Member cut off.
Exception.

VI. AND if any sturdy Slave shall impudently strike or oppose any White Person, any Justice, upon Complaint or Proof made, shall order a Constable to cause such Slave to be publicly whipped at their Discretion; and if such White Person be any way hurt, wounded, or disfigured by any Slave's Resistance, such offending Slave or Slaves shall have their Nose slit, or any Member cut off, or be punished with Death, at the Discretion of the Justices; always excepting that such Slave do not the same by his or her Owner's or Master's Order, or in Defence of his or her Person or Goods; and it shall be lawful for all Persons to take away from any Slaves any hurtful Clubs, or other mischievous Weapons whatsoever, unless such Slave or Slaves have any Charge of their Owner's or Master's Goods to defend.

Anno 1723. N° 176.

Slave burning a House, &c. deemed a Felon.

Slave discovering such Crime to a Justice, the Party to be committed, &c.

If Slave condemned, to be paid for by Appraisement; and the Informer to have 3l. &c.

On frivolous Offences, Accuser to be whipped.

Slaves fighting, or drawing a Knife, to be whipped.

XVIII. AND be it, and it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Slave or Slaves shall be guilty of any enormous Crime, whereby the Life of any White Person shall be endangered or attempted, or any Dwelling House or Outhouse belonging to any White Person shall be burnt or attempted to be burnt, that then and in such Case such Slave or Slaves, and all his and their Accessories, Concealers, and Abettors (being Slaves) shall be adjudged and are hereby made and declared Felons, and shall suffer Death therefore; and if any other Slave shall know of any such Crime as last mentioned intended to be done, and shall discover and give Notice thereof to any Justice of the Peace of this Island, such Justice shall cause the Slave or Slaves accused to be apprehended, and if he finds Grounds of just Suspicion, then he shall commit the Slave or Slaves accused to the Common Gaol, and give Notice thereof immediately to the next Justice of Peace, who shall take all proper Measures for bringing the Slaves accused to Trial, as in case of other Felonies; and if any of the accused shall be found guilty and condemned to Death, the Price shall be paid out of the public Treasury to the Owner, to be settled by Appraiser, as in other Cases of Slaves condemned to Death for Felonies; and in such Case the Negro informing shall receive Three Pounds Current Money of this Island, out of the public Treasury, upon producing a Certificate of the Accusation and Condemnation from any One of the Justices that sat on the Trial, which shall be sufficient, without further Warrant, to the Treasurer; but if on the Trial the Accusation be found frivolous or groundless, the Accuser shall have and receive a Punishment by whipping, not exceeding One hundred and Fifty Lashes on the bare Back.

XXIX. And be it also Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any Slaves that shall be taken fighting, they shall be publicly whipped by Order of a Justice, at the Discretion of the Justice; and if any Slave draw a Knife, either in assaulting another, or in his own Defence, he shall be publicly whipped, by like Order, at the Discretion of the Justice.

Anno 1702. N^o 130.

XII. AND it is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That on Complaint made to any Justice of any Crime done by any Slave or Slaves, such Justice shall issue out his Warrant for apprehending the Offenders, and for all Evidences; if the said Justice find such Crime not capital, he may appoint public Correction of such Slave, according to Discretion, and award Satisfaction to the Parties injured, not exceeding Six Pounds; but if the Crime be heinous, or the Damage greater than Six Pounds, then the said Justice shall commit the said Offender to Prison, or take Security, at his Discretion, and then appoint a Day for the Witness to appear, which Crime, Day, and Time, such Justice is to certify to the next neighbouring Justice, who shall join with the aforesaid Justice at the Time and Day appointed as aforesaid; which said Two Justices (according to the Evidences that shall be given before them) shall give Sentence as the Crime deserveth, and the said Justices shall forthwith issue out their Warrant for executing the said Sentence, and such Justices may, if they see fit, condemn any Slave to the Party injured, until the Owner pay such Damage as shall be by them adjudged to be paid to any Person injured.

Trial of Slaves, and Proceeding thereon.

On Complaint of Slave's committing a Crime, Justice may order Correction, except in capital Cases.

XIII. And any Justice who shall neglect his Duty herein enjoined shall forfeit for each Time offending Twenty Pounds; but in case more than One Slave be combining in a Crime, it is at the Discretion of such Justices to adjudge One to Death for Example's Sake, and save the Rest, and to command the other Owners to contribute, in Proportion, for the Slave dying, to his Owner, as they judge the Value, and on Refusal of Payment such Justices are to issue Execution on their Goods and Chattels, and sell them at public Outcry, to satisfy the Money by them so appointed to be paid or contributed.

Justice neglecting his Duty to forfeit 20l. Slaves combining in a Crime, One to be put to Death. Owners of the other Slaves to contribute toward him executed, &c.

XIV. And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Slave lose Life or Limb by Punishment for a Crime by his Master or the Justices Order, no Person shall be liable to the Law for the same.

Slave losing Life or Limb by Punishment, Person not liable to the Law.

XVII. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Owner of such Slave or Slaves as shall be punished with Death for the Offence aforesaid, shall be satisfied for the Loss of such Slave, Eighteen Pounds Current Money, to be paid out of the public Treasury of this Island.

If put to Death, Owner to have 18l. for him.

XVIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That upon any public Punishment that shall, by Sentence of any Justice or Justices, be inflicted by virtue of this Act, the Charge incident thereto shall be born by the Public, and paid by the Treasurer by Order of the said Justice or Justices, provided the same exceed not Five Pounds current Money.

The Charge of public Punishment to be paid by Treasurer, if not exceeding 5l.

XXIV. And whereas Persons who illegally detain other's Negroes, and employ them in their Services, do it so cunningly and secretly that Evidence by White Persons cannot be had against them; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That upon Suspicion of any such illegal detaining or employing, any Justice of the Peace shall and is hereby required to issue a Summons against the Party accused to attend at a certain Day to answer the Premises, and if not attended upon the First Summons shall issue a Second, requiring the Party or Parties accused to attend at any other certain Day, not exceeding Eight Days from the Date of each Summons, to answer the Premises, and being attended shall appoint any Day not exceeding the Time of Six Days for the Trial, of which the accused is to take Notice and attend accordingly; and the Justice is hereby impowered to issue Summons for Witnesses to attend, directed to a Constable, and on the Trial examine him, or her, or them accused, and all the Witnesses on his or their Oath, and if Quakers on solemn Affirmations, concerning the illegal detaining and employing; and if confest by the Party or Parties accused, or proved by any other Evidence, such Justice shall give Judgment for the Party injured to recover Three Shillings and Six Pence lawful Money of this Island, against the Offender or Offenders, for every Day he, she, or they detained such Negro or Negroes, for each Negro or Negroes, if a common working Negro only, but if a Handicraft Tradesman, then Seven Shillings for each Day, besides a reasonable Sum for Costs.

Party summoned for detaining Negro to answer in Eight Days.

Witnesses to be summoned, and examined on Oath.

Detaining a common working Negro 3s. 6d. per Day; if a Negro Tradesman, 7s. per Day, with Costs.

XXV. And the Justice giving Judgment shall make a Record of his Proceedings, and return it into the Secretary's Office under his Hand and Seal, and the Complainant or Party injured may sue forth Execution thereon, after the Expiration of Six Days from the giving Judgment, by a Warrant from under the Hand and Seal of the Secretary of this Island, or his lawful Deputy, directed to the Provost Marshal, or his Deputy, or any Constable, and it shall be levied on the Offender's Goods and Chattels, and those immediately to be carried to the next Town, and sold by Outcry, at the Expence of the Offender or Offenders, and the Debt and Costs thereout satisfied; and in Default of Goods and Chattels sufficient of the Offenders

Justice to make a Record of his Proceedings.

After Six Days, Goods to be levied and sold by Outcry.

For Want of Goods, Party to be imprisoned.

Trial of Slaves, and Proceeding thereon.

Fees to Judges, &c. fenders to be found, he, she, or they shall be taken and imprisoned till Satisfaction made of the Judgment, and all other Fees; and the Justice for hearing the Trial, and making up the Record, shall and may receive Twelve Shillings, and no more, and the Secretary Eighteen Pence for filing, and Three Shillings for issuing the Execution, and the Marshal, his Deputy, or Constable, Six Shillings for executing the Warrant upon each Offender's Body, if no Goods or Chattels, and if levied on Goods and Chattels, then only Six Shillings, and Eighteen Pence in the Pound for levying and selling.

Recovery before Justice, a Bar.

XXVI. And such Recovery before a Justice of Peace shall be a Bar to any further Prosecution whatsoever for the same Offence or Offences of detaining and employing other Slaves.

Penalty on Contempt of Summons, to be recovered before a Justice.

XXVII. And if the accused, after knowing the Day of Trial, or any Person or Persons whatsoever being duly summoned, by the Space of Twenty-four Hours, by Writing, to attend at the Day of Trial as Witnesses or otherwise, shall neglect then to attend, the Party accused shall forfeit Ten Pounds lawful Money, to be recovered before any One Justice of the Peace, and levied, by his Warrant to a Constable, on the Offender's Goods, and sold as last mentioned in case of Executions levied, to the Use of the Party complaining; and every Witness duly summoned, and being able to attend, and not attending, shall forfeit Five Pounds to the Party grieved, to be recovered as last mentioned; and then another Day, on Failure of the accused Party's attending, or the attending of any material Witness summoned, shall be granted for Trial, on the Party's desiring such further Day, his paying such Costs down for the other's Delay as the Justice before whom the Trial was to have been shall award.

Witness not attending to forfeit 5l. to the Party grieved, &c.

Anno 1723. N° 176.

Justice neglecting to try Slaves in 10 Days, to forfeit 20l.

VII. And whereas Complaints are frequently heard, that the Magistrates of this Island refuse or neglect, on Application made, to sit, hear, and determine Cases of Negroes charged with running away for such Space of Time as amounts to a Felony, or with any other Felonies, by which Means the Laws are rendered ineffectual, and Negroes and Slaves grow more insolent and ungovernable; Be it therefore hereby Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Justice of the Peace in this Island shall hereafter refuse or neglect, upon Application to him made, immediately to take and use proper Measures for the Trial of any Slave or Slaves, and effectually to finish such Trial in Ten Days after required, for any Felony committed by or charged upon any Slave, either by running or absenting from his Master's Service, or otherwise, or of any other Crime of lower Nature charged on any Negro or Slave whatsoever, such Justice shall forfeit Twenty Pounds lawful Money of this Island, to be recovered by Action, Bill, Complaint, or Information, in any of the Courts of Record within this Island, or by Indictment or Information before Justices of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, or Justices of Peace at their Sessions, One Moiety to the Prosecutor or Informer, and the other Moiety to the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to be paid into the public Treasury of this Island, towards carrying on the Fortifications thereof, and the Party prosecuting shall recover his full Cost of Suit; and in such Action, Bill, Complaint, or Information, no Essoign, Protection, or Wager of Law shall be allowed.

How recovered.

The Uses of the Forfeitures.

No Essoign, &c.

How Slaves to be tried by this Act, &c.

XI. And be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Slaves triable by virtue of this Act, shall be tried, adjudged, punished, and executed in like Manner as Slaves for other Crimes are tried and adjudged by the Laws and Usages of this Island now in Force, and, where condemned to Death, shall be appraised in like Manner; and if the Two Justices before whom Negroes are tried, cannot agree in their Judgment, then they may and shall immediately call a Third Justice of the Peace to their Assistance, and the Case shall be determined by the Agreement of any Two of them; and in all Trials of Slaves, the Justice or Justices shall and may hear the Evidence of any other Slave, and shall give such Credit thereto as the Justice or Justices shall think it in Conscience deserves.

July 8, 1784.

An ACT for settling and regulating the Trial of criminal Slaves by Jury.

WHEREAS it has been found by Experience that the Laws now in Force for the Trial of criminal Slaves are attended with many and great Inconveniences from there being no Jury to determine the Fact, whether such Slave or Slaves is or are guilty, but that the whole Matter of Fact, as well as of Law, is to be determined by the Magistrates who generally preside at the Trial of such criminal Slave or Slaves; to remedy such Inconveniences, we your Majesty's most dutiful, loyal, and obedient Subjects, the Governor in Chief of your Majesty's

Majesty's Leeward Charibbee Islands in America, and the Council and Assembly of this Your Majesty's Island Antigua, humbly pray Your most Excellent Majesty, that it may be Enacted and Ordained, and be it, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That upon Complaint made to any Justice within this Island of any heinous or grievous Crime, or felonious Act or Acts committed or done by any Slave or Slaves, the said Justice shall issue his Warrant for apprehending the Offender or Offenders, and shall summon all Persons and Slaves to come before him that can give Evidence thereof, and if upon Examination it probably appeareth that the apprehended is or are guilty, he shall commit him, her, or them to Prison, and also within Ten Days after such Commitment shall certify to some One Justice of the Quorum, if he be not of the Quorum himself, the Cause of such Commitment, and require him, by virtue of this Act (and such Justice is upon such Certification hereby required) to associate himself to him, and they so associated are hereby impowered and required to try the said Offenders or Offender, within Ten Days after the said Certification, at the Court House in the Town of Saint John, in this Island, and to cause the Offenders or Offender and Evidences to come before them, and also to issue their Warrants, under their Hands and Seals, to any Constable of the said Town of Saint John directed, authorizing and requiring the said Constable to summon Six reputable Inhabitants (being Whites) of this Island, to meet them the said Justices at the said Court House in the said Town of Saint John, at such Time as they shall think proper (provided always, that Twelve Hours Notice be given to the said Inhabitants) to act as Jurors; to whom the following Oath shall be administered: "You shall, to the best of your Judgment and Knowledge, impartially try the Prisoner or Prisoners now before you, and true Verdict give, according to the Evidence. So help you, God." And the said Two Justices and Six Inhabitants (being Whites) shall constitute, and are hereby declared to be a Court and Jury, with full Power to hear and determine all Evidences, Proofs, and Testimonies (the Testimony of one Slave against another being always to be admitted) and if by positive or circumstantial Proof, they the said Six Inhabitants (being Whites) in their Capacity as Jurors, shall find such Slave or Slaves guilty of the Offences or Offence of which such Slave or Slaves is or are charged, then the said Two Justices shall pass Sentence of Death, or other Punishment, upon such Slave or Slaves, according to the Nature of the Offence or Offences; and in case Sentence of Death be passed upon any such Slave or Slaves, then they the said Justices shall forthwith issue their Warrant to the Provost Marshal of this Island, or his lawful Deputy, to cause Execution to be done on such Slave or Slaves, at such Time and Place as they shall appoint, not being before the Fourth Day after Condemnation; and the said Justices are hereby required to give Notice of the said Sentence of Death so passed to the Person who is Chief in Command in this Island for the Time being, within Thirty-six Days thereafter; and in case the said Offences or Offence of which such Slave or Slaves is or are charged and found guilty of, is or are such as by the Law Sentence of Death cannot be passed on such Slave or Slaves, but only deserving corporal Punishment, then the said Two Justices may and are hereby authorized and impowered to inflict or cause to be inflicted such corporal Punishment on such Slave or Slaves as they shall think proper, and in such Place and at such Time as they shall think most adviseable; and the said Six Inhabitants (being Whites) shall enquire into the Damages sustained by the Offences or Offence committed by such Slave or Slaves, and after the same shall be ascertained, such Slave or Slaves shall be delivered to the Owner or Owners of such Slave or Slaves, upon his, her, or their paying of such Damages to the Party injured; but if such Owner or Owners refuse to pay the Amount of such Damages, it shall and may be lawful for the said Two Justices and Six Inhabitants (being Whites) and they are hereby authorized and impowered to adjudge such Slave or Slaves to be the Property of the Party or Parties injured, and his, her, or their Heirs and Assigns for ever: Provided always, that the said Recompence shall be given in Evidence upon any Action that may be brought for the same Matter, and shall be held as a sufficient Bar thereto in any Court of Record in this Island.

And, that the Magistrates and Inhabitants of this Island may not refuse or neglect, on Application made, to sit, hear, and determine Cases of Slaves, as by this Law directed to do; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Justice, upon Application to him made, or any Inhabitant (being a White) after he shall be duly summoned, shall refuse or neglect to take and use proper Measures for the Trial of any Slave or Slaves, and effectually to finish such Trial in Ten Days after required, for any Felony or other Offence or Offences herein expressed, committed by, or charged upon any Slave or Slaves whomsoever, such Justice of this Island, or Inhabitant thereof (being a White) shall severally forfeit Twenty Pounds current Money of this Island, to be recovered by Action of Debt in any Court or Courts of Record in this Island, and one Half of such Penalty shall be paid to any Informer who shall sue for the same, and the other Half to the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to be applied for the Support of the Government of this Island, and the public Charges thereof: And the said Justices not making a Report of the Sentence as above directed

Holydays.

rected shall forfeit Twenty Pounds, like current Money, to be recovered and appropriated as above mentioned.

And it is hereby Enacted, That this Act shall be and continue in Force for Three Years from the Date hereof, and from thence to the next Meeting of the Council and Assembly of this Island.

Slaves; for their Protection, &c.

Anno 1723. N° 176.

Holydays.

Slaves to be allowed Christmas Day and the Two next Days for their Recreation.

Persons not allowing those Days, or allowing others, to forfeit 20l.

Commanding Officers to summon Persons to ride the Rounds on Christmas Day and Two Days next following, &c.

Officer neglecting his Duty to forfeit 20l. and other Persons, 5l.

Persons guilty of Disorders in riding Rounds to forfeit 20l.

Free Persons indictable for killing a Slave, &c.

XXXII. AND whereas great Disorders have happened, and Murders have been committed by Slaves, because their Masters have not allowed them the same Number of Days for their Recreation at Christmas as several of their Neighbours have done; Be it therefore, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Owners, Masters, Managers, and Renters of Slaves within this Island shall allow to their Slaves (except those necessary about their Houses) Christmas Day and the Two Days next following, as Play Days for their Recreation, and no more or other Days during the Twelve Christmas Holidays; and if any Person, Master, Owner, or Renter, or Manager of any Plantation do not allow their Slaves the same Days as above-mentioned for their Recreation, and as Holidays, or shall allow any other or more Days in the Christmas Holidays, the Person or Persons offending shall each forfeit the Sum of Twenty Pounds Current Money of this Island.

XXXIII. And for the better putting in Execution this Act, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the commanding Officer of the Troop of Carbineers and the commanding Officer of each Regiment of Foot are respectively hereby required to summon all Persons under their particular Commands to ride the Rounds on every Christmas Day and the Two Days next following, from Eight of the Clock every Morning until Ten of the Clock every Evening of the same last-mentioned Days; and every Person who rides the Rounds shall Once a Day, when he is on the Rounds, rendezvous at the Chief Commander's House of the Division; and no Person shall be compellable to ride out of the Division where he lives; and every Officer of the Militia neglecting his Duty herein shall forfeit Ten Pounds Current Money of this Island; and every other Person duly summoned and neglecting shall forfeit Five Pounds like Money.

XXXVII. And for preventing Disorders by those who ride the Rounds according to the Direction of this Act, if any Person so riding the Rounds shall break up any Negro Houses, or beat or abuse any Slave, unless in Pursuit of runaway or criminal Slave flying or resisting, and due Notice of such Pursuit given to the Master, Mistress, Owner, Renter, or Manager having the Care of such Plantation, every Offender shall forfeit Ten Pounds lawful Money of this Island.

XI. And whereas several cruel Persons, to gratify their own Humours, against the Laws of God and Humanity, frequently kill, destroy, or dismember their own and other Persons Slaves, and have hitherto gone unpunished, because it is inconsistent with the Constitution and Government of this Island, and would be too great a Countenance and Encouragement to Slaves to resist White Persons, to set Slaves so far upon an Equality with the Free Inhabitants, as to try those that kill them for their Lives, nor is it known or practised in any of the Charibbee Islands, that any free Person killing a Slave is triable for his Life, but particular Laws (of which we are not provided) are made in several of them, for punishing the aforesaid Crimes, and are found very effectual in deterring Persons from such Crimes.

XLI. Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any free Person or Persons whatsoever shall wilfully kill or cause to be killed any Slave whatsoever, either belonging to himself or another, in any such Manner as is not excusable by the Laws of Great Britain, or allowed by the Laws of this Island, whether the same be by excessive Punishment, or otherwise, or shall geld or dismember any such Slave, that then such Person or Persons shall and may be prosecuted by Presentment, Indictment, or Information, before Justices of the Peace in their Sessions, or Justices of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, and upon Conviction of any such killing, the Offender or Offenders shall be fined each, in any Sum not under

under One hundred Pounds nor exceeding Three hundred Pounds lawful Money of this Island, and be imprisoned till Fine paid, and all due Fees, and find Sureties for their good Behaviour for One Year; and in case of gelding or dismembering, and Conviction thereof, the Offender or Offenders shall each be fined any Sum not under Twenty Pounds, nor above One hundred Pounds lawful Money of this Island, and be imprisoned in the common Gaol till the same be paid, and find Sureties for their good Behaviour for a Year, so as the Prosecution be commenced in One Year after the Offence of killing, gelding, or maiming be committed, and not after, and shall likewise pay double Damages and Costs to the Party grieved, to be recovered by Action of Trespafs in any Court of Record in this Island, the Moiety of which Fines for killing, gelding, or dismembering a Slave, shall be to the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to be paid into the public Treasury of this Island, to be employed towards repairing the Forts and Fortifications of this Island, and the other Half to the Informer prosecuting therefore.

Uses of the Fine.

Anno 1702. N^o 130.

XXII. AND be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Free Negroes, Mulattoes, or Indians, not having Land, shall be obliged, in Thirty Days after the Date hereof, to choose some Master or Mistress to live with, who shall be owned by them, and with whom they shall live and take their abode, to the Intent that their Lives and Conversations may be known, to be called to their respective Duties; and if any Free Person, not being a White, shall presume to strike a White Servant, he shall be by Order of the next Justice (on Proof of his striking) severely whipped, at the Discretion of the said Justice; and that all Persons who are not Whites, and are fit to go out to Trades, shall be bound Apprentice to any Person that will receive them for Seven Years (unless they choose a Master or Mistress to be bound to) by the next Justice, who shall be informed of such Persons, and who is immediately to cause them to be bound in Ten Days after such Information to any willing to receive them, under Penalty of forfeiting Ten Pounds.

Free Negroes.

Free Negroes, &c. having no Land, to choose a Master in Thirty Days to live with.

Free Negro striking White Servant to be whipped. Negroes fit for Trades to be bound for Seven Years.

XXIII. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That for the future no Free Negro shall be Owner or Possessor of more than Eight Acres of Land, and in no case shall be deemed and accounted a Freeholder: Always provided, That if any Negro ever be possessed of more than Eight Acres of Land, in his own Right, may within Six Months make Sale of the Overplus of the said Land, and for Want of Sale of the said Land in the aforesaid Time, the said Overplus above Eight Acres to be forfeited to the Queen.

No free Negro shall possess above Eight Acres of Land, nor be a Freeholder. Such Person having above Eight Acres may sell it in Six Months, or else the Overplus forfeited to the Queen.

XXIV. And be it further Enacted, That if any Minister of this Island shall marry any free Person to any Slave in this Island, such Minister shall forfeit to the Use of the Public Fifty Pounds Current Money, to be recovered by Warrant under the Hand of the Governor in Chief, Deputy Governor, or President for the Time being of said Island, in Nature of an Execution directed to the Provost Marshal of this Island, who shall levy the same.

Minister marrying free Person to a Slave shall forfeit 50l. to be recovered by Governor's Warrant.

XXV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Free Person so marrying such Slave shall pay to the Owner of the Slave he hath married the Sum of Twenty Pounds, or be obliged, by Order of Two Justices, to serve for Four Years; all the aforesaid Forfeitures to be to the same Uses, and recovered after the same Manner as before recited in this Act.

The Free Person so married shall forfeit 20l. to the Owner, or serve Four Years. How recovered.

XXVI. And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any White Person shall strike, beat, or otherwise abuse any Free Negro, Indian, or Mulatto, on Proof thereof made to any Justice of the Peace, he shall be bound over to the Sessions, and be punished at the Discretion of the Justices then sitting, any Law or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

White Person beating Free Negro, &c. bound to Sessions to be punished.

The first of the year was a very dry one, and the weather was very warm. The crops were all well, and the stock was in good health. The weather was very warm, and the crops were all well. The stock was in good health, and the weather was very warm.

The second of the year was a very dry one, and the weather was very warm. The crops were all well, and the stock was in good health. The weather was very warm, and the crops were all well. The stock was in good health, and the weather was very warm.

The third of the year was a very dry one, and the weather was very warm. The crops were all well, and the stock was in good health. The weather was very warm, and the crops were all well. The stock was in good health, and the weather was very warm.

The fourth of the year was a very dry one, and the weather was very warm. The crops were all well, and the stock was in good health. The weather was very warm, and the crops were all well. The stock was in good health, and the weather was very warm.

The fifth of the year was a very dry one, and the weather was very warm. The crops were all well, and the stock was in good health. The weather was very warm, and the crops were all well. The stock was in good health, and the weather was very warm.

M O N T S E R R A T.

The Law of this Island respecting Slaves is contained in the following Acts, passed

Anno 1679.

1693.

1714.

1736.

1779.

The Four First of which are to be found in a printed Volume of the Laws of this Island, dated 1740.

Slaves considered as Property.

Value of Slaves killed or maimed, or executed.

Anno 1693. N° 36.

VIII. **A**ND it is moreover Provided and Enacted, That where Two Slaves shall fall out and fight, and one maim or kill the other, it shall lie at the Person's Discretion whose Negro shall be either maimed or killed, whether, for the First Offence, the Negro who committed the same shall suffer Whipping, or for the latter Death, or to receive such Satisfaction of the Owner of such Negro as the Governor and his Council shall adjudge sufficient. *Value of Slaves killed or maimed.*

IX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That where any Person shall attempt to steal or take off this Island, in any Ship, Boat, Sloop, Canoe, Bark, Logg, or other Vessel, any Negro or Negroes, he shall for offering the same forfeit Five thousand Pounds of Sugar, or lie in close Prison for the Space of Six Months; and whatsoever Person or Persons shall steal and carry off from this Island any Negro or Negroes, in any such Vessel or Vessels as aforesaid, shall and are hereby esteemed and adjudged guilty of Felony, and shall not have the Benefit of their Clergy.

Anno 1714. N° 62.

An ACT for repealing a certain Clause in an Act, made in the Reign of King William, intituled, "An Act to restrain the Insolencies of Slaves, and for preventing them from committing any Outrages, as also for the better ordering such Slaves."

I. WHEREAS, by an Act confirmed by King William, of glorious Memory, upon the Thirty-first Day of December, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Six hundred Ninety-six, intituled, "An Act to restrain the Insolencies of Slaves, and for preventing them from committing any Outrages, as also for the better ordering such Slaves," it is especially provided for, in One Clause of the said Act, "That if any Negro or Negroes shall be executed by suffering Death, that the Owner or Owners of such Negro or Negroes shall receive and be paid out of the public Treasury of this Island the Sum of Three thousand Five hundred Pounds of Muscovado Sugar:" And whereas it is now found by Experience (to the great Delay of Justice) that several Negroes having committed great Crimes and Misdemeanors, who in all Probability would have suffered Death, provided they had been brought to Justice, but the Owner or Owners of the aforesaid Negroes, not esteeming the aforesaid Quantity of Three thousand Five hundred Pounds of Muscovado Sugar sufficient and of full Value for the aforesaid Negroes, have endeavoured to conceal the said Negroes, rather than bring them to Justice; we therefore pray your most Excellent Majesty, That it may be Enacted and Ordained, and be it, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained, by the Commander in Chief of all your Majesty's Leeward Charibbee Islands in America, and the President, Council, and Assembly of Montserrat, That every Clause, Article, Thing or Things, of the aforesaid Act, in relation to the Payment of Three thousand Five hundred Pounds of Muscovado Sugar, be repealed. *Value of Slaves executed.*

Value of Slaves executed.—Planting Indigo, &c.

covado Sugar, out of the Public Treasury of this Island, to the Owner or Owners of such Negro or Negroes that shall be so put to Death, shall from henceforward, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, be repealed, made void, and of none Effect.

II. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Publication of this Act, every Owner or Owners of any Negro or Negroes, which shall be so put to Death, shall be paid, from and out of the Public Treasury of this Island, so much Money or Sugar that any such Negro or Negroes shall be appraised or deemed to be worth, immediately after such Negro or Negroes shall have received Judgment to suffer Death; which Appraisement is to be made by the Lieutenant Governor, or President and Council of this Island, and such Appraisement to be entered in the Book of Records of the Council, by the Secretary of the Council; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

III. Provided, That nothing in this Act shall be deemed, construed, or taken to repeal or make void any other Clause, Article, Thing or Things, in the aforementioned Act.

Slaves; for their Regulation, &c.

Anno 1736. N^o 112:

An ACT for the further Restriction of Slaves, by prohibiting them from planting any Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, or Cocoa, and from keeping a public Market on Sundays; and for further restraining licentious Meetings of Negroes.

*Planting,
Indigo, &c.*

I. WHEREAS it appears that the Laws now in Force relating to Negroes and Slaves, are not extensive enough to restrain them; and that Lenity and Indulgence, instead of producing the desired Effects, have rather given Encouragement to Robberies and Disorders, by furnishing Pretences whereby the Offenders often escape Punishment: And whereas the Labour and Industry of many of the poorer Sort of People of this Island is defeated by the Thefts of Slaves, who, under Colour of planting Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, and Cocoa, for their own Use, do often steal the said Commodities, to the great Loss and Detriment of the Planters thereof: And whereas the said Commodities, or any stolen Goods or Provisions, may easily be disposed of without the Knowledge of the Owners, at the public Market which Slaves have been suffered to keep on the Lord's Day, whereon great Numbers of them assemble, in and about the Towns of Plymouth and Kinsale, and other Parts of the Island, frequently committing Riots and Disorders, to the great Terror and actual endangering of the Inhabitants: For preventing therefore, as far as may be, such Abuses for the future, we your Majesty's most dutiful, loyal, and obedient Subjects, the Governor in Chief of all your Majesty's Leeward Charibbee Islands in America, and the Council and Assembly of this your Majesty's Island of Montserrat, humbly pray your most sacred Majesty that it may be Enacted and Ordained; and be it, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That any Person whatsoever, Owner or Possessor of Slaves, that shall permit his or her Slave or Slaves to plant or gather Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, or Cocoa, for the Use of such Slave or Slaves, such Master, Owner, or Possessor shall forfeit Ten Pounds lawful Money of this Island; and if any White Man, Free Negro, or Free Mulatto, shall expose to Sale any Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, or Cocoa, suspected to appertain to a Slave, any Justice of the Peace may cause the Party suspected, and having the Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, or Cocoa in Possession, to be brought before him, and to make Oath before him, that the Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, or Cocoa, doth not directly or indirectly belong to any Slave; and if the Party refuses to make such Oath, any the aforesaid Commodities shall be seized by the Justice's Order, and become forfeited to the Use of the Informer; and if any Person or Persons whatsoever shall hereafter buy, barter, truck for, or otherwise receive from any Slave or Slaves, any Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, or Cocoa, such Person or Persons so offending shall upon Conviction, by the Oath of One credible Witness, before any Justice of the Peace, be bound over by the said Justice to the good Behaviour until the next General Sessions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery, and there be fined, not exceeding Twenty Pounds, nor less than Five Pounds, Current Money of this Island; and in case such Person or Persons be unable, or refuse or neglect to pay the same

Planting Indigo, &c.—Trading with Slaves.—Going abroad.—Planting Cotton.

Fine immediately, then, and in such Case, such Person or Persons shall be committed to the Common Gaol of this Island, there to remain for the Space of Two Months, or else be publicly whipped, at the Discretion of the Justices; and the aforesaid Fine or Fines shall be to the Use of his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, to be paid into the Public Treasury of this Island, towards carrying on the Forts, Fortifications, or other public Works of this Island.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Negroes or other Slaves shall keep any Market within the Towns of Plymouth or Kinsale, or in any other Parts or Places within this Island, and shall carry or sell any Provisions or other Goods, in any of the aforesaid Towns or Places, on the Lord's Day, it shall and may be lawful for any Person or Persons to take the said Provisions or other Goods from any such Slave or Slaves, and convert them to their own proper Use; and the Person is hereby further empowered to give such Slave or Slaves a moderate Whipping.

II. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person whatsoever shall buy, barter, truck for, or receive any Provisions or other Goods, from any Slave, in any of the aforesaid Towns or Places, or shall sell any Rum or Punch, or other Liquors, or any Sort of dry Goods, by Barter or otherwise, on the Lord's Day, he shall forfeit Five Pounds Current Money for each Offence.

Trading with Slaves.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person whatsoever shall give Leave to any Slave under his or her Care, Charge, or Ownership (unless such as usually wait on their Person) to go to either the aforesaid Towns on Sundays, notwithstanding such Slave carry with him nothing to sell, without a Ticket, in which Ticket is to be expressed his or her Name: And the Constables in the said Towns are hereby strictly charged and commanded diligently to examine any Negro or other Slaves, that shall come into any the aforesaid Towns on Sundays; and if they have no Tickets as aforesaid, the said Constables are hereby empowered to take up and whip such Slaves, not exceeding Thirty-nine Lashes, and shall be paid for their Trouble Six Shillings, out of the public Treasury; but if any of the said Constables shall be remiss, or neglect their Duty herein, he or they shall forfeit, for every such Offence, Forty Shillings Current Money.

Going abroad.

Anno 1693. N° 36:

III. AND since, by the often and frequent Meeting of the Negroes on the Lord's Day, most of the Mischiefs which happen are then by them plotted and contrived; and seeing Masters, Mistresses, and Overseers are very negligent in their several Plantations; Be it therefore further Enacted and Ordained, That no Person whatsoever, being Owners or Overseers, give Leave to any Negro Slave under their Ownership or Charge, to depart or leave their Plantations on the Sunday without a Ticket, expressing his or their Business, and whether going, upon Penalty of Three hundred Pounds of Sugar, and having their Negroes severally whipped by the Owner or Owners of such Plantations where they shall be found or taken without a Ticket; and any Owner of a Plantation, or Overseer, who shall neglect to punish, as aforesaid, any Negro without a Ticket, being found in his Plantation, or under his Care or Charge, shall forfeit the Sum of Three hundred Pounds of Sugar.

Anno 1779. N° 209:

An ACT to prevent the purchasing of Cotton from Slaves, and also stolen Cotton from any Person or Persons whatsoever; also laying a Penalty on Persons who shall suffer their Slaves to plant and gather Cotton, or who shall purchase Cotton from Slaves.

I. WHEREAS the Laws now in Force in this Island, prohibiting Slaves from planting Cotton, have been found to be ineffectual for answering the Purposes thereby intended, Slaves not only continuing to plant Cotton, notwithstanding the aforesaid Prohibitions, but frequently vending stolen Cotton to White Persons and others in the said Island, to the great Prejudice of the White Planters thereof: And whereas Cotton Wool is the Commodity by which the Poor of this Island are principally supported: For preventing, therefore, as far as may be, such Abuses, and the said Injury done the poor Inhabitants of this Island, for the future, and for the encouraging the Planting of Cotton in this Island by the poor Inhabitants thereof; we, your Majesty's most dutiful and obedient Subjects, the Governor in Chief of all your

Planting Cotton.

Planting Cotton.

your Majesty's Leeward Charibbee Islands in America, and the Council and Assembly of this your Majesty's Island of Montserrat, humbly pray your most sacred Majesty that it may be Enacted and Ordained; and be it, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Publication of this Act, every Person and Persons lading on Board any Ship or Vessel in any of the Roads in this Island, any Cotton Wool, as of the Growth or Product of this Island, shall, before the clearing out of the said Ship or Vessel procure an Affidavit, signed and sworn to before some Justice of the Peace in the said Island, either by the Grower, Maker, or Shipper of such Cotton, or his or their known Agent, Manager, Overseer, or Apprentice, expressing the Number (which Number shall not be expressed in Figures, but specified at full Length in Words at large) and Marks of the said Bags or Packages, and describing the Name or Names of the Plantation or Plantations, Land or Lands, where the same grew or were produced; which Affidavit shall be attested, under the Hand of the said Justice of the Peace, to have been sworn to in his Presence, who is hereby required to do the same without Fee or Reward; and which said Affidavit shall be delivered to the Collector, or other principal Officer of the Customs of the said Island, who is hereby directed to receive the same without Fee or Reward, previous to the clearing out of the said Ship or Vessel.

And whereas Cotton Wool is sometimes imported into the said Island from Colonies belonging to his Majesty, or from foreign Colonies, in order to be exported to Great Britain or elsewhere; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That where any such Cotton Wool shall be actually imported into and landed in this Island, and shall be afterwards shipped and loaded on Board any Ship or Vessel in any of the Ports of the said Island, every Person so shipping or loading the said Cotton Wool shall, before the clearing out of the said Ship or Vessel, produce and deliver to the Collector, or other principal Officer of the Customs of the said Island, an Affidavit, signed and sworn to before some Justice of the Peace in the said Island, by such Shipper, or his or their known Agent or Factor, expressing the Number and Marks of the said Bags or Packages, and that the same is not of the Growth of this Island; which Affidavit shall be attested under the Hand of the said Justice of the Peace to have been sworn to in his Presence, who is hereby required to do the same without Fee or Reward; and which said Affidavit shall be delivered to the Collector or other principal Officer of the Customs of the said Island, who is hereby directed to receive the same without Fee or Reward, previous to the clearing out of the said Ship or Vessel.

II. And whereas some Persons in the said Island, notwithstanding the Penalty imposed by an Act of this Island on such Owners or Possessors of Slaves as shall permit their Slave or Slaves to plant or gather Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, or Cocoa for the Use of such Slave or Slaves, still permit their Slaves to plant and gather Cotton for the Use of such Slaves, to the great Detriment of the White (more particularly the poor) Planters thereof; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any Person or Persons whatsoever, Owner or Possessor, or Owners or Possessors of Slaves, that shall permit his, her, or their Slave or Slaves to plant or gather Cotton for the Use of such Slave or Slaves, such Master, Owner, or Possessor shall forfeit the Sum of One hundred Pounds Current Money of the said Island, over and above the Sum of Ten Pounds Current Money of the said Island, already imposed by virtue of an Act of the said Island in such Case made and provided; which said Sum of One hundred Pounds shall be recovered as is directed by the aforesaid Act.

III. And in order to prevent, as far as may be, the purchasing of Cotton from Slaves in the said Island, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons in the said Island shall, after the Publication of this Act, purchase from any Slave or Slaves in the said Island any Cotton Wool, such Person or Persons, on being convicted thereof by Oath before any Magistrate of the said Island, by the Oath of One credible Witness, shall forfeit the Sum of One hundred Pounds Current Money of the said Island, to be recovered by Bill, Plaint, or Information, in his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas of the said Island; which said Sum of One hundred Pounds, and also the other Penalties hereby imposed, shall be paid into the Hands of the Treasurer of this Island, to be applied to the Repairs of the Forts and Fortifications thereof.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That where there shall be probable Cause to suspect that any Person hath purchased stolen Cotton from any White or other Person, or Cotton from Negroes, which hath been planted and gathered by Negroes, that on Information thereof to any Justice of the Peace for the said Island, it shall and may be lawful for such Justice, and he is hereby required so to do, to summon the Person or Persons who shall be suspected to have purchased such Cotton, to appear before such Justice of the Peace, to prove, either by the Oath of such respective Person, or that of any other Person or Persons whatsoever, how he came by such Cotton; and in case the Person or Persons who shall be

Planting Cotton.—Beating Drums.—Searching Negro Houses.

be suspected of having purchased such Cotton in Manner aforesaid, shall refuse or omit to give such Proof, that then, and in such Case, it shall and may be lawful for the said Justice of the Peace, and he is hereby required to issue his Warrant, under his Hand and Seal, against such Person or Persons, commanding him, her, or them to appear before him in reasonable Time, to shew Cause why the aforesaid Penalty, hereinbefore imposed on the Purchasers of stolen Cotton, or Cotton planted and gathered by Negroes for their own Use, should not be levied on such Person or Persons Goods or Chattels, Lands or Tenements, or in Default thereof why Execution should not issue against the Body or Bodies of such Person or Persons; and in Case such Person or Persons so summoned should neglect or refuse to attend at the Time to be mentioned in such Warrant, then, on Oath made of the Service of such Warrant or Summons, it shall and may be lawful for such Magistrate, who is hereby required to do the same, to issue an Execution under the Hand and Seal, directed to the Provost Marshal of the said Island, or his lawful Deputy, directing him to levy the said Penalty, with all reasonable Costs, on the Goods and Chattels, Lands or Tenements, of such Person, and for want thereof, to take the Body or Bodies of such Person or Persons, and him, her, or them to keep in Custody in the Common Gaol of this Island, for the Space of Three Calendar Months, unless in the mean Time the said Penalty and reasonable Costs are paid and satisfied.

IV. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any Person or Persons swearing falsely, in any Affidavit required to be taken by this Act, shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt Perjury, and be deemed liable to be prosecuted in all Respects as Persons guilty of Perjury are in Great Britain; any thing herein contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Anno 1736. N^o 112.

IV. AND be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That whatsoever Master, Mistress, *Beating Drums.* Owner, or Renter of any Plantation in this Island, being thereupon resident, and not being abroad from his or her Plantation, and where none such resident on the Plantation, then if any Manager of any such Plantation, and having the Care thereof, and thereon resident, and being at Home, or if any Overseer being at Home, and the Master, Mistress, Owner, or Renter happens to be absent from Home, shall suffer any Slave to beat any Drum or Drums, or empty Casks, or great Gourds, or to blow Horns, Shells, or loud Instruments, for the Diversion or Entertainment of Slaves in his, her, or their Plantation, he, she, or they shall forfeit Twenty Pounds Current Money of this Island for every such Offence, unless they suppress the same in One Hour after the same begins: Provided that Information thereof be given upon Oath to One of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this Island, within Three Weeks after the Offence committed. And it is also Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That on Complaint made to any Justice of the Peace of any Crime done by any Slave or Slaves, such Justice shall issue out his Warrant for apprehending the Offender or Offenders, and for all Evidences. If the said Justice find such Crime not Capital, he may appoint public Correction of such Slave according to Discretion; but if the Crime be very heinous, then the said Justice shall commit the said Offender to Prison, to be tried by the Council as usual.

Anno 1693. N^o 36.

IV. AND it is further Provided by the Authority aforesaid, That Once in every Month, every Master, Mistress, or Overseer of a Family, shall, throughout all his Negro Houses, make diligent Search for and seize upon all Staves, Clubs, or mischievous Weapons they shall there find, as also all stolen Goods and Commodities as shall be found of any Value, shall publish the same, describing the Quantity and Quality thereof, that thereby the Owners may be the better able to claim it, in order, and upon full Proof made it was theirs, it may be restored them; and for Flesh of any Sort that shall be found, the Negro in whose House it was taken, unless he or she can make it plainly appear they came by it honestly, shall undergo a Whipping, and have one of their Ears cut off. *Searching Negro Houses.*

V. Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That where there are more in Number than One Slave concerned in any heinous or grievous Crimes, as Burglary, Robbery, Burning of Houses or Canes, killing or stealing any Manner or Kind of Cattle or Stock, only One of them shall suffer Death, who shall appear to be the greatest Criminal.

Searching Negro Houses.—Slaves wandering.

XI. And be it moreover Enacted, That any Person, upon Loss of any Cattle, Stock, or other Provision, may immediately, without going to a Justice of Peace, or requiring a Warrant, repair to any Plantation or Plantations whereof he shall have Suspicion, and there, taking the Masters, Mistresses, or Overseers of the same along with him, shall have full Power to search all and singular the Negro Houses, or other Houses belonging to such Plantation or Plantations, and, if Need be, break open any thereof; and any Master, Mistress, or Overseer of a Plantation, who shall make any Resistance, or obstruct them therein, shall pay to the Party who hath sustained any Loss, double the Value thereof.

Anno 1679. N^o 30.

An ACT against Negroes wandering, and the Concealers thereof.

Slaves wandering.

WHEREAS there is a general Complaint in this Island, of the Liberty that Negroes do assume to themselves in wandering from one Plantation to another on the Sabbath-Day, and at other Times, both Day and Night, by which Means many of the Inhabitants are much damnified by several Insolencies, Thefts, and Robberies, which, if not speedily prevented, may very much prejudice the Public Welfare of this Island; It is therefore Enacted and Ordained, and be it hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That for the future all Proprietors of Negro or Negroes in or upon this Island, or Overseers of Plantations, that shall have any strange or wandering Negro or Negroes come into his, her, or their Plantations, either by Day or Night, on Pretence of any lawful Occasions, and any such Negro or Negroes that shall, after Notice given unto him or them to repair unto his, her, or their Master or Mistress, Owner or Owners, Overseer or Overseers of the respective Plantations where any such Negro or Slave or Slaves shall so loiter, shall forthwith take any such runaway or wandering Slave or Slaves, and punish him or them, and send them to the Owner or Owners thereof, Overseer or Overseers of the Plantations unto which they belong; and if any Slave or Slaves shall conceal such, or harbour any such runaway or wandering Slave in his, her, or their Cabbins, shall be by the Owner or Owners, Overseer or Overseers of such Concealers forthwith taken before the next Justice of Peace of this Island, and there, in the Presence of the said Justice, exercise the Punishment of Forty Lashes upon the bare Back of him, her, or them that shall so conceal any Slave or Slaves; and all such Owners or Overseers as shall neglect so to do, shall, upon Proof thereof, be fined Five hundred Pounds of Sugar for his Majesty's Use, towards the Support of the Government of this Island, any Law, Usage, or Custom in this Island to the contrary, heretofore had or made, in anywise notwithstanding.

Anno 1693. N^o 36.

VI. AND it is further Enacted and Provided by the Authority aforesaid, That all Commission Officers within this Island are hereby impowered and required, upon Notice by any One to them given, of any Number of Negroes got together, and the Place where, immediately upon the same to raise a sufficient Number of Men, and with them to pursue, apprehend, and take such Negroes, either alive or dead; and whatsoever Commission Officer shall neglect, or other Person refuse to be aiding and assisting herein, shall forfeit the Sum of Two Thousand Pounds of Sugar.

X. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That where any White shall take a Slave, and bring him in dead or alive; if alive, shall have paid him, by the Owner of such Negro or Slave, the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds of Muscovado Sugar; where dead, the same Sum out of the public Stock of this Island; and where any Slave shall take a Runaway, such Negro Slave shall have Three Hundred Pounds of Sugar, either by the Owner or Public as aforesaid.

XIII. And be it further Provided and Enacted, That any Negro or Slave within this Island, that shall absent themselves from their Masters or Mistresses Service for the Space of Three Months, and afterwards be taken and convicted thereof, shall suffer Death as a Felon: any Law, Usage, or Custom to the contrary, notwithstanding; the Owner of the said Negro to be allowed him, out of the public Stock of this Island, Three thousand Five hundred Pounds of Sugar, as is before provided in this Act.

360
501
Montserrat.—Slaves; for their Protection.

IN THE
PART III.

Various Offences.—Provision Ground.

Anno 1693. N° 36.

An ACT to restrain the Insolence of Slaves, and for preventing them from committing any Outrages, as also the better Ordering such Slaves, &c.

I. WHEREAS it is notorious that the Negroes not only commit grievous Outrages upon the Inhabitants, by stealing and carrying away their Cattle and other Stock raised for their Subsistence; but are likewise, in many Places of this Island, got together in such Numbers as to threaten the Disturbance of the Peace and Quiet of the same; we therefore pray their Majesties that it may be Enacted, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That henceforward, where any Negro shall be taken stealing or carrying away Stock, Cattle, or Provision, amounting to the Value of Twelve Pence, such Negro or Negroes taken therein shall, upon due Proof thereof, before the Governor and Council, suffer such Death as they shall think fit to award; and when any Negro shall have any Theft proved against him, and the Value not amounting to Twelve Pence, Current Money of this Island, that then, and in such Cases, such Negro shall only suffer a severe Whipping, and have both his Ears cut off, for the First Time; but for the Second Offence in the like Nature, shall suffer Death, in the Form aforesaid, the Public paying the Owner, for every Negro put to Death, the Sum of Three thousand Five hundred Pounds of Muscovado Sugar.

II. And for as much, through the Negroes stealing and destroying poor People's Provisions, they are quite discouraged from planting what they expect not to reap; Be it moreover Enacted and Provided, That it shall and may be lawful for any Person to shoot at, and, if possible, to kill, any Negro he shall find digging out, drawing, or stealing his Provision, provided such Provision be not within Forty Foot of the common Path, and that the Party so killing the Negro hath not, in the hearing of others, expressed either Hatred or Malice against the Owner of such Negro; for in either of such Cases, the Owner shall recover Damages, to the full Value, of any who shall so kill their Negro.

Slaves; for their Protection.

Anno 1693. N° 36.

VII. AND whereas some Masters and Mistresses, or Overseers of Plantations, are so careless, as not to put in a Competency of Provision for their Slaves, whereby they are often forced to run away, or at least to commit Thefts and Robberies upon their Neighbours; Be it further Enacted, and it is hereby Provided, That all Masters, Mistresses, and Overseers of any Plantations within this Island, at all Times after the Expiration of Ten Months ensuing the Publication hereof, shall have and always keep, for every Eight Negroes, One Acre of Ground well planted in Provisions, and so proportionably for a greater or lesser Number; which whosoever shall neglect, after the Ten Months ended, shall at the End of every Six Months, for every Acre so wanting, forfeit the Sum of One thousand Pounds of Sugar.

N E V I S.

The Law of this Island respecting Slaves is contained in the following Laws, passed

Anno 1691.
1698.
1701.
1717.
1717-18.
1737.
1739.

Which are to be found in a printed Volume of the Laws of this Island, dated 1740.

Slaves considered as Property.

Slaves made Chattels.

Anno 1698-9. N° 18.

An ACT for making the Negroes, Coppers, Mills, and Stills of Intestates Estates, Chattels.

WHEREAS, in and by a certain Act, made in this Island the 8th Day of May, which was in the Two-and-Thirtieth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King Charles the Second, and confirmed by his said Majesty in Council, intituled, "An Act for ascertaining Lands, as also for affixing Slaves, Coppers, &c. to the Freehold," it was (amongst other Things) therein enacted and ordained (for preventing Demolishment, Waste, and great Detriment to the Estates of Freehold in this Island) "That all Negro Slaves, and other Slaves whatsoever, belonging or appertaining to any Plantation or Plantations of Freehold in this Island, as likewise all Sugar Mills, Coppers, and Stills, once fastened or fixed thereon, for Service of grinding Sugar Canes, or Sugar boiling, &c. should, to all Intents and Purposes, remain on the Freehold, and not be thence removed or alienated, unless for Payment of Debts," as in and by the said Act more largely appears: And forasmuch as since the making of the said Act, many Persons have died intestate, leaving many Children, with a competent Estate of Lands and Negroes to maintain them, but for want of suitable Provision made in the said Act, their Plantations, Lands, Negroes, Coppers, and Stills, descended and came to the eldest Son and Heir; and the other Children had nothing left them to subsist withal: May it therefore please your most gracious Majesty to enact and ordain, and it is hereby Ordered, Enacted, and Ordained, by the President and Council of this Island of Nevis, executing the Office of Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Leeward Caribbee Islands in America, together with the Assembly of the same Island, That if any Person or Persons, who now or hereafter shall or may have any Estate or Estates of Lands, Slaves, Coppers, Mills, or Stills, situate, lying, and being in this Island, and being thereof seised, shall die intestate; that then, in such Case, all Slaves, Coppers, Mills, and Stills, as such Intestate shall die seised, possessed, vested, or interested of or in, shall and are hereby made Chattels in Law, and shall be parted, shared, and divided as Chattels, to and amongst such Deceased's Children, in such Manner, Way, and Form as the Law directs; the before-recited Act or any Thing therein contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Slaves made Chattels.

Lands, Slaves, &c. of Intestates, made Chattels.

Slaves made Chattels.—Value of Slaves killed.

Provido.

II. Provided always, nevertheless, and it is the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, That if the Heir or Heirs of all, every, any, or either of such Person or Persons that so die intestate as aforesaid, shall be willing and desirous to keep such Estate or Estates as shall descend to him or them, with all the Slaves, Coppers, Mills, and Stills thereon intire, and not to separate and divide the same, that then, in such Case, such Heir and Heirs, or their Guardians, are hereby impowered and enabled to hold and keep the same intire accordingly, for and during the full Term and Space of Seven Years, to commence from the Death of the Intestate, such Heirs or Guardians first giving in good Security to the Ordinary, not only for providing and giving their other Brothers and Sisters a competent Maintenance, with Education and Apparel suitable to their Degree, in the Interim, out of the Produce of such Plantation, and Slaves for the Use and Employ of their Share of such Intestate's Estate as shall belong to them as aforesaid; but also, at the End and Expiration of the said Term, to pay or cause to be paid to each and every of them, or their Assigns, the full Value of their said several and respective Shares of such Intestate's Estate as shall belong to them, in Current Money of this Island, or in good Muscovado Sugar, according as the same shall be appraised and valued in the Inventory to be taken of such Intestate's Estates at the Time of the Intestate's Death; all such Deceased's Debts and Funeral Expences being first deducted, to the Payment of which the Lands shall be accountable, proportionably to its Value, with the Chattels.

Anno 1717. N° 81.

Outlawed Slaves
killed in taking, to
be appraised by Two
Freeholders upon
Oath, &c.

*Value of Slaves
killed.*

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Negro, or other Slave outlawed, shall be killed in the Taking, or suffer Death by virtue of any Clause whatsoever in this Act contained, the said Slave or Slaves shall be appraised by Two Freeholders upon Oath, to be administered by a Magistrate, and the Value of the Slave so appraised shall be paid out of the public Treasury of this Island to the respective Masters or Owners; provided that such Appraisement be made within Ten Days after the Death of such Slave; provided also, that if any such Negro shall be appraised at a greater Value than Thirty Pounds Current Money, that no more than the Sum of Thirty Pounds Current Money shall be paid out of the public Treasury of this Island to the respective Masters or Owners.

Anno 1737. N° 111.

Clause in Favour of
Persons whose Slaves
shall be murdered by
other Slaves, or
Goods stolen.

V. And whereas by the said recited Act it is Enacted, "That if any Negro or other Slave shall suffer Death by virtue of the said Act, the Owner of such Negro or other Slave shall be paid for him out of the public Treasury, not exceeding Thirty Pounds Current Money;" but there is no Provision made for any Payment to the Person whose Slave shall be murdered, or his Goods stolen; whereby many Felonies are compounded, and the Criminals are not brought to Justice: For Remedy whereof, Be it hereby Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Slave, for the Time to come, shall suffer Death for the Murder of any other Slave, the Owner of the Slave who shall suffer Death shall be paid only the One Half Part of what was allowed by the forementioned Act, and the other Half Part shall be paid, by the Treasurer, to the Owner of the Slave murdered; and if any Slave shall suffer Death for stealing, the Treasurer is hereby required to pay the Person whose Goods were stolen, as much as the Justices who condemned the Slave shall certify they were worth, provided the Goods stolen amount not to more than Half the Value of what the Owner of the Slave who committed the Felony is to receive out of the public Treasury; but if the Goods stolen should amount to more than Half the Value, then the Person, whose Goods were stolen, shall receive the Half Part of what the Owner of the Slave who suffered Death was to have received, and no more, and the Remainder to the Owner of the Slave who shall suffer Death; any Law, Usage, or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Penalty on Owners of
Slaves, who have
committed Murder,
conveying them off
the Island, &c.

VI. And, for the more effectual preventing Slaves who have committed Murder from escaping without Punishment, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Owner of a Slave who hath committed Murder shall privately convey the said Slave away from the Island, to prevent and avoid his being brought to Trial, such Person shall forfeit and pay the Sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money, the One Moiety to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, towards defraying the public Charges of this Island, and the other Moiety to the Owner of the Slave murdered; who shall recover such Penalty for the King and himself by Suit, Plaint, Information, or Action qui tam, &c. in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas in this Island, where no Effoign, Wager at Law, or more than One Imparlance, shall be allowed; and if any Person who hath a Slave murdered by another Slave shall neglect or refuse to prosecute the Murderer, it shall and may be lawful for any other Person to prosecute the Murderer; and if he shall suffer Death for the same, the Person, who prosecuted, shall receive out of the public Treasury the Sum which the Owner of the Negro murdered would have been entitled to if he had prosecuted, and the Owner of the said Slave shall receive nothing.

Slaves ; for their Regulation, &c.

Anno 1717-18. N^o 96.

An ACT to repeal an Act, intituled, " An Act to oblige all Persons to give
 " in a List of their Negroes, and other Slaves, upon Oath, and for making
 " another Act to the same Purpose more effectual."

WHEREAS an Act of this Island, intituled, " An Act to oblige all Persons to give in a List of
 " their Negroes, and other Slaves, upon Oath," hath been found, as it was made, very dilatory,
 because the Execution of it was put into so many Hands, some of whom were no ways obliged
 by Penalty or Oath; we, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Chief Governor
 of all your Majesty's Leeward Caribbee Islands in America, together with the Council and
 Assembly of the Island of Nevis, do pray your most Excellent Majesty it may be Enacted, and
 be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Act, and every Clause,
 Article, Matter, and Thing therein contained, be, and is hereby repealed, and made null and
 void, to all Intents, Purposes, and Constructions whatsoever.

Lists of Slaves.

Repeal of a former
Act.

II. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Date of this Act,
 all Persons whatsoever, being or residing on this Island, who are Proprietors, Possessors, Ma-
 nagers, or Overseers of any Negroes, or other Slaves, shall give in an Account or List upon
 Oath, so often as they shall be thereunto lawfully required, to the respective Justice or Justices of
 the Peace, for the Time being, of the several or respective Parishes of this Island, of all and
 every Negro, or other Slave, living or breathing, as also what are esteemed dutiable, and what
 not.

Owners of Negroes
to give in a List of
their Slaves on Oath,
&c.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Person and Per-
 sons whatsoever, who shall refuse or neglect to appear, when summoned, to give in an Account
 or List of Slaves upon Oath as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay double the Tax they should have
 paid had they appeared and taken the Oath, any Law, Usage, or Custom to the contrary in any
 wise notwithstanding; the Justice before whom they refused, or before whom they neglected to
 appear, being hereby empowered and required to issue out Execution for the same in Ten Days
 after the Tax is raised as aforesaid, to be levied by the Marshal, or his lawful Deputy for the Time
 being, by way of Distress, and sold at Outcry in the Market Place of Charles Town, returning the
 Overplus, if any, to the Owner.

Penalty on Refusal.

IV. And it is hereby further Enacted, That the Oath to be taken by every Person, to the Ac-
 count or List that shall be given in, shall be in these Words; viz.

I A. B. do swear on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, That the Account or
 List I do now give in, is a true and exact Account or List of every Negro or other Slave
 that I am Owner of, or have in Possession, living on this Island; and that I have par-
 ticularly distinguished, so near as I can, what I do believe in my Conscience are dutiable,
 and what not; and that I have not sent any Slave off this Island since the Order for rais-
 ing this Tax.

Their Oath.

So help me God.

V. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Justices of the Peace shall,
 before they proceed to execute this Act, take the following Oath before the Chief Governor, Lieu-
 tenant Governor, or President, of this Island for the Time being; viz.

I C. D. do swear on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, That, so often as I shall
 take the Account or List in Execution of this Act, I will demand of every Master or
 Mistress, Possessor or Renter, Manager or Overseer of every Family in the Parish of
 who shall come to swear to an Account or List, upon Oath, of all
 Negroes and other Slaves, who are in their respective Custodies, living and breathing,
 or belonging to them on this Island, and so near as they can what they esteem dutiable,
 and what not; which Account and List I will return into the Secretary's Office of this
 Island so soon as I can.

Justices Oath.

VI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That as often as the Justices of the
 Peace shall be directed by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or President, for the Time being,
 to take the Account or List as aforesaid, they shall issue out their several Warrants, each Justice
 to the Constables of the Parish wherein he lives, full Ten Days before he takes the said Account
 or

Inhabitants to be
summoned to give
in such Lists, &c.

Lists of Slaves.—Trading with Slaves.

or List, commanding them, on Sight thereof, they summon all and every the Inhabitants of that Parish, who have any Negro or other Slave, or are Managers, Possessors, or Overseers of any Negroes (their Proprietors being absent) to make their personal Appearance on such a Day, by Nine of the Clock before Noon, at the Parish Church, then and there to give in an Account or List, upon Oath, of every Negro or other Slave living as aforesaid; for executing which Warrants, each Constable shall receive from the Treasurer, for the Time being, Twelve Shillings Current Money, each Constable being hereby required to attend each Justice in his Parish, with the Return of their Warrants, and to prove their Summons.

Not appearing within Ten Days after a Note left, to be double taxed, &c.

VII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if the Constable shall return any of the Inhabitants sick, or absent off this Island, then the Justice shall send the Constable with a Note under his Hand, signifying that if they do not come to his House within Ten Days then next ensuing, to give in the Account or List, and take the Oath, nor send a proper Person to do it, they shall be obliged to pay a double Tax; which Note, if the Constable or Constables shall find no Person to leave it with, or will take it from his or their Hands, then he or they shall leave the Note in the House, or in the Keyhole of the Door; which, on his Oath to the Truth thereof, shall be sufficient to convict the Person or Persons neglecting or wilfully absenting, any Law, Usage, or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Where Two Justices live in one Parish, One to act in that which has none.

VIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if it shall happen that some of the Parishes shall have no Justice of the Peace living in it, and there shall be Two in another Parish, then in such Case One of the Two shall execute this Act in the Parish where there is none.

For Want of Justices, Members of the Council to act.

IX. And be it also Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if it shall happen that Five Justices of the Peace shall not be on the Island in Health to execute this Act, that then in such Case One or more of the Members of his Majesty's Council shall execute it in One or more of the Parishes, instead of such Justice or Justices of the Peace, which shall be good and valid to all Intents, Constructions, and Purposes whatsoever.

Penalty on Justice, &c. refusing to act.

X. And be it further Enacted, That every Justice of the Peace who shall refuse to be sworn, or to act, shall forfeit and pay the Sum of Ten Pounds Current Money; and every Constable that shall refuse to summon the Inhabitants, &c. or having summoned them, shall not attend the Justices, and prove the Summons, and do the Justices further Commands concerning this Act, shall forfeit and pay the Sum of Five Pounds Current Money; all which Fines and Forfeitures shall be One Half Part to his Majesty, for defraying the contingent Charges of this Island, and the other Half for the Use of his Majesty's Fortifications therein.

Fines how to be applied.

Vestries to raise Taxes by virtue of this Act.

XI. And be it further Enacted, That this Act shall be in full Force and Effect for the Vestries of each Parish to raise their Taxes, by taking an Account or List of Slaves upon Oath as aforesaid.

Penalty on not distinguishing Town Negroes.

XII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Persons who have Negroes belonging to their Cooperage in the Town, shall distinguish, in their Account or List, how many there are that do belong to the Town, on Forfeiture of paying the Country Tax, and a Town Tax likewise.

Justice, &c. before whom to give in his List of Slaves.

XIII. And be it further Enacted, That every Justice or Member of His Majesty's Council, who shall put this Act in Execution, and have an Account or List of his or their own Slaves to give in, shall give in his or their Account or List, upon Oath, before the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or President, for the Time being.

Members of the Council to take the same Oath as Justices.

XIV. And be it further Enacted, That every Member of the Council, not a Justice of the Peace, who shall put this Act in Execution, shall take the same Oath, and be under the same Penalty as to the Execution thereof, as the Justices of the Peace are.

28 May 1691. N° 12.

An ACT for reinforcing a former Act, intituled, "An Act against trading with Negroes."

Trading with Slaves.

WHEREAS by the said Act, bearing Date the 22d Day of January 1683, it was therein Enacted and Ordained, "That whatsoever Person or Persons trading with any Negro, shall forfeit Five hundred Pounds of Sugar for every Time so trading; and if on the Lord's Day, should

“ forfeit One thousand Pounds of Sugar for each such Offence ;” notwithstanding the several Penalties contained in the said Act, the Trading with Negroes has by several evil-minded Persons been continued, to the great Prejudice of the Inhabitants : And, for the better Prosecution of the said Act, we therefore pray his Majesty it may be Enacted and Ordained, and be it hereby Ordered, Ordained, and Enacted, by the Chief Governor, Council, and Assembly, That what Person or Persons soever, trading as aforesaid with any Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, shall be fined or punished according to the aforesaid Act ; which Fines and Forfeitures shall be applied, the one Moiety to his Majesty, for the Support of the Government, towards the defraying the Charge of Fortifications and other public Charges of this Island, and the other Moiety to him or them that shall inform and make Proof thereof to the next Justice of the Peace.

The former Act
against trading with
Negroes enforced.

Anno 1737. N° III.

X. AND forasmuch as Slaves frequently keep Shops in Charles Town, and sell several Sorts of Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, Rum, and other strong Liquors, in the Town and in the Country, to other Slaves, for which they often receive stolen Goods, which is an Encouragement for Slaves to steal from their Masters, and is a Detriment to the Inhabitants ; for Remedy whereof, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That for the Time to come it shall not be lawful for any Slave whatsoever to keep a Shop in Charles Town, or to sell any Goods, Wares, Merchandizes, Rum, or other strong Liquor, either for themselves or for their Owners, or for any other Persons, in any House, or in the public Street, or in the Country ; and if any Slave whatsoever shall, after the Publication of this Act, keep any Shop, or sell, or offer for Sale, any Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes, Rum, or any other strong Liquor, contrary to the Intent and Meaning of this Act, upon Information and due Proof made thereof to any Justice of the Peace, the said Justice is hereby authorized, impowered, and required to grant a Warrant, directed to any Constable, to seize such Goods, Wares, Merchandizes, Rum, or any other strong Liquors ; and the Goods, Wares, Merchandizes, Rum, or other strong Liquors so seized shall be forfeited, and sold at public Outcry, and the one Moiety of the Produce of such Sale, all reasonable Charges being first defrayed, shall be paid to the Treasurer of this Island for the Time being, for the Use of his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and shall be applied towards the defraying the public Charges of this Island, and the other Moiety to the Informer : Provided always, and it is hereby Enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prohibit any Slave from selling, or exposing to Sale, any fresh Fish, fresh Meat, Poultry, or any Produce or Manufacture of this Island, except Rum and other strong Liquors, any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

No Slave to keep a
Shop in Charles
Town, &c.

Provide,

Anno 1739. N° 115.

An ACT to prevent Slaves from selling any Things without a Ticket from their Masters, and to prohibit Slaves planting Cotton for themselves.

WHEREAS Slaves frequently steal Sugar, Molasses, Cotton, Poultry, and several other Things, which they expose to Sale, and very easily find Purchasers for such stolen Goods, which is an Encouragement for Slaves to rob and steal, and a great Detriment to the Planters ; for Remedy whereof, we, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Captain-general of your Majesty's Leeward Caribbee Islands in America, and the Council and Assembly of the Island of Nevis, do pray your most Sacred Majesty that it may be Enacted, and be it Enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Captain-general of his Majesty's Leeward Caribbee Islands in America, and the Council and Assembly of the Island of Nevis, and by the Authority of the same, That from the Publication of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any Slave whatsoever, in this Island, to sell any Thing (except Greens, Herbs, Grass, Wood, Roots, Food made of Roots, Crabs, fresh Butter, fresh Fish, and the Slave's own particular Manufacture) without a Ticket from under the Hand of the Slave's Owner or Manager, specifying the Thing or Things so to be sold, and the Quantity of them, the Name of the Slave, and the Day of the Month ; and, in case any Slave shall offer any Thing (except such Things only as are before excepted in this Act) for Sale, without such Ticket from his Owner or Manager, it shall and may be lawful for any White Person whatsoever to take such Thing away from the said Slave, and convert it to his or her own Use, provided the Thing or Things so taken from any Slave at the same Time exceed not the Value of Seven Shillings Current Money ; but if the Thing or Things so taken are more than the Value of Seven Shillings, such Things, and the Slave in whose Custody they are taken, shall be delivered to the Provost Marshal, or his lawful Deputy, who is hereby required to secure such Slave, and Things so taken, and give the Slave's Master Notice thereof ; for which Notice, and securing the Slave, he shall be paid Three Shillings Current Money by the Slave's Master ;

Slaves selling.

Things offered to
Sale, under Seven
Shillings Value, with-
out a Ticket, may be
taken from the Slave.

If above, the Things
and Slave to be deli-
vered to the Provost
Marshal, &c.

Slaves selling.

and that the Marshal for the Time being, on Receipt of the said Three Shillings, shall deliver the Negro or Negroes, and other Slaves, with the Goods so taken, to the respective Masters or Owners of such Negroes.

Penalty on Purchasers of Things sold without a Ticket.

II. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case any Person shall purchase any Thing (except such Things only as are before excepted in this Act) from any Slave, who hath not a Ticket as hereinbefore directed, such Person shall, upon Proof made before any Justice of the Peace in this Island, forfeit and pay the Sum of Twenty Pounds Current Money.

And on giving Slave a Ticket to sell Things, without his Owner's Knowledge.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person whatsoever shall give any Slave a Ticket, in his Owner's or Manager's Name, to sell any Thing, without the Privity or Consent of such Owner or Manager, such Person shall, upon Proof made before any One Justice of the Peace, forfeit and pay the Sum of Twenty Pounds Current Money.

Penalty on taking any Thing from a Slave who has a Ticket.

IV. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case any Person shall take away any Thing (except Cotton) from any Slave who hath a Ticket, or take away the Ticket from any Slave (except the Goods mentioned in the Ticket be all sold) or take away any Thing from any Slave which the Slave is permitted by this Act to sell without a Ticket, such Person shall, upon Proof made before any Justice of the Peace in this Island, forfeit and pay the Sum of £.20 Current Money, to be levied by Distress and Sale of the Offender's Goods and Chattels, by Warrant from the said Justice, directed to the Provost-Marshal, or his lawful Deputy, or to any Constable; which Fine shall be paid, Part to satisfy the Slave for the Value of the Things taken away, and the Remainder to the Treasurer of this Island for the Time being, and shall be applied towards the defraying the Public Charges of this Island; and if such Person hath no Goods and Chattels sufficient to satisfy the said Fine, such Person shall suffer Imprisonment in the Common Gaol of this Island Three Months, if the Fine be not sooner paid: Provided always, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to make void any Clause, Matter, or Thing contained in an Act made in the Eleventh Year of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to amend, explain, and make more effectual, an Act made in the Fourth Year of the Reign of King George the First, intituled, An Act for the Government of Negroes and other Slaves in this Island;" any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Proviso.

In what Case Slave's Evidence to be taken.

V. And, forasmuch as Negroes and other Slaves are not allowed to give Evidence against any White or Free Person, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case any Person shall take away any Thing from any Slave who hath a Ticket, or take away a Ticket from any Slave, or take away any Thing from any Slave, which the Slave is permitted by this Act to sell without a Ticket, and, upon Complaint made to a Justice of the Peace, the Fact cannot be proved upon such Person by any White Evidence, such Person shall, unless he make Oath to the contrary, forfeit and pay in the same Manner as is before directed by this Act, upon full Proof made; any Law, Usage, or Custom to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Clause relating to the Prohibition of Slaves planting or selling Cotton for themselves.

VI. And whereas it hath been customary for Slaves to plant small Quantities of Cotton for themselves, and, under that Pretence, steal a great deal from the poor Planters, which the Slaves either sell themselves, or else bring it to their Masters, as the Produce of their own Labour, and their Masters sell it for them, or buy it themselves; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That for the Time to come it shall not be lawful for any Slave whatsoever to plant Cotton for himself, or to sell any Cotton on any Account or Pretence whatsoever, either with or without a Ticket; and if any Person whatsoever shall buy Cotton from any Slave, either with or without a Ticket, such Person shall, upon Proof made before any One Justice of the Peace in this Island, forfeit and pay the Sum of £.20 Current Money; and if any Owner or Manager shall for the Time to come knowingly suffer any of his Slaves to plant Cotton for themselves, or knowingly suffer any Cotton to grow in the Land, which he allows his Slaves to plant for themselves, such Owner or Manager, being convicted thereof before any Justice of the Peace, shall forfeit and pay the Sum of £.20 Current Money; and if any Owner, Manager, or any Free Person, shall sell or dispose of any Cotton for any Slave, such Owner, Manager, or Free Person shall, being convicted thereof before any Justice of the Peace, forfeit and pay the Sum of £.20 Current Money.

And to prevent Persons buying it of them.

VII. And whereas ill-disposed Persons may clandestinely buy Cotton from Slaves in the Night, and escape the Punishment intended by this Act, for Want of sufficient White Evidence; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the Peace in this Island, upon Complaint made, to grant a Warrant to any Constable to bring any Person, who shall be suspected to buy Cotton clandestinely from Slaves, before him; and if such suspected Person shall refuse to make Oath that he hath not purchased Cotton from any Slave, nor any Person for him, such Person shall be subject to the same Fines and Penalties, as if due Proof had been

Slaves selling.—Selling Spirits to Slaves.—Assembling.—Feasting and Drumming.

been made before a Justice of the Peace that such Person had actually purchased Cotton from a Slave; any Law, Usage, or Custom to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Anno 1717. N° 81.

VI. AND whereas it is a common Practice for Negroes, and other Slaves, to meet in great Companies on the Lord's Day, feasting and drinking, whence Quarrels, Fightings, and Murders frequently arise; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person whatsoever shall sell Rum, or other strong Liquors, on the Sabbath Day, to any Negro or other Slave, such Person being presented and convicted at the General or Quarter Sessions, shall forfeit, for every such Offence, the Sum of Three Pounds Current Money.

Selling Spirits to Slaves.

Penalty on Persons selling strong Liquors to Slaves on the Sabbath Day.

V. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for any White Person whatsoever to suppress and disperse any disorderly Rout of Negroes or other Slaves got together, drinking, quarrelling, or gaming, and to take from them all Knives, Clubs, and other Weapons whatsoever: And if any Negro, or other Slave, shall oppose, struggle with, or strike any White Person or Persons, such Slave shall be whipt by Order, and at the Discretion of One Justice of the Peace; but in case any White Person be wounded or maimed by a Slave, it is hereby declared Felony in such Slave, and shall be tried and punished as in and by this Act is before directed.

Assembling.

Disorderly Negroes may be dispersed.

Slave striking a White Person, how to be punished.

VII. And be it further Enacted, for the preventing the said Meetings and Feastings, That if any Master, or other Person, having the Management of a Plantation, shall knowingly and willingly suffer the Slaves to beat a Drum, by the Space of One Quarter of an Hour, in their respective Plantations, such Master or Manager, being presented and convicted of the same, shall forfeit and pay, on every such Conviction, the like Sum of Three Pounds Current Money.

Feasting and Drumming.

Penalty on Persons suffering Slaves to beat Drums in their Plantations.

Anno 1737. N° III.

III. AND whereas it is a common Practice for Negroes to meet in great Companies on the Sabbath Day, feasting, drinking, and gaming, whereby Quarrels, Fightings, and Murders frequently happen, notwithstanding the Penalties imposed by the said recited Act; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Master, or other Person having the Management of a Plantation, shall for the Time to come suffer any Feast to be made on the Sabbath Day, or any other Time, or suffer any Negro Drum, great or small, to be beat for the Space of One Quarter of an Hour, at his respective Plantation, such Master or Manager, being convicted thereof before any Justice of the Peace, by the Oath of One credible Person, shall forfeit and pay the Sum of Five Pounds Current Money; and in case of Refusal of Payment, the same to be levied on the Offender's Goods and Chattels, by Warrant from the said Justice, directed to the Provost Marshal, or to any Constable; which Goods so levied on shall be sold at Public Outcry within Four Days, if the Penalty be not sooner paid, to satisfy the said Penalty, with Costs, rendering the Overplus, if any, to the Owner; the One Half of such Fines shall be paid to the Informer, and the other Half to the Poor of the Parish where such Offence shall be committed: And all Slaves who shall make such Feasts, and entertain such Companies, shall moreover be publicly whipt, by Order of the said Justice of the Peace, and the Owner shall be obliged to pay the Charges: Provided nevertheless, and it is the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, That if the Owner or other Person having the Management of a Plantation where such Feast shall be made, or Drum beat, shall make Oath before the said Justice, that such Feast or Drumming was not by his Consent or Knowledge, in such Case the said Owner or Manager shall not be subject to the aforementioned Penalty.

Penalty on Masters suffering Negroes to feast or beat Drums in their Plantations on the Sabbath Day, &c.

Slaves making such Feasts, to be publicly whipt.

Proviso.

IV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Constable shall know or be informed of any great Company of Slaves being unlawfully and riotously got together, he is hereby authorized, empowered, and required to take a sufficient Guard, and disperse them; and if the said Slaves refuse to disperse by fair Means, it shall and may be lawful for the Constable to force them to separate, by beating or wounding them: And if any

Constable to disperse riotous Slaves, &c.

Feasting and Drumming.—Of Runaway Slaves.

Penalty on his Neg- any Constable shall neglect or refuse to do his Duty herein, in separating such Companies of
lect. Slaves, or shall know of any Drum, great or small, beaten by Negroes, contrary to the Intent and Meaning of this Act, and shall not inform some Justice of the Peace thereof, such Constable shall, being convicted thereof before any Justice of the Peace, by the Oath of One credible Witness, forfeit and pay the Sum of Five Pounds Current Money; to be levied and applied in the same Manner, and to the same Uses, as other Forfeitures in this Act before-mentioned are to be levied and applied.

Slaves coming to the Island in Barklogs, &c. without a credible White Man, to be publicly whipt, &c.

VIII. And whereas Negroes frequently come from the Island of St. Christopher, in Barklogs, Boats, and Canoes, to this Island, on the Sabbath Day, to feast and carouse, and often land secretly in the Night in some private Bay, where they receive stolen Goods, and often clandestinely carry away Negroes from the Island, to the great Detriment of the Inhabitants; Be it hereby Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Negroes shall, after Six Weeks from the Publication of this Act, come to this Island in any Barklog, Boat, or Canoe, without any White Man of good Credit with them, it shall and may be lawful for any White Person whatsoever to apprehend any such Negro or Negroes, and deliver him or them to the Provost Marshal of the Island or his lawful Deputy, who is hereby authorized, impowered, and required to whip such Negroes in the public Market Place, not exceeding Forty Lashes, and then safely to keep them in the Common Gaol of the Island, until the Master or Owner shall pay unto the Provost Marshal, or his lawful Deputy, Six Pounds Current Money for each Slave so taken, for the Use of the Person who shall apprehend them, besides the Gaol Fees; and if the Master or Owner of any such Slave cannot be known, or such Slave shall lie in Gaol for the Space of Three Months, then the Provost Marshal, or his lawful Deputy, is hereby impowered and required to sell such Slave at public Outcry, to satisfy the said Sum of Six Pounds, and all other Charges, and to return the Overplus, if any, to the Owner, or, if the Owner cannot be found, to the Treasurer of the Island for the Time being, who shall be accountable for the same to the Public of this Island, or to the Owner of such Slave, whenever he shall appear; and the Provost Marshal, or his Deputy, is hereby required, upon putting any Slave delivered unto him, as aforesaid, in Prison, immediately to put up Publication thereof, at the Court House Door, and to give a particular Description of the Slave in the Publication; and no Slave put in Prison as aforesaid shall be sold without such Publication being first made.

IX. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Slaves shall, for the Time to come, go from this Island in any Boat, Canoe, or Barklog, to any other Island, without a credible White Person with them, such Slaves shall be publicly whipt by Order of any Magistrate; and if any Slave shall presume to be Owner of any Boat, Canoe, or Barklog, such Slave shall be publicly whipt, and the Boat, Canoe, or Barklog shall be burnt, by Order of any Justice of the Peace.

Anno 1717. N° 81.

Of Runaway Slaves.

Running away with Boats, &c. Felony.—
Reward for taking Runaway Slaves.

IV. AND be it further Enacted, That it shall be Felony in any Negro, or other Slave, to run away with any Boat or Canoe off this Island: And if any Person shall apprehend a Slave run away off this Island, and bring and deliver him or her to the Provost Marshal, or his lawful Deputy, the Master or Owner of every such Slave shall pay the Person so taking or apprehending, the Sum of Six Pounds Current Money, if he does not suffer Death for the Felony, to be recovered by Suit in any Court of Record; but if the said Slave doth suffer for the Felony, the Treasurer of this Island shall pay him, for his Encouragement, the like Sum of Six Pounds Current Money out of the Treasury.

Anno 1717. N° 81.

Penalty on entertain-
ing Runaway Slaves,
&c.

VIII. And be it further Enacted, That if any Person or Persons whatsoever shall entertain a runaway Negro, or other Slave, and not give the Owner Notice, or bring and deliver him or them to the Provost Marshal of this Island, within Three Days after being in his, her, or their Custody, such Person or Persons shall for every such Fact, being thereof convicted before Two Justices of the Peace, forfeit and pay the Sum of Twelve Shillings per Diem, for so long Time as such Slave shall have been so entertained; One Moiety thereof to the King's Majesty, for the Use of the Fortifications of this Island, and the other Moiety to the respective Owner of every Slave: And in case any such Person or Persons, so convicted, shall refuse to pay the said Penalty of Twelve Shillings per Diem, the Two Justices before whom the Conviction

Of Runaway Slaves.—Offences of Slaves.—Trial of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon.

Conviction shall be made, shall issue out their Warrant to the Provost Marshal or his lawful Deputy, to levy the same on the Goods and Chattels of such Person or Persons so convicted, by Sale at public Outcry, returning the Overplus, if any, to the Person so convicted, provided the said Penalty exceed not the Sum of Twelve Pounds, in which case the Party injured shall have Remedy, and recover such Penalty, for the King and himself, by Suit, Plaint, Information, or Action qui tam, &c. in any Court of Record in this Island, in which no Effoign, Wager of Law, or more than One Imparlance, shall be allowed.

IX. And, to encourage the taking and apprehending of all runaway Negroes and other Slaves, Be it Enacted, That if any Negro, or other Slave, shall have been run away, or absent from his Master or Owner for the Space of Seven Days or longer, the Person apprehending such Slave shall be paid, by his or her respective Master, the Sum of Six Shillings Current Money; and if the said Master or Owner of such Negro, or other Slave, shall refuse or neglect paying the same, upon Information made thereof to any Justice of the Peace of this Island, the said Justice is hereby empowered to grant a Warrant to distrain on his or their Goods and Chattels to satisfy the same, with Costs; and if the Master or Owner of such Slave shall not be known, he shall be brought and delivered, by the Person who apprehends him, to the Provost Marshal of this Island, who shall pay him Three Shillings for the Taking, and One Shilling per Mile for as many Miles as the Place, where taken, is distant from the Common Gaol.

Masters refusing to pay the Reward for apprehending runaway Slaves, the same to be distrained on their Goods, &c.

X. And be it further Enacted, That the Provost Marshal shall always be paid, by the respective Owners of any Slave brought and delivered to him by virtue of any Clause in this Act, whatsoever Expence he hath been at, and shall pay him, moreover, Eighteen Pence per Diem, whilst in his Custody, the said Marshal finding and allowing each Slave One Pound of Bread-kind, and One Pound of Fish or Flesh, per Diem, out of his said Fees; and if any Negro or other Slave, committed by the Marshal as aforesaid, should happen to lie in Prison for the Space of Three Months, he shall be sold at public Outcry, by Warrant from any Two Justices of the Peace, for the Fees and Charges aforesaid, the Overplus, if any, to be returned into the Treasury, till the Owner of the said Slave shall appear, to whom the Treasurer shall be accountable for the same, all reasonable Charges being deducted.

Marshal to be reimbursed his Expence, &c.

Slaves lying in Prison Three Months, to be sold at Outcry.

Anno 1737. N° III.

VII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Slave shall suffer Death for stealing Sheep, Goats, or Hogs, under the Value of Five Pounds Current Money, but such Slave shall be publicly whipt, by the Order of any One Justice of the Peace; and the said Justice is hereby empowered and required to award Payment to be made by the Owner of such Offender, to the Party whose Sheep, Goats, or Hogs were stolen, with Costs, and in case of Refusal of Payment, by Warrant to distrain for the same, and such Distress to sell at public Outcry.

Offences of Slaves.

In what Cases Slaves not to suffer Death.

Anno 1717. N° 81.

II. AND be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any One Justice of the Peace in this Island shall have full Power and Authority to issue out his Warrant for apprehending of any Negro, or Slave whatsoever, upon any Information or Complaint made, and also for the inflicting of any Corporal Punishment for Crimes not Capital; but for all Felonies, and other Capital Crimes, where Life or Member is in Question, it shall require Two Justices at the least to hear, try, and determine the same; at all which Trials the Evidence of Two or more Slaves shall be taken and deemed good and sufficient: Provided always, and it is the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, That the stealing of Turkies, Fowls, and Poultry, or other small Stock of like Value, shall not be punished in any Slave with the Loss of Life or Limb, but any Justice of the Peace in this Island may cause to be whipt, or other Punishment may inflict on the Offender at Discretion; and the said Justice shall award Satisfaction to be made by the Owner of the said Slave, to the Party from whom such Stock is stolen, and shall also have Power by Warrant to distrain for the same, and such Distress to sell at public Outcry.

Trial of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon.

Justice to issue out his Warrant to apprehend Negroes, &c.

Proviso.

XI. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any Justice of the Peace, the Provost Marshal, any Constable, or other Officer, refusing or neglecting to do their respective Duties, in putting every or any Clause of this Act in Execution, shall forfeit and pay the Sum of Five Pounds Current Money for every such Neglect or Refusal; to be recovered by Suit, Plaint, or Information in any Court of Record in this Island: All which before-mentioned Fines and Forfeitures shall be One Half to the Informer, and the other to the public Treasury.

Penalty on Justice, &c. neglecting his Duty.

Trial of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon.—White Servants.

Act not to extend to
White Persons.

XII. And be it further Enacted, for the better understanding of this Act, That any Thing herein contained shall not be construed to extend to any bought Servant, or other White Person whatsoever, or Free Negro.

Anno 1737. N° III.

An ACT to amend, explain, and make more effectual, an Act made in the Fourth Year of the Reign of King George the First, intituled, "An Act for the good Government of Negroes, and other Slaves, in this Island."

A former Act, not
hereby altered, to be
duly put in Execution.

WHEREAS there are many Defects in the Law, intituled, "An Act for the good Government of Negroes and other Slaves in this Island," and also some Neglects in the Execution of the same, so that the said Act is not effectual to the End for which it was made; we therefore, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Captain General and Governor in Chief of your Majesty's Leeward Caribbee Islands in America, and the Council and Assembly of the Island of Nevis, do humbly pray your Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the said Captain General and Governor in Chief, and the Council and Assembly of the Island of Nevis, and by the Authority of the same, That all the Clauses in the said Law now in Force, concerning the Government of Negroes, and other Slaves, and not hereby altered, shall be duly put in Execution, according to the Tenor of the said Law.

Transgressors of the
said Act, who could
only be convicted at a
General or Quarter
Sessions, may be con-
victed by One Justice
of the Peace, &c.

II. And, for the speedier Punishment of Persons who shall transgress the said Law, Be it hereby Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Persons who shall transgress any Clause of the aforesaid Law, and are by the said Law to be convicted at a General or Quarter Sessions, and no where else, such Persons shall or may, for the Time to come, be convicted before any One Justice of the Peace for this Island, and may be fined by the said Justice, according to the Tenor of the said Law; and if the said Fine be not immediately paid, such Justice is hereby impowered, by Warrant directed to the Provost Marshal, or any Constable, to distrain on the Goods and Chattels of such Offenders, and such Distress to sell at public Outcry, to satisfy the said Penalties, rendering the Overplus, if any, to the Owner; any Law, Usage, or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Miscellaneous, &c.

Anno 1701. N° 48.

An ACT for encouraging the Importation of White Servants; and that all Persons shall be obliged to keep a White Servant to every Twenty Negroes living.

White Servants.

Owners of Negroes to
keep One White Ser-
vant to every Twenty
Slaves.

Penalty.

WHEREAS Mortality, and the late Wars, have much lessened the Strength of this His Majesty's Island; it is therefore thought absolutely necessary, that Encouragement be given for the Importation of White Servants, the Irish Papist excepted; which, that it may be, we, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commander in Chief of all your Majesty's Caribbee Leeward Islands in America, and the Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Assembly of this Island, do pray your Most Excellent Majesty it may be Enacted and Ordained; and be it, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Person and Persons who now are, or at any Time hereafter shall be, the Proprietors or Owners of any Negroes or other Slaves, belonging and being, or that shall belong and be on this Island, shall for every Twenty Negroes, or other Slaves, living and breathing, they are the Owners or Proprietors of, as aforesaid, always keep a Male White Servant (if such White Servant can be procured) upon Forfeiture of One thousand Pounds of Muscovado Sugar Annually, for every Twenty Negroes, or other Slaves, that they shall be Owners or Proprietors of more than the White Male Servant they shall keep, as aforesaid; the same to be levied by Way of Distress, by virtue of a Warrant from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or President for the Time being, or any Justice of the Peace, upon such Delinquent's Goods, Chattels, Lands, or Tenements, and paid into the Hands of the Treasurer, or Receiver General, and employed towards the defraying the Charges of Fortifications, and other the contingent Charges of this Island.

White Servants.

II. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons shall bring and sell any Protestant Servant or Servants in this Island, to any Person or Persons whatsoever, and such Persons, Buyers, shall neglect or refuse to pay for such Servants, that then the said Persons, Sellers, shall, on Complaint thereof made to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or President, or any Justice of the Peace of that Division where the Buyer resides, have Execution granted him against the said Buyer, by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or President, or by such Justice of Peace, without any other Process in Law; the same to be forthwith levied, by the Marshal or his Deputy, on the Goods, Chattels, Lands, or Tenements of the Buyer, whereby a speedy and certain Payment may be made to the Creditor: And that if any Person or Persons shall bring over any Male White Protestant Servants, to sell and dispose of in this Island, for a Term or Time not under Four Years, and cannot sell them; that then, in such Case, the Treasurer is hereby required, on Request to him thereof made, to buy such Male White Protestant Servants, paying for each and every such Servant, not under Sixteen Years of Age, and not above Fifty Years of Age, Twelve Pounds Current Money; and after such Purchase made of such Servants, the said Treasurer is hereby required forthwith to distribute and dispose of such Servants to and upon such Proprietors or Owners of Negroes, and other Slaves, on their Plantations, whose Complement of White Servants are inferior to their Number of Negroes, and other Slaves, according to the Computation before mentioned; who are hereby obliged to receive and pay for such Servant or Servants, with all contingent Charges, so that such contingent Charges exceed not Twenty Shillings: But if such Proprietors or Owners will not receive and pay for such Servant or Servants, according to the Rate or Price before mentioned, together with the contingent Charges, not exceeding Twenty Shillings, as aforesaid; then it shall and may be lawful to and for the Treasurer, or Receiver General, to give a Note or Order in Writing under his Hand, directed to the Marshal or his Deputy, who on Receipt thereof is hereby required to distrain for the same on the Goods, Chattels, Lands, and Tenements of such Person or Persons, and the Distress to be sold, and the Overplus, if any, returned to the Owner.

Execution to be granted against Buyers of Protestant Servants, refusing Payment thereof.

Persons bringing over more White Servants than they can sell, Treasurer to buy them, and pay 12l. each, &c.

III. And it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Master and Masters of such Person, who shall be sold here, as aforesaid, shall pay and give unto each respective Servant (not serving under Four Years) at the Expiration of his Service, Four hundred Pounds of Muscovado Sugar, or Fifty Shillings Current Money; provided the said respective Servants do behave themselves, as they ought, during the said Term of Four Years, and not absent themselves from their Master's or Mistress's Service, in which case they are to forfeit the said Four hundred Pounds of Sugar, or serve the Time over again that they absented themselves from their respective Services, at the Election of their Masters or Mistresses: Provided always, and it is the true Meaning of this Act, and the said Treasurer or Receiver General for the Time being is hereby required and directed, that when he shall buy any Male Servants, as aforesaid, he distribute them in Manner following; viz. First, That he dispose of such White Male Servants on those Plantations that have no White Male Servants on them, and afterwards to distribute White Male Servants on those Plantations who want the most Number of White Servants, equivalent to the Number of Negroes, and other Slaves, before mentioned.

Servants behaving well, at the Expiration of their Time, to have 400lb of Sugar, or 50s.

Proviso.

IV. And, that the Masters and Servants may the better know their Duty to each other, it is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Male White Servant shall have provided and made for him, at his Master's Charge, Three Suits of Canvas Yearly, with Hats and Shoes sufficient, unless the Masters or Mistresses will as well provide for them with other Clothes: And if it shall at any Time happen, that any Servant should have the Impudence to strike, or offer to strike, his Master or Mistress, or shall abuse them, or their Family, then in such Case it shall and may be lawful to and for such Master or Mistress, to give such Servant or Servants such moderate Correction as in their Discretion they shall think fit, according to the Heinousness of the Crime, so it doth not extend to breaking of Bones, or dismembering; but if the Servant or Servants shall be incorrigible, and persist in his abusive Manners, then the Master or Mistress shall complain to the next Justice of the Peace, who is hereby impowered and required to give such Servant public Correction, by the Marshal or his Deputy, in a public Market Place, not exceeding Thirty-nine Lashes, with a proper Whip for such Use, on his or their bare Back, and then commit him to Prison by the Space of Five Days, during which Time the Marshal shall feed him or them with Bread and Water only, at the Charge of the Owner; and the Time lost by such Means shall be served over and above the Four Years aforesaid.

Servants how to be clothed.

Man-servant striking his Master, &c. how to be punished.

V. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Woman Servants shall be abusive to their Mistress or Families, they shall be corrected, and forfeit, as is herein before described.

And Woman Servants.

ST. CHRISTOPHER.

The Law respecting Slaves in this Island is contained in the following Acts, passed

Anno 1711.
1722.
31 Oct. 1759.
11 Mar. 1784.

The Two former are to be found in a printed Volume of the Laws of this Island, dated 1739.

Slaves considered as Property.

Value of executed Slaves.

Anno 1711. N° 2.

II. **A**ND be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons whatsoever do, by Force or Persuasion, carry off from this Island any Negro or other Slave, other than his own, or such as he or they may be lawfully interested in or possessed of, he shall be guilty of Felony, and be debarred the Benefit of Clergy.

Value of executed Slaves.
Carrying off other Persons Negroes Felony.

IX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Publication of this Act, whenever any Negro or other Slave shall be taken and condemned for any Crime, Offence, or Misdemeanor by him or them committed, that before Execution do pass upon them, any or either of them, that they shall be valued and appraised by Two neighbouring Freeholders, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of the Two next Justices of the Peace, which said Appraisers are hereby directed not to value or estimate any such Negro or other Slave, of what Quality, Condition, Age, Circumstance, or Estate soever he or she or they be, for more than the Sum of Five thousand Pounds of Sugar, for each and every Slave executed; but in case of Disability, as Lameness, by having but One Limb, or otherwise incapable of Service, then the said Estimation or Value to be less, according to the Conscience, best Skill, and Judgment of the said Appraisers, upon their Oaths, and to be given before the next Magistrate, before the Return of their Report.

Condemned Slaves to be appraised.

X. And because it seems just and reasonable, that an equal and fair Distribution should be made by and between the Parties Sufferers, of the Value or Appraisement of such condemned Negroes as aforesaid, Be it further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That after Execution done upon such Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves, that the Treasurer of this Island for the Time being shall be obliged to pay the Appraisement of the Value of such Slave or Slaves so executed as aforesaid, in Manner and Form following; (that is to say) Three thousand of the said Five thousand Pounds of Sugar unto the respective Owner or Owners of such Slave or Slaves so executed, and the other Two thousand thereof to the respective Person or Persons, so robbed, plundered, prejudiced, or damaged, as in and by this Act is directed.

Value of Slaves how to be distributed.

XI. Provided always, that the Damages sustained in the Felony committed by such Negro executed, do amount to the Value of Two thousand Pounds of Sugar, which Damages shall be enquired of by the said Justices, who tried the said Slave, either by the Oath of the Party, or by such other Means, as shall be thought most likely to find out the Truth, otherwise the Surplussage, or the Valuation of such Damage, to redound to the Owner or Proprietor of such Slave or Slaves so executed.

Proviso.

Trading with Slaves.—Beating Drums, &c.—Going abroad.

Slaves ; for their Regulation, &c.

Anno 1711. N° 2.

*Trading with
Slaves.**Penalty on dealing
with Negroes.*

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons whatsoever shall presume, by themselves or others under him or them, to trade, traffick, or deal with any Negro or other Slaves for Sugar, Syrup, Molasses, Indigo, Tobacco, Ginger, Cotton, Copper, Brasses, Pewter, or any other Goods, Merchandize, or any Stock or Poultry whatsoever, without the Knowledge or Consent of the said Master or Owner of such Negro or other Slave or Slaves, signified by a Note in Writing, or by sending some White Person with the said Negro or other Slave or Slaves, upon Complaint made to the next Justice of the Peace, the Person or Persons so offending, shall be bound to his or their Behaviour, and to appear at the next Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held for this Island, and there be fined as the Court shall think fit, not exceeding Twenty Pounds, or double the Value of the Goods so clandestinely bought.

*Penalty on selling
strong Liquors to
Negroes upon Sun-
days, &c.*

XIV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Retailer or Retailers of strong Liquors shall, after the Publication hereof, on Sundays or Holidays, sell any Liquor or Liquors, of what Nature or Quality soever, to any Slave or Slaves, under Pain and Penalty of Three Pounds Current Money for every such Offence so committed; and all Justices of the Peace and Constables are hereby required and fully empowered to disperse all unusual Concourses of Negroes in or about the Towns, or elsewhere, on Sundays, or shall be found armed with Clubs or other offensive Weapons, or playing at Dice or other unlawful Sports, or drinking in the Public Houses; and such Negroes so taken up shall be publicly whipped, not exceeding Thirty Stripes.

Anno 1722. N° 52.

*Penalty on buying
any Goods of Slaves
not having a Ticket
for that Purpose.*

XIX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons shall buy any Sugar, Rum, Molasses, Syrup, Cotton, Wine, or other strong Liquors, Plate, Wearing Apparel, or Household Goods, from any Negro or other Slaves, except such Negro or Slave shall have a Ticket for that Purpose from his or her Master, Owner, Renter, or Overseer, such Buyer or Purchaser being legally convicted of any such Crime, not exceeding Twenty Shillings Value, shall be, and is hereby declared to be guilty of Felony, and shall suffer accordingly.

Anno 1722. N° 52.

*Beating Drums,
&c.**Penalty on Masters
suffering them to
blow Horns, &c.*

XIV. AND be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That whatsoever Master, Mistress, Manager, or Overseer, who has any Negroes under his Care, shall suffer his or their Negroes or Slaves at any Time to beat Drums, blow Horns, or use any other loud Instruments, or shall suffer any public Meetings or Feastings of strange Negroes or other Slaves, on his or their Plantation, he or she so offending shall forfeit Twenty Pounds Current Money for every such Offence, provided Information of the same be made and given upon Oath to One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace of this Island, within One Month after such Offence committed.

Anno 1722. N° 52.

*Going abroad.**Slaves not permitted
to go out of their
Owners Plantations
without a Ticket,*

XII. AND be it further Enacted, That no Master, Owner, or Renter of Negroes or other Slaves, shall give any Slave or Slaves Leave on Sundays, or any other Time to go out of their Plantations (except such as usually wait upon them, and no other) except with a Ticket under the Master's, Mistress's, or Manager's Hands, specifying the Time allowed such Negro or other Slave to be absent; and if any Master or Owner of a Plantation finds any Negro or Slave on his Plantation without a Ticket, or Business from his Master or Owner, and doth not punish him with a moderate whipping, not exceeding Twenty Stripes, he shall forfeit Twelve Shillings Current Money.

*on Pain of being ap-
prehended and whipt,
&c.*

XIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any White or free Person or Persons may apprehend any Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves, that shall be found out of his Master's or Owners Plantation at any Time, especially Saturday Nights or Sundays

Sundays and Holidays, not being on their Masters or Mistrefs's Businefs, nor having such a Ticket, or not having a White Man with them (except as before) and the said Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, may correct with moderate whipping as aforesaid ; and if any such Negro or other Slave shall be armed with Clubs, wooden Swords, or other mischievous Weapons, and found out of their Master's or Owner's Plantation, though with a Letter or Ticket, they may be taken up, disarmed, and whipped as aforesaid.

Anno 1711. N° 2:

V. And, for the better preventing of running away of Negroes and other Slaves, as also to hinder and obstruct evil-minded People from entertaining them, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That what Person or Persons soever shall for the future harbour or entertain any Negro or other Slave, other than his own (being run away above Twenty-four Hours) and not give the Owner, if to him known, an Account of such Negro or Slave being in his Custody, shall pay unto the Owner of such Slave, if a common Field Negro, Twelve Shillings, if a Tradesman, Twenty Shillings, for each Twenty-four Hours after the First Hour of such runaway Negro or other Slave being in his, her, or their Custody ; but if the Master shall not be known, then the Party in whose Custody such runaway Negro or Slave shall be, shall carry him or them to the Provost Marshal of the Island, or his lawful Deputy for the Time being, who is hereby obliged to receive him or them into his Custody, and pay the Bringer Twelve Shillings for taking up each such runaway Negro or other Slave, and Nine Pence per Mile for as many Miles as each such Negro or other Slave is brought to the Gaol from the Place where he or they were taken, and the Marshal is to keep the said Negro or other Slave in safe Custody, and by a List (to be set up at the Prison Door, or some other public Place) insert the Names of such Negroes or other Slaves that are in his Custody, their Age, and other Marks, and also their Masters Names, if known ; and if the Marshal or his Deputy shall refuse to pay the Bringers aforesaid, or receive the Negro or other Slaves, or neglect to put their Names in the List, he shall forfeit and pay for every such Offence the Sum of Six Pounds Current Money.

Of Runaway Slaves.

Penalty on harbouring runaway Slaves.

If the Owner be not known, Slaves to be committed to the Custody of the Marshal.

VI. And in case the said Marshal or his Deputy shall neglectfully or willingly suffer such Negro or other Slaves to escape, or put them to work, he shall forfeit and pay to the Owner for every Twenty-four Hours Absence of such Negro or other Slave, who hath escaped by the said Marshal's Negligence or Wilfulness, the Sum of Twenty Pounds Current Money ; and in case any Negroes or other Slaves perish for Want of Provisions, he shall forfeit and pay unto the Owner of such Slave Fifty Pounds Current Money.

Penalty on Marshal suffering them to escape.

VII. Provided always, That the said Marshal shall, upon Delivery of any Negro or other Slave to their respective Master or Owner, receive from him or them the Twelve Shillings paid for taking each Negro or other Slave, and the Nine Pence per Mile, and for every Twenty-four Hours he or they have been in his Custody shall receive Twelve Pence ; and if any Negro or other Slave shall happen to lie so long in Prison as Three Months, such Negro or other Slave or Slaves are to be taken out of Prison, and sold at public Outcry, for the Fees and Charges aforesaid, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of Two Justices of the Peace ; and the Overplus (if any) after the Payment aforesaid, to the Owner, if known, otherwise to the Treasurer for the Time being, for the Use of the Public, till the Owner shall appear, to whom the Treasurer shall be obliged to account, and pay what remains in his Hands, all necessary Charges being first deducted ; and the Marshal or his lawful Deputy is hereby enjoined to give Notice to One or more Justices when the Term of Three Months is expired for each such Negro or other Slave, or forfeit and pay for each and every such Neglect the Sum of Four Pounds Current Money.

Proviso.

XVI. And whereas lately sundry Negroes and other Slaves have deserted their Masters and Owners, and have withdrawn themselves into the late French Quarter, and there absconded themselves in the Grounds called the Salt Ponds, and other Grounds lying to Windward of Frigatt Bay, with Design and Intent not only to go over themselves to the Enemy when Opportunity shall present, but also to persuade and entice other Negroes and Slaves to go with them, to the Prejudice of the Owners and the public Good and Welfare of this Island ; Be it therefore Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That what Person or Persons soever, either White or Black, Free or Bond, shall take or apprehend such Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves so absconding as aforesaid, in such Lands or Mountains about the Salt Ponds, or to Windward of Frigatt Bay, all and every such Person or Persons so taking and apprehending such Negro or other Slave or Slaves, and bringing them safe to the Provost Marshal or his lawful Deputy, shall receive as a Reward for taking and apprehending each and every such Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, the Sum of Twenty Pieces of Eight, to be paid by the Master

Reward for apprehending Slaves absconding in the Mountains, in order to go over to the French.

Of Runaway Slaves.

Master or Owner of such Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves so taken as aforesaid, and the Provost Marshal or his lawful Deputy to be paid their Fees of Commitment for such Slave or Slaves as aforesaid, by their respective Owners; and such Slave or Slaves so committed, to remain in Custody in the Common Gaol until the Money and Fees be paid and discharged in Manner as aforesaid; and upon written Publications put up in the most convenient Places in this Island, by the Provost Marshal or his lawful Deputy, of such Negroes so taken up in Manner aforesaid, and giving the best and fairest Descriptions possible of their Persons, Marks, Features, and Countries, in case the Owner or Owners of such Slave or Slaves so taken up and in Custody as aforesaid shall not, within One Month's Time after such Publication put up, come in and lay his, her, or their Claim or Claims to such runaway Slave or Slaves so taken up and in Custody as aforesaid, and make his, her, or their just Right and Property thereunto, then and in such Case the said runaway Slave or Slaves shall be sold at public Outcry, by the Provost Marshal or his lawful Deputy, and, the Money and Charges deducted thereout, the Overplus to remain in the Hands of the Treasurer of this Island for the Time being, for and during the Space of Twelve Months, for the Use of the Owner or Owners of such Slave or Slaves as aforesaid; and if none such appear within that Time, then such Overplus to be employed for the Use of Her Majesty's Fortifications in this Island.

Anno 1722. N° 52.

An ACT for attainting several Negroes therein mentioned, and for the more effectual preventing Negroes from running away from their Masters Service; and for explaining and rendering more effectual an Act, intituled, "An Act for the better Government of Negroes and other Slaves."

Negroes absenting themselves from their Owners Service, how to be punished.

III. AND, for the preventing any Negroes or other Slaves deserting their Masters Service for the future, and also for the encouraging such as are deserted to return thereto; Be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That where any Negro or other Slaves, who hath or shall have lived upon this Island for the Space of Twelve Months, shall at any Time after the Publication of this Act absent or withdraw himself from his Master's, Owner's, or Renter's Service, for the Term of Six Months in One continued Space of Time, or where any such Negro or other Slave that now is absent from his Master's, Owner's, or Renter's Service, shall not return to the same within the Space of Three Months after the Publication of this Act, every such Offence shall be adjudged Felony, and the Offenders and every one of them shall suffer Death.

Reward for killing or taking them.

V. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any Person or Persons who shall kill any Negro or other Slave, who has been absent for the aforesaid Term of Six Months in One continued Space of Time from his Master's, Owner's, or Renter's Service, after the Publication of this Act, or shall apprehend or take any such Negro or other Slave, so as that he be legally convicted of such Offence, such Person or Persons shall receive a Reward for every such Negro or other Slave so killed or taken, from the Treasurer of this Island for the Time being (who is hereby authorized and required to pay the same) upon due Proof made before any One Magistrate of this Island, of his or their killing such Negro or other Slave, or upon Certificate of such Conviction from the Magistrate, before whom such Negro or other Slave was tried, the Sum of Six Pounds Current Money of this Island, or the Value thereof in Sugar.

Entertaining, &c. runaway Slaves, how to be punished.

VI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That after any Negro or other Slave is or shall be run away from the Service of his Master, Owner, or Renter, every Negro or other Slave, who, knowing such Negro or other Slave is run away from his Master's, Owner's, or Renter's Service, shall entertain, harbour, receive or conceal, or any ways aid, assist, or comfort, afford or give Sustenance to any such Negro or other Slave so run away, shall, upon Conviction thereof, according to the Laws and Customs of this Island, for the First Offence be publicly whipped upon the bare Back with any Number of Stripes not exceeding Fifty; and if it shall happen that any such Offender or Offenders shall be convicted a Second Time of the like Offence, he or they, upon such Second Conviction, shall be adjudged to be publicly whipped upon the bare Back with any Number of Stripes, not exceeding One Hundred; and if such Offender or Offenders shall be thereof convicted a Third Time, he or they upon such Third Conviction, shall be adjudged to have a further Number of Stripes, not exceeding one hundred and Fifty, and so for each after Offence.

Penalty on free Persons harbouring, &c. them.

VII. And every other free Person or Persons, who, knowing that such Negro or other Slave is run away from his Master's, Owner's, or Renters Service, shall entertain, harbour, receive or conceal, or any ways aid, assist, or comfort, afford or give any Sustenance to any such

such Negro or other Slave so run away, shall forfeit (to be levied as hereafter directed) for the First Offence the Sum of Ten Pounds Current Money of this Island, and for the Second Offence double, and Six Months Imprisonment; and for the Third Offence, One hundred Pounds, and One Year's Imprisonment, and be moreover liable to pay for any such Offence, to the Owner of such runaway Negro or other Slave, such several Sum or Sums of Money as are mentioned and enacted in an Act of this Island, intituled, "An Act for the better Government of Negroes and other Slaves," and passed in the Tenth Year of her late Majesty's Reign; which said afore-mentioned Act is hereby confirmed and declared to be in Force to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever.

IX. And, for the easier and readier apprehending of any Negro or other Slave run away from his Master's or Owner's Service, Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforeaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the Master or Owner of any Negro or other Slave, or any other Person or Persons by his Direction, to enter any Negro House or Houses by Night or Day, to search for any Negro or other Slave absenting himself from his Service, without any Warrant from any Magistrate for that Purpose, having first given Notice thereof to the Master, Owner, or Overseer on the said Plantation.

Negro Houses may be searched for such Slaves, &c.

X. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeaid, That if any Negro or other Slave shall have absented himself from his Master's Service above the Space of Six Months, or shall have wilfully murdered any Christian, or Slave belonging to his own Master, and the Master or Owner of such Negro or other Slave shall conceal or neglect to prosecute such Slave guilty of any the aforeaid Crimes, for the Space of Three Months after such Offence committed, that then and in such Case if any other Person shall prosecute such Slave for such Offence, and he, she, or they shall be legally convicted thereof, the Master or Owner of such Negro or other Slave shall forfeit and pay the full Value of the said Slave to the Person or Persons so prosecuting; and the Master or Owner in such Case shall be and is hereby debarred from receiving from the Treasurer or Public of this Island any Sum or Sums of Money, or other Consideration for such Negro or other Slave so convicted or executed, any Thing hereinbefore contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Penalty on their Owners neglecting to prosecute them for Murder, &c.

XI. And, for the more speedy and effectual enforcing the Payment of such Forfeiture, It is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforeaid, That any Justice of the Peace for this Island may, in such Case, issue out his Warrant, directed to Two substantial Persons, to value and appraise such Negro or other Slave so prosecuted and convicted as aforeaid; and in case the Master or Owner shall refuse to pay what he, she, or they shall be so appraised at, to issue his Warrant to the Provost Marshal, or any Constable in the said Island, commanding him to levy the same upon the Goods and Chattels of such Master or Owner, and to pay the same to the Person or Persons so prosecuting as aforeaid.

Penalties incurred by Owners of Slaves how to be levied.

XVI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeaid, that such Christians as shall apprehend and bring any runaway Negro unto the Provost Marshal of this Island, or his Deputy, or to the Gaol, shall deliver upon Oath an Account of the Name, and when and where he apprehended such fugitive Slave, and that he knew of no Ticket the Slave had, nor of his Owner; and the Keeper of the Gaol, at the Re-delivery of such Slave, shall take a Receipt of the Person to whom delivered, with a Description of the Slave delivered.

The Name of the Slave, and where apprehended, to be delivered on Oath.

XVII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeaid, That the Commanding Officer on this Island for the Time being, if he shall have Notice of the Residence or Hiding of any runaway Negroes or other fugitive Slaves, shall and may raise and arm, of Dragoons or Foot Militia, a sufficient Number of Men to pursue and apprehend or kill any such Negroes or other Slaves; and if any Person of the Dragoons or Foot Militia, being in Health and able to travel, shall refuse to go in quest of such Runaways, he shall forfeit Thirty Shillings Current Money; and whoever shall apprehend or take any runaway Slave absconding in the Mountains of this Island, or in the Lands lying to windward of Frigate Bay, or who hath been absent from his Master's Service Two Months or more, shall receive as a Reward for taking and apprehending each and every such Negro, the Sum of Twenty-eight Shillings, to be paid by the Owner of the said Negro, if delivered to him, or by the Marshal, if delivered to Gaol.

Commanding Officer to raise the Militia to pursue Negroes.

XVIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeaid, That whatsoever Negro or Slave shall hear another Negro or Slave speaking any Words tending to Mutiny or Rebellion, or that shall have or shall prepare any Guns, Powder, Ball, Swords, or warlike Instruments, other than what are allowed for watching, and shall discover the same to any Justice of the Peace, the said Justice and One other next Justice shall cause the Slave accused to be apprehended, and if they find the Accusation just, the said Slave shall be tried by Two Justices of the Peace, in the Manner as Murder and other Felonies are hereby before directed to be tried; and

Negroes discovering others preparing to rebel, to have 3 l. Reward on Conviction of the Parties.

Of Runaway Slaves.—Various Offences.—Trial of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon.

if the said Slave be found guilty and condemned to Death, he shall be appraised in such Manner as and at no greater Price than is appointed and limited in and by the above-mentioned Act; and the Negro or Slave giving such Information shall be paid by the Treasurer, out of the Treasury, Three Pounds Current Money; but if any Negro or Slave so accusing or informing against any other Negro or Slave shall not make good his Accusation to the Satisfaction of the Persons who shall try the Negro or Slave so accused, then such Accuser shall have and receive such Punishment, not extending to Life or Member, as the said Justices shall think fit.

Anno 1722. N° 52.

Negroes Houses to be searched every 14 Days, and Goods not honestly come by taken thereout, &c.

XV. And that every Master, Mistress, or Overseer of a Family shall, under the Penalty of Twenty Shillings Current Money, cause all his or her Negroes Houses to be searched Once every Fourteen Days at the least, for runaway Negroes, Clubs, wooden Swords, and other mischievous Weapons, and also for Clothes and other Goods not honestly come by; and what they suspect to be stolen they shall seize, and give Notice thereof to the Clerk or Constable of the Parish within Six Days after, who shall set up a short Notice of the same on the Posts of the Church Door, whereby the Loser, declaring the Marks or describing the Goods, may have the same again without Costs or Charges.

Anno 1711. N° 2.

Various Offences.
Punishment of a Negro striking or wounding a White Person.

IV. AND be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Negro or other Slave oppose, struggle with, or strike any White Person whatsoever, upon Complaint made to the next Justice of the Peace, the said Negro or other Slave so offending shall be publicly whipped by the Constable of that Division, or some other Person which the said Justice shall appoint to do the same, at the Discretion of the said Justice; but in case such White Person be hurt, wounded, bruised, or maimed by such Negro or other Slave, then and in such case the Negro or other Slave shall be sentenced and adjudged to Death, Dismembering, or such other Punishment as Two Justices in their Discretion shall think fit.

Persons not liable to any Prosecution for killing a Negro in their own Defence, &c.

VIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons shall kill a Negro or other Slave in just Defence of his Person or Property, or in his Pursuit of such Negro or other Slave being run away or broke out of Prison, and resisting or refusing to submit, such Person or Persons shall not be liable to any Prosecution, Molestation, or Damage whatsoever, either in Law or Equity, any Law, Usage, or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

31 Oct. 1759.

An ACT for punishing with Death all Negroes and Slaves, who shall attempt to take away the Life of any White Man or free Person by Poison.

WHEREAS divers of your Majesty's Subjects in this Island, have lately been in great Danger of Death, by Means of Poison being maliciously mixed with their Food, with an Intent to kill them, by Negroes and other Slaves; therefore we your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Council and Assembly of the said Island of St. Christopher, pray your Majesty that it may be Enacted,

I. And be it Enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Governor in Chief of His Majesty's Leeward Charibbee Islands in America, and the Council and Assembly of your Majesty's Island of St. Christopher, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the Publication of this Act, if any Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, shall attempt to take away the Life of any White or free Person or Persons by Poison, that then and in every such case such Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, and their Accessories or Abettors (being Slaves) shall be adjudged, and are hereby declared and made Felons, and shall suffer Death for the same.

Trial of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon.

II. And be it further Enacted, That such Negro, or Slave or Slaves, their Accessories and Abettors (being Slaves) shall be tried before any Two or more of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, who shall, upon Conviction, have Power by this Act to condemn such Negro, or Slave or Slaves, or such Accessories or Abettors, to Death, and order Execution of such Sentence to be done upon such Criminal or Criminals, at such Time and Place, and in such

such Manner as the said Justice shall think fit, by Warrant under their Hands and Seals, directed to the Provost Marshal of the said Island, or his lawful Deputy.

III. Provided, That such Criminal or Criminals shall, before Execution, be appraised by Two Freeholders, and not to exceed the Value of Five thousand Pounds of Muscovado Sugar, rated at Twenty-five Shillings per Cent. for each Criminal, out of which the Provost Marshal, or his lawful Deputy, shall be paid Five hundred Pounds of Muscovado Sugar, at the Rate aforesaid ; and the Owner of each such Criminal shall be paid the Residue of the said Five thousand Pounds of Sugar at the same Rate ; and the Marshal, or his lawful Deputy, is hereby ordered to see Execution performed upon the said Criminal or Criminals accordingly.

Anno 1711. N^o 2.

An ACT for the better Government of Negroes and other Slaves.

WHEREAS the Behaviour of Negroes and other Slaves in this Island has of late, and particularly since the War, been more insolent, and their Villanies more frequent and notorious than ever heretofore ; therefore, for their better Government for the future, we your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Governor in Chief of all your Majesty's Leeward Charibbee Islands in America, the Lieutenant Governor and Council of St. Christopher's, together with the Assembly of the same, humbly pray your Most Excellent Majesty, that it may be Enacted and Ordained, and be it, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Day of the Date of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the Peace of this Island, upon Complaint made to him of any Felony or other Crime committed by any Negro or other Slaves whatsoever on this Island, to issue out his Warrant for apprehending the Offender or Offenders, and him or them, within the Term of Three Days after his or their being in Custody, taking to his Assistance One other Justice of the Peace near the Place where the Offence shall be committed, without a Jury, to hear, examine, try, award, and appoint Pains and Penalties, and inflict or cause Execution to be done as to Life or Limb, or other Punishment, by Warrant under their Hands and Seals, in which they are to regulate themselves to the known Laws and Practice of the Courts in England in all criminal Cases, any Statute, Law, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Justices to try Negroes without a Jury.

XII. And in regard great Neglect and Delay hath been made heretofore by the Provost Marshal of this Island in the due Execution of his Office, upon the Body of such Criminals as aforesaid, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Provost Marshal of this Island for the Time being, or his lawful Deputy, upon Notices given him from the Justices of Peace or either of them who awarded the Execution, of the Time and Place when and where any Negro Malefactor is to be executed, That he or they do not fail to attend the Discharge of their Duty and Function, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds Current Money, to be levied by Warrant of Distress upon the Goods and Chattels, to be signed and sealed by the next Justice of the Peace, directed to the Constable, and immediately to be sold at Outcry ; and for Want of Assets ; such Marshal, or his Deputy, so offending to be committed to the public Gaol, by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of the next Justice of Peace directed to the Constable ; and for each and every such Execution so done and performed by the Provost Marshal, or his lawful Deputy, they shall be paid the Sum of Five hundred Pounds of Sugar, to be allowed out of the Sum for which such Negro so executed shall be appraised at ; or in the Absence or Neglect of the said Marshal and his Deputy, whosoever, being lawfully appointed, shall do or cause Execution to be done upon the Body of such Criminal or Malefactor as aforesaid, upon Certificate thereof from the Justice or Justices who awarded the Execution, he or they shall receive the Benefit of the said Sum of Five hundred Pounds of Sugar, to be paid in Manner as aforesaid.

Penalty on Marshal neglecting to attend the Execution of any Criminal.

XIII. And, forasmuch as the Negroes and other Slaves, upon committing any Crime, frequently escape to the Mountains, so that they cannot be taken in a long Time ; Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That whatever Negro or other Slave soever shall at any Time hereafter commit a Felony or other Crime, and shall absent him or themselves, so that he or they cannot be taken and brought to Trial in the Space of Four Months after the Crime committed, every such Negro or other Slave shall be and is by virtue of this Act declared to be outlawed ; and if the Master or Owners of such Negro or other Slave be a Means of the hindering their being brought to Trial, every such Master or Owner is hereby foreclosed and debarred of having any Benefit by this Act, or of receiving any Thing for such Negro or other Slave, if killed or brought to Trial by any other Means ; and if any Person shall send off his Negro that hath killed another, he shall pay unto the Owner of such Negro so killed as aforesaid.

Negroes escaping to be outlawed in Four Months.

PART III.

St. Christopher.—Slaves ; for their Protection, &c.

Trial of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon.—*Mutilating Slaves.*

Justices to make further necessary Orders.

XV. And, because it is not possible to foresee and provide against all the Difficulties that may happen in the Execution of this Act, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Justices of the Peace in their Sessions may from Time to Time make and publish such further Orders and Regulations as shall be found necessary for the better Government of Negroes.

Penalty on Justice neglecting his Duty.

XVII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Justice of the Peace within this Island shall neglect or refuse to perform his Duty, as by this Act he is enjoined and required, he or they so offending or neglecting shall forfeit and pay for every such Neglect or Refusal the Sum of Twenty Pounds Current Money, to be sued for and recovered in any of her Majesty's Courts within this Island, the one Half to the Informer, and the other Half towards the Fortifications of this Island.

Justices to fine Constables, &c. at their Discretion, where no Penalty is required.

XVIII. And where any Clause of this Act requires the Marshal, or his Deputy, or the Constable, to do or perform any Duty where a Penalty is not already mentioned, he or they so neglecting or refusing to do the same, the Justice or Justices before whom the Matter lies shall fine such Person or Persons, for each such Offence, according to their Discretion, not exceeding Ten Pounds Current Money ; and such and all other Penalties arising by virtue of this Act, not directed how to be levied or disposed of, shall be levied by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of Two Justices of the Peace, on the Goods and Chattels of the Party or Parties so offending, by the next Constable, and sold at public Outcry, rendering the Overplus, if any, to the Owner ; the Fines and Forfeitures to be, the one Moiety to the Informer, the other to her Majesty's Use, and applied to the Fortifications of this Island.

Anno 1722. N^o 52.

VIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Felonies or other Crimes created by this Act, and committed by any Slave, shall be tried and adjudged ; and all Slaves condemned to die, before Execution, shall be valued and appraised, to be paid for by the Treasurer of this Island, as is directed by the aforesaid Acts ; and in all Trials of Negroes or other Slaves the Justice or Justices shall and may hear the Evidence of any other Slave, and give such Credit thereunto as he or they shall in Conscience be convinced such Evidence deserves.

Slaves ; for their Protection, &c.

11 Mar. 1784.

An ACT to prevent the cutting off or depriving any Slaves in this Island of any of their Limbs or Members, or otherwise disabling them.

Mutilating Slaves.

WHEREAS some Persons have of late been guilty of cutting off and depriving Slaves of their Ears, which Practice is contrary to the Principles of Humanity, and dishonourable to Society ; for Prevention whereof in future, Be it Enacted by the Governor in Chief of the Islands of Saint Christopher and Nevis, and the Council and Assembly of the Island of Saint Christopher, That if any Owner or Possessor of any Negro or other Slave in this Island shall wilfully and wantonly cut out or disable, or cause or procure to be cut out or disabled, the Tongue, put out or cause or procure to be put out an Eye, slit the Nose, Ear, or Lip, or cut off a Nose, Ear, or Lip, or cause the same to be done, or break or cause to be broken the Arm, Leg, or any other Limb or Member, of any Negro or other Slave in this Island, such Owner or Possessor shall, on due Conviction thereof in any Court of Record in this Island, forfeit and pay the Sum of Five hundred Pounds Current Money, and suffer Six Months Imprisonment in the Common Gaol of this Island, and for Want of sufficient to pay the same, shall suffer Twelve Months Imprisonment in the Common Gaol of this Island, one Half of such Forfeiture to be paid to any Person who shall give Information

Information of the Offence, the other Half to the Treasurer of this Island. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any Person who shall wilfully and wantonly cut out, disable, or cause and procure to be cut out and disabled the Tongue, put out, or cause or procure to be put out an Eye, or slit the Nose, Ear, or Lip, or cut off a Nose, Ear, or Lip of any Negro or other Slave, or cause or procure the same to be done, or cut off any Limb or Member of any Negro or other Slave, or cause or procure the same to be done, or break, or cause or procure to be broken the Arm, Leg, or any other Limb of any Negro or other Slave not belonging to such Person or Persons so offending, shall, on due Conviction thereof in any Court of Record in this Island, forfeit and pay the Sum of Five hundred Pounds Current Money of the said Island, and suffer Six Months Imprisonment in the Common Gaol of this Island, and for Want of sufficient to pay the same, shall suffer Twelve Months Imprisonment, One Half of such Forfeiture to the Owner of such Negro or other Slave, and the other Half to be paid to the public Treasurer. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case any Negro or other Slave should at any Time have his Tongue cut out or disabled, his Eye put out, his Nose, Ear, or Lip slit, his Nose, Ear, or Lip, or any other Member cut off, or any Limb or any Member broken in this Island, and no Person or Persons have been convicted of having been guilty of such Offence, the Provost Marshal, or his lawful Deputy, is hereby directed to apprehend such Negro or other Slave, and confine him, her, or them in the Common Gaol; and in case the Owner of such Negro or other Slave shall not, within Sixty Days after Publication made by the Provost Marshal or his lawful Deputy, in the public News-papers in this Island, of his having taken up and confined in the Common Gaol such Negro or other Slave, prove upon Oath before any Magistrate of this Island, either by himself or some credible Witnesses, that he did not wilfully cut out or disable the Tongue, put out the Eye, slit the Nose, Ear, or Lip, or cut off the Nose, Ear, or Lip, or any Limb or Member of any such Negro or other Slave, or cause the same to be done, such Negro or other Slave shall be forfeited to the Use of the Public of this Island, and the Provost Marshal, or his lawful Deputy, is hereby directed to sell such Negro or other Slave at Public Sale, in the Town of Basseterre, in the Presence of Six White Persons at least, within Six Days after the Expiration of the Term hereinbefore allowed to Owners to make Oath as aforesaid of their Innocence, and the said Provost Marshal or his lawful Deputy, is hereby directed to pay all such Monies as such Negro or other Slave shall have been sold for, into the public Treasury of this Island, after deducting the Charges and Expences attending the apprehending, confining, and selling such Negro or other Slave as aforesaid; and the Sale of the said Provost Marshal, or his lawful Deputy, shall give a good Title to any Purchaser of such Negro or other Slave: Provided always, that nothing hereinbefore contained shall prevent Owners and others from suffering the Pains and Penalties hereinbefore directed to be inflicted, whenever such Owner or other Persons shall be convicted of any of the Offences hereinbefore mentioned. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all such Forfeitures as are before directed to be paid into the public Treasury of this Island, shall remain for the Use of the Public thereof, to be paid and applied in such Manner as the Legislature shall direct.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The Law on the Subject of Slaves, in these Islands, is contained in an Act passed
the 6th of February 1783.

Slaves considered as Property.

6th Feb. 1783.

Value of Slaves executed.—Of Gaming.

III. **A**ND that, on the Conviction and Condemnation of any and all Slaves, and previous to the Execution to be done on any and all of them, according to Sentence, the said Justices shall issue their Warrant or Warrants for nominating and appointing any Three Freeholders, who are hereby authorized and required to set a Value on and appraise the Offender or Offenders so convicted and sentenced to Death; and such Appraisement being made upon Oath, (which the said Justices are hereby commissioned to administer) and returned by said Freeholders, or any Two of them, under their Hands and Seals, shall be deemed sufficient for the Treasurer of these Islands to pay unto the Owner or Owners of such Offenders as shall be hereafter directed, according to the Nature of their different Offences and Crimes.

Slaves convicted to be appraised by Two Freeholders out of Three to be nominated—The Appraisement to be on Oath, returned on the Back, which will title the Owner to be paid by the Treasurer.

Value of Slaves executed.

IV. And whereas Appraisements, by amounting to large Sums, may thereby encourage too rigorous and frequent Prosecutions; Be it Enacted, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That in every Case where any Negro shall be condemned to Death for running away, no Appraisement of such condemned Negro shall exceed the Sum of Fifty Pounds Currency for a Man, and Forty-five Pounds like Money for a Woman Slave, excepting all such Slaves who in Gangs, to the Number of Ten or upwards, shall run away, or be absent from their Master, Mistress, or Employer, for the Space of Ten or more Days; and in such Case, then, the Requisitions of this Act to be pursued as in Manner before recited.

That where Negroes shall be condemned to Death for running away, no Appraisement shall exceed 50 l. for a Man, and 45 l. Currency, for a Woman, except where Slaves run away in Gangs of Ten or more.

Slaves; for their Regulation, &c.

XXX. Whereas many Mischiefs and Inconveniencies have arisen, and do daily happen, from the maintaining and encouraging of sundry idle, loose, and disorderly Mustees, Mulattoes, and Negroes, as well Free as Slaves, in their dishonest and dissolute Course of Gaming, to the circumventing, deceiving, cozening, and debauching of many of the younger and better Sort, particularly those entrusted with Goods and Effects belonging to their Employers or Owners, and to the Loss of the same, and the valuable Time which ought to be exercised in more consistent and laudable Employments, according to their respective Callings and Duties; and, for the Prevention and Discontinuance of this Evil (which also tends to promote frequent Robberies and Thefts, to support the Practitioners under their Losses at Play, and in their future Ability to pursue their destructive Practices of unlawful Games) Be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons whatsoever, within these Islands, shall, after the Day of the Date hereof, be convicted before any One or more of His Majesty's Justices, by One or more Evidences, of receiving, entertaining, or encouraging, in his, her, or their Habitation or Dwelling, or within the Plantation where he, she, or they shall be Proprietor or Proprietors,

Of Gaming.

Negroes, Mulattoes, and Mustees, prevented from Gaming.

Of Gaming.—Selling Sugar, &c.—Planting Cotton.

Renter or Renters, Resident or Residents, in any other Capacity, any Mustee, Mulatto, or Negro, at any Time or Times, for the Promotion or Sufferance of any Play at or with Cards, Dice, Billiards, Tables, Skittles, Shovel Board, Quoits, Nine Pins, or in or by Cock-fighting, or any other Game or Games whatever, he, she, or they, being White, shall forfeit, for the First Offence, Fifty Pounds; for the Second, Seventy-five, Current Gold and Silver Money of these Islands; and on every Repetition after of the Offence, the Offender or Offenders shall be fined in double the last-mentioned Sum, and be moreover bound to appear at the next Court of Sessions, or Court of Oyer and Terminer, which shall be held for these Islands after Conviction thereof, to be further dealt withal by the Justices of the Court, who are hereby empowered to impose any Mulct not less than One hundred Pounds, nor more than Two hundred Pounds; and in case of Inability to comply, by Payment of the Fine, to suffer Imprisonment, or such corporal Correction as the Court shall enjoin: And should the Place of Rendezvous be detected in the House or Dwelling of any Free Negro, Mustee, or Mulatto, the Owner thereof shall be subject to any Fine the Magistrate shall think proper to impose, not less than Fifty, or more than Seventy-five Pounds, over and above the Sum of Thirty Pounds, which every Free Mustee, Mulatto, or Negro present shall forfeit, and such corporal Correction as the Justice in his Discretion shall order, not exceeding Thirty-nine Stripes for the First, or Fifty for any succeeding Offence; and all Slaves of every Denomination found gaming shall be publicly punished by Whipping, Pillory, or Imprisonment, as the Magistrate before whom convicted shall direct; and all Monies to be derived from the aforesaid Forfeitures shall be levied by Warrant of the Magistrates, under their Hands and Seals, before whom the Offender or Offenders shall be convicted, directed to the Provost Marshal or his lawful Deputy; and when recovered, the One Half to go to the Informer, and the other Half to be paid into the Treasury, to be appropriated to the Uses of His Majesty's Forts and Fortifications in these Islands.

Certain Articles shall not be purchased from Slaves.

Selling Sugar, &c.

Transgressors shall suffer One Month's Imprisonment, and fined 20*l.* for First Offence; for Second Offence Punishment doubled, and so in Proportion for each future Offence.

XXII. And be it moreover Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons shall, after the Publication hereof, buy any Sugar, Cotton, Rum, Syrup, Molasses, Wine, or other strong Liquors, Plate, Wearing Apparel, Household Goods, Horses, horned or other Cattle (Goats and Hogs excepted) Building Timber, Coble or other Boats, from any Slave or Slaves, and such Purchaser or Buyer be legally convicted of such Transgression, shall suffer One Month's Imprisonment, and pay the Sum of Twenty Pounds Current Money, for the First Offence; Two Months Imprisonment, and pay the Sum of Forty Pounds, for the Second; and Six Months Imprisonment, and pay the Sum of One hundred Pounds, like Current Money, for the Third Offence, and so on in like Proportion and Degree for each and every future Offence; the One Half of such Fine to be given to the sole Use and Benefit of the Person or Persons informing against such Offender or Offenders as aforesaid, and the other Half to His Majesty, for the Use of the Public of these Islands.

Planting Cotton.

Slaves prevented from planting Cotton in future, &c.

XXIII. And whereas the Indulgence given by their Owners to Negroes and other Slaves to propagate and reap Cotton on their Plantations, and to expose the same to Sale within these Islands, having proved prejudicial to the Interest of White Persons desirous of cultivating small Plantations or Parcels of Land for the Growth of that Commodity, whose Industry is liable and exposed to frequent Injuries by Slaves, who, under their Permission to raise that Plant, and to traffic the Product thereof, seek Opportunities to steal from any Plantations contiguous to their Grounds, and acquire a Sanction to dispose of the Plunder as their rightful and licensed Property: Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, for the Suppression of Thefts of this Kind, and for the Encouragement and increasing the Number of White Inhabitants and Settlers in these Islands, That the present Crop of Cotton only, already planted in the Grounds allotted to Negroes and other Slaves, be without Hindrance reaped and delivered to their Owners, who may sell the same, for their Advantage and Benefit, for and during the Term of Six Calendar Months after the Publication of this Act; and if after that limited Period any Person or Persons shall suffer or allow any Slave or Slaves whatsoever to plant Cotton in his, her, or their Estate or Estates, or Plantation or Plantations, he, she, or they shall forfeit and pay One hundred Pounds Current Money for the First Transgression, Two hundred Pounds like Money for the Second, and so on in similar Proportion for every future Offence of this Nature, on Conviction before Three or more Justices (One of whom to be of the Quorum) or by Indictment or Information before the Justices of the Peace in any Court of Sessions, or Justices of Court of Oyer and Terminer, which shall be held in, and for these Islands; the Moiety of which Fine or Fines for said Offences shall go to the sole Use and Benefit of the Informer or Informers, and the other Half to His Majesty, for the public Uses of these Islands.

Stolen Goods prevented from being received, &c.

XXV. And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any Person or Persons suspected to trade with Slaves for stolen Goods, shall be obliged, on Complaint thereof to a Justice, to enter into Bonds of Recognizance, with Two sufficient Freeholders as Security, for the Performance thereof, before Two Justices, not to trade or traffic, barter or truck, with any Slave or Slaves contrary to the preceding or any other subsequent Part of this Act; and any

Planting Cotton.—Enticing away Slaves.—Acting as Porters.

any Person or Persons being afterwards reasonably suspected of having Goods unlawfully acquired, he, she, or they shall be compelled to give Account (and make Proof thereof) at the Court of Sessions, or any Court of Oyer and Terminer which shall be hereafter held in and for these Islands, how he became possessed of the same, otherwise his Recognizance shall be and is hereby forfeited.

XXVIII. And be it also Enacted, That in case any Person or Persons shall take away any Slave or Slaves, or delude or entice him or them away from the Owners or Possessors thereof, and endeavour to carry any or all of them off these Islands, shall be guilty of Felony, and excluded the Benefit of Clergy ; and any Person or Persons who shall hire or employ any Negro, or their Slave, in any Work or Labour whatever, without previously having a personal Consent, or without Licence from the Owner or Possessor for that Purpose, shall, on Proof thereof made before One Justice, by his Order, pay unto the said Owner or Possessor (for each Slave, if Tradesman, Sailor, Sempstres, or Washer) One Pound and Thirteen Shillings, and for other Callings or Denominations, Sixteen Shillings and Six Pence, for every Twenty-four Hours the Slave shall be absent from the Owner or Possessor ; and on Proof of the said Slave being persuaded or enticed to be so hired and employed, or to quit, without Leave or Consent, his Possessor's Duty, the Person in whose Service the Slave shall be found shall pay, by like Order and Direction, double the Penalty for every Twenty-four Hours Absence ; and if any Person shall detain any Runaway Slave who shall be apprehended, longer than Twenty-four Hours, without sending the same (if he or she can by any Ways be known to whom belonging) to the Owner or Possessor, or without delivering the Slave to the Marshal or his Deputy, to be dealt with as herein is directed, shall pay to the Possessor or Owner, by Order also of a Justice, Twelve Shillings for each common Slave, and for every Slave of superior Quality, Twenty-four Shillings, per Diem, as long as detained, whose Qualifications shall be decided by the Magistrate ; and if the Slave be entertained or employed in any Work during the Detention after said Twenty-four Hours, the Employer shall, by similar Award, pay One Pound Thirteen Shillings for every common Slave, and Three Pounds Six Shillings for each Slave of superior Quality, for every Twenty-four Hours Absence, to the Owner or Possessor.

These punished with Death who entice Slaves away from their Masters, and endeavour to carry them off these Islands ; and employing Negroes without Consent of Owners to pay 16s. per Diem, and if Tradesmen, &c. 1l. 13s. &c.

Enticing away Slaves.

XXIX. For the effectual Suppression of a prevalent and injurious Custom, for hiring and employing Slaves under the Sanction of their being permitted to go about the Towns and Country to hire themselves out, to take their own Liberty, and pay their Proprietors for their Time ; by which Means many Slaves who were actually Runaways, under Pretence of working out, or being at Liberty to hire themselves, have been employed, unknown to their Owners, and often Robberies are committed by such Slaves ; and furthermore, for Encouragement to an Establishment from which great Utility is to be derived to the Community in the Intercourse of Business ; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Owners, Renters, or others legally concerned therein, who shall be disposed to employ their Slaves as Porters to carry Burdens, or convey Letters, Packets, or Messages, to and from any Part of the Island, shall, from and after the Publication of this Act, be enjoined to give in the Names of such Slave or Slaves to be employed, to the Treasurer, or his lawful Deputy, of these Islands ; who is hereby required to receive and insert the same, and the Name or Names of the Owner or Owners, in a Book or Registry to be duly kept for that Purpose, together with the limited Time the Slave is to serve in that Capacity ; who is to be furnished by the Treasurer, at the Expence of the Owner or Owners, with a Badge made of Lead, or any other Metal, on which the Word PORTER, together with his, and the Name of the Island whereto he belongs, shall in capital Letters, and the Number of the Ticket in large Figures, be stampd, engraved, or inscribed, which he shall continually, during the Hours of Duty, wear hung round his Neck, or on some conspicuous Part of his Body, denoting the Licence for exercising his Trade : And every Porter, for each Days Hire, shall receive Four Shillings ; and for each Burden under the Weight of Twenty Pounds, and for each Packet, Letter, or Message, which he shall convey to or from any Part within the Precinct of the Town, he shall receive Nine Pence ; and for all Burdens exceeding Twenty Pounds, at and after the Rate of One Farthing for every Pound over and above the Weight of Twenty Pounds ; and for all Burdens of and under Twenty Pounds Weight, Packets, Letters, or Messages, which he shall faithfully and expeditiously convey and carry into the Country, he shall receive a Gratuity at and after the Rate of Nine Pence for the First Mile, and Six Pence for every Mile after : If any such Porter shall refuse to attend, and be at the Point known by the Name of Purcell's Point, in the Road Town at Tortola, and in the Valley at Spanish Town, and at Great Harbour at Joes Van Dykes (which Places are hereby appointed to be Stands or Rendezvous, from Sun-rise in the Morning, to Sun-set at Night, throughout the Year) or to work by the Day, or Job, as shall be required, within the Times allotted, or shall demand by Agreement beforehand, or after the Labour done, any exorbitant Price, moreover than is herein stipulated, it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace to hear a Complaint for such Refusal to work, or exorbitant Hire taken or demanded, and to punish such offending Person at Discretion, according to the Heinousness of the Offence ; and if any Free Negro, Mulatto, or Mustee, shall be inclined

Slaves not to act as Porters without Badges from the Treasurer or Deputy, &c.

Acting as Porters.

Acting as Porters.—Owning Slaves, Horses, &c.—Beating Drums, &c.—Search.

inclined to become Porters, and submit to and qualify under the Regulations and Restrictions enjoined in this Act, the Treasurer or his Deputy is hereby authorized and required to receive and register the Names of any or all such Person or Persons, and to distribute Badges accordingly, Fifty of which are forthwith, after the passing of the Act, to be provided, which shall be the stipulated Number of Persons to be employed under the Denomination of Porters ; and every and all Person or Persons (not being Whites) who, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning hereof, shall, after Publication, presume to act or labour in that Vocation, on Conviction thereof being made before Two Magistrates, shall for the First Offence forfeit Five Pounds Current Money, for the Second, Ten Pounds, and for the Third, Twenty Pounds like Money, and suffer Imprisonment for such Time, or other Correction, as the Justices at their Discretion shall inflict : And each and all Owner or Owners, Renter or Renters, or Person or Persons any Way concerned, who shall, in Violation to this Law, allow or countenance any Slave or Slaves to do or perform the Work or Trade of a Porter, but under and pursuant to the Requisitions and Observances herein directed, shall, on Conviction thereof made before Two or more Justices of the Peace, also forfeit for the First Five Pounds, for the Second Ten Pounds Current Money, which shall be doubled for every succeeding Offence, and the Slave or Slaves shall moreover receive any Number of Stripes which the Magistrates shall be pleased to order, according to the Nature of the Offence ; and the Fines incurred, in case of Non-compliance, are hereby directed to be levied by Warrant to the Provost Marshal or his Deputy, under the Hands and Seals of the Justices who shall hear and determine the Complaints, by Distress and Sale of the Offenders Goods, and for Want of Goods whereon to levy, the Offenders shall be committed to the Gaol of these Islands, there to remain until the next Court of Sessions or Court of Oyer and Terminer, where they may be further dealt with as shall be ordered by the Court ; and all Monies which shall be received from the Forfeitures aforesaid shall go and enure, the One Half to the Informer, and the other Half to the public Treasury of these Islands, to be disposed of as the Commander in Chief for the Time being, and the Council and Assembly, shall think fit.

Owning Slaves, Horses, &c.

Owners or Renters of Slaves to take into their own Possession all Slaves, Horses, and Horned Cattle, owned by their Slaves—Renter to account to Proprietor for the Value thereof, &c.

XLI. And whereas the unwary Indulgences of Proprietors to their Slaves have crept imperceptibly into great Excess within these Islands, by granting them a Licence of owning and purchasing Slaves and Cattle, by which they become aggrandized, insolent, and contumacious, disregarding the necessary Decorum which ought to be supported in a prudent and well-regulated Police, and most probably will be fraught with most fatal, ruinous, and destructive Events, unless timely checked and prevented ; Be it by the Authority aforesaid Enacted, That no Proprietor nor Renter of any Slave shall hereafter permit any of their Slaves to buy or keep any Slave, nor Horses, nor Horned Cattle ; and that every Proprietor and Renter shall be and are hereby strictly enjoined, within Thirty Days after the Publication hereof, to take into their own Possession all and every such Slave or Slaves and Horned Cattle as their own Property, the Renter accounting to the Proprietor for the full Value thereof ; and if it shall be found that any Owner or Renter (or their Representatives) of Slaves owning or possessing other Slaves or Cattle, contrary to this Act, each offending Person shall forfeit such Slave or Horned Cattle, and the same be sold, after Conviction before the Justices, and the Monies arising from such Sales be paid into the Treasury, for the public Uses thereof.

Owners or others not to suffer Slaves to beat Drums or make use of loud Instruments, or make great Feasts, or promote the Meeting of strange Slaves in their Plantations, &c.

The Forfeiture for offending.

Beating Drums, &c.

Proviso.

XIX. And no Owner, Renter, Employer, or Overseer of Negroes, or other Slaves, shall suffer any Slave or Slaves belonging to or under his or her Care and Inspection, to unseasonably beat Drums, blow Horns, or use any loud or alarming Instruments, or allow of great Feasts and Meetings of strange Slaves in his, her, or their Plantations, or in the Yards or Negro Houses belonging to his, her, or their Habitation, in any Town within these Islands, under the Penalty and Forfeiture of Twenty Pounds Current Money, One Half to be paid into the Treasury, for the public Uses thereof, and the other Half to the Informer, for every such Transgression ; provided Information of the same be made and given upon Oath to One or more of His Majesty's Justices, within One Month after the Offence, who is and are hereby empowered to recover, and order the Penalty to be immediately paid in Manner aforesaid.

Owners of Slaves to cause their Negro Houses to be searched once in Three Months for Runaways, and for Drums, Weapons, and stolen Goods, &c.

Search.

XX. And every Master, Mistress, or Overseer of a Family, shall and is hereby required to cause every and all his or her Negro Houses to be searched Once in every Three Months, for Runaways ; for Clubs, mischievous Weapons, and unlawful Drums ; for Clothes and other Goods not honestly or legally procured ; and all Goods or Clothes whatsoever found, which may be suspected to be stolen or illegally attained, shall be seized, and Notice thereof given to the Provost Marshal or his Deputy, within Six Days after, who shall advertise the same, so that the Person or Persons, from whom such Articles may have been stolen, by declaring the Marks, or describing their Goods (which Description corresponding with those found) may have the same returned, free from all Costs and Charges ; and upon Information given before One or more Justices, by any credible Testimony, of the Non-observance of this Requisition, the Defaulter or Defaulters therein shall forfeit and pay Five Pounds Current Money for each Neglect, to be recovered by Warrant or Order of the Magistrate before whom the Information shall be lodged.

Carrying Fire Arms, &c.—Going abroad.—Runaway Slaves.

XV. And be it also Enacted, That if any Slave shall be taken, out of a Plantation to which he belongs, with any Fire Arms, Cutlasses, Swords, Pikes, or Lances, or other hurtful Weapons, not having a Ticket from the Owner or Possessor of such Slave permitting the carrying the same, or not being under the Order and Direction of a White Person then present, or sent on some Errand to be lawfully executed by such Slave, any Person or Persons may seize such Slave, with the Arms and Weapons, or the Arms or Weapons distinctively, and carry the Offender and Arms, or either, before a Justice ; who shall order the Arms to be forfeited, and the same are hereby declared forfeited to the Person or Persons seizing the same, unless the Persons claiming shall pay the Sum of Thirty Shillings for the Redemption thereof, and the transgressing Slave receive Thirty-nine Stripes on his bare Back, or such other Punishment as the Justice in his Discretion shall be pleased to inflict ; but in case a Ticket was given for carrying the Arms, and the same be proved to have been lost, or to have been taken from the Slave ; or if the Slave shall be proved to be on that Day attendant on his Master, and carrying his Arms to the Places or Rendezvous of Public Duty, or returning Home with the same, then, upon Oath thereof made before a Magistrate by an Owner, Renter, Overseer, or White Servant, the Arms shall be returned, exempt from Forfeiture and all Charges whatsoever.

Slave not to carry hurtful Weapons, out of the Plantation he belongs to, without a Ticket, or without being under Order or Direction of a White Person present, or without being sent on some Errand to be lawfully executed by such Slave.—How to be punished for such Offence.

The Weapon to be forfeited.

Carrying Fire Arms, &c.

For what it may be redeemed.

XVI. And be it also Enacted, That if any Person whatsoever shall hereafter sell, barter, or give to any Slave any Fire Arms, Cutlasses, or other hurtful or offensive Weapon, except those usually given for Watchmen, or by Order of the Commander in Chief, for the Time being, of these Islands, for the Use, Service, or Defence of the same, by and with the Consent of the Council (and, should Time permit, in Cases of Invasion or Insurrection, of the Assembly) thereof, he, she, or they shall forfeit from Ten to Fifty Pounds Currency, according to the Nature of the Offence, to be recovered by One Justice, and placed in the Treasury, for the Use of His Majesty's Forts and Fortifications.

Offensive Weapons not to be given to Slaves, excepting such as are usually given to Watchmen, unless by Order of the Commander in Chief, by Consent of the Council, &c. The Forfeiture, &c.

XVIII. And by the Authority aforesaid be it Enacted, That no Owner or Possessor of Negroes, or other Slaves, shall permit them, or either of them, to go out of their respective Plantations or Homes (except such as they appoint to attend their Persons) without a Ticket signed by the Owner, Possessor, Manager, or Overseer, or some other White Person dwelling on the Estate, specifying the Time of Absence allowed the Slave or Slaves : Provided, nevertheless, that it is hereby permitted and allowed to all Negroes and other Slaves to pass unmolested to Market, and to return to their Habitations, on Sundays and other Days, from the Rising of the Sun till Eight o'Clock at Night ; and if any Owner and Possessor of a Plantation, or a Manager dwelling thereon, in the Absence of the Proprietor or Renter, shall find any Slave or Slaves on said Plantation without a Ticket, or sent on some Business from his, her, or their Owner, or the Manager of the Estate to which he, she, or they shall belong, it is hereby directed, and the Person and Persons as above named is and are impowered to chastise the Offender or Offenders by Whipping, not exceeding Twelve Stripes or Lashes ; and if any of the Offender or Offenders shall be armed with dangerous Clubs, Sticks, or any other hurtful Weapon, he, she, or they shall be instantly disarmed ; and after having received a Correction by such Number of Lashes as shall be ordered to be publicly inflicted by any One or more of His Majesty's Justices, before whom the Offender or Offenders shall be forthwith brought, he, she, or they shall be delivered and sent to his, her, or their Owner or Employer.

No Slaves, except those attending their Owners Persons, to go out of their Owners Plantations or Homes without a Ticket.

Going abroad.
Provido.

II. And be it hereby further Enacted, That if any Negro or other Slave, who hath or shall have lived in these Islands for the Space of Twelve Months, shall, at any Time after the Publication of this Act, absent or withdraw him or herself from his or her Master, Owner's, Renter's, or Possessor's Service, for the Term of Three Months in any one continued Space of Time, or Six Months in Two Years, such Offence or Crime shall be adjudged Felony, and each and all the Offenders shall suffer Death, or such other Punishment as the Justices, from the Circumstances of the Case, shall judge proper ; and if Slaves above Sixteen Years of Age run away in Gangs of Ten in Number or more, and keep out Ten Days or more from any One Plantation, then One of such Absentees, being the Ringleader, shall suffer Death, or such other Punishment as the Justices shall see fit, and the other Offenders shall suffer such Punishment as the said Justices shall award, which shall not extend to the Deprivation of Life.

Runaway Slaves.

The Manner in which Slaves shall be punished for running away, either singly or in Gangs of Ten or more.

VI. And be it moreover Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any Person or Persons who shall kill any Negro or other Slave in Pursuit unavoidably, who has been absent for the aforesaid Term of Three Months in One continued Space of Time, or Six Months in Two Years, from his or her Master's, Owner's, Renter's, or Possessor's Service, is and are not only indemnified, to all Intents and Purposes, but shall receive the following Gratuities ; namely, for every Negro or other Slave so unavoidably killed in Pursuit the Sum of Three Pounds, and for every Negro or other Slave apprehended and taken alive the Sum of Six Pounds Current Money, which shall be paid by the Treasurer of this Island, upon Proof being made before a Justice of the killing or apprehending of the Offender or Offenders, and upon Certificate thereof under the Hand and Seal of the Magistrate.

Persons unavoidably killing runaway Slaves to be indemnified, and receive a Gratuity.

How a Person apprehending runaway Slaves is to be rewarded.

Runaway Slaves.

The Value of Runaways killed in Pursuit, or executed, to be ascertained and paid.

In what Manner.

VII. And be it also Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Person and Persons whose Slaves shall be taken, convicted, and condemned to Death for such Offences, shall receive the full Value of such Convict or Convicts out of the Treasury of such Islands, which shall be ascertained by Appraisement of Three Freeholders, properly directed to make the same by Warrant of the Justices before whom the Slave or Slaves was or were committed; and the Owner or Owners, Employer or Employers, of such Slave or Slaves who shall be killed in Pursuit, shall receive the full Value thereof, according to the Pretium fixed on by Two credible White Persons who have been acquainted with the Persons and Characters of the Slain, and shall be sworn to the same before a Justice of the Peace, which shall be certified under his Hand and Seal, for the Guidance and Indemnification of the Treasurer in his making such Payments as in these Instances are herein required and directed.

The Manner in which Slaves harbouring runaway Slaves are to be punished.

The Manner in which White Persons, Free Negroes, Mulattoes, or Mullees, harbouring runaway Slaves, shall be punished.

VIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That after any Negro or other Slave is or shall be run away and have deserted from the Service of his Master, Owner, Renter, or Possessor, every other Negro or Slave, within this Community, knowing of such Desertion, who shall entertain, harbour, receive, or conceal, or by any other Ways and Means aid, assist, comfort, afford, or give any Sustenance to any Slave or Slaves so run away, shall, upon Conviction thereof before One Justice of the Peace, be publicly whipped on the bare Back with any Number of Stripes not less than Fifty, nor more than One hundred, at the Discretion of the Magistrate; and if any White Person or Persons, or Free Negro, Mulatto, or Mustee, knowing any Slave or Slaves to be run away from the Use and Employ of his, her, or their Owner or Owners, or Employer, shall entertain, harbour, receive, or conceal, or otherwise aid, assist, comfort, afford, or give Sustenance to any such offending Slave or Slaves, he, she, and they, for the First Transgression shall forfeit Twenty Pounds; for the Second, Fifty Pounds; and for the Third, One hundred Pounds Current Money of these Islands, and shall be moreover liable to be prosecuted, and pay the Owner or Owners, or Employer or Employers, of such Slave or Slaves, all Forfeitures and Penalties hereinafter expressed; and if such Free Person or Persons will not or cannot immediately pay the Fines hereby imposed for entertaining runaway Slaves, he, she, or they shall be imprisoned Three Calendar Months in lieu of the Fine for the First Offence, Six Months in lieu of the Second, and Twelve Months in lieu of the Third Offence, unless the Fine, Costs, and all due Fees, are sooner paid.

The Employer or Employers, or any Persons (duly authorized by a Warrant from a Magistrate) in his Aid, to search all Negro Houses, and, if opposed, to break open Doors of any Negro Houses, by Day or Night, to search for runaway Slaves. Forfeiture imposed on those who shall oppose such Warrant.

IX. And, for the more ready and easy apprehending runaway Slaves, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the Owner or Owners, or Renter or Renters, or Employer or Employers, of any runaway Slave or Slaves, or any other Person or Persons (duly authorized by a Warrant from a Magistrate) by his Directions, and in his Aid, to enter into any Negro House belonging to any other Person or Persons, and upon Refusal of opening, to break the Doors of any Negro House, by Day or by Night, for the Purpose of searching for such runaway Slave or Slaves; and if any Person or Persons whatsoever, Owner, Renter, or others, shall oppose such Warrant, by hindering, threatening, or deterring, any Person from making Search after any runaway Slave or Slaves, each Person shall pay and forfeit, for every such Offence, Ten Pounds Currency: And if any Person or Persons shall, in making, aiding, or assisting in such Search, beat, abuse, wound, hurt, or evilly treat any Slave or Slaves, without just Cause, the Offender and Offenders, upon Conviction before Two Magistrates, shall forfeit the Sum of Ten Pounds Currency, and be liable to the Action of the Party injured for further Damages.

The Provost Marshal shall be obliged to receive all Runaways brought to him into his Custody—What he shall pay the Bringer. How he shall act. Under what Forfeiture.

X. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Provost Marshal of these Islands, or his Deputy, shall be obliged to receive all Runaways brought to him into his Custody, and shall pay the Bringer Three Shillings for taking the said Runaway, and Nine Pence per Mile for as many Miles as the said Negro is brought to Gaol from the Place taken at; and the said Marshal is to keep the said Slave or Slaves in safe Custody, and in a List at the Prison Door shall insert the Names of the Negroes in his Custody, their Age, and their Owners Names (if known) against the Names of the Negroes belonging to him, her, or them; and in case the said Marshal fail to pay the Bringer, or receive the Slave or Slaves brought, or to put up their Names, he shall forfeit Five Pounds for every Fault, to be recovered before a Justice.

Marshal not to suffer such Runaways to escape, nor employ, or suffer them to perish—Under what Penalty—What and when the Marshal to be paid for receiving and keeping the same.

XI. And in case the said Marshal shall wilfully or neglectfully suffer an Escape, any Way whatsoever, of the Slave by him received, or employ him in any Work, he shall pay the Owner as in case of any Person's detaining another's Slave above Twenty-four Hours, until such Slave be delivered to the Owner, or forfeit Fifty Pounds Current Money; and in case any Slave perish in Custody for Want, he shall forfeit Fifty Pounds like Money: The Marshal to have Three Shillings for taking such Slave into Custody, and Two Shillings each Twenty-four Hours the Slave lies in Prison; as also, upon the Marshal's Delivery of any Slave or Slaves to his

Runaway Slaves.

his Owner or Possessor, the Sum of Three Shillings, besides Nine Pence per Mile, which the Bringer of the said Slave or Slaves has received from the Provost Marshal or his Deputy.

XII. And if any Slave or Slaves lie in Gaol so long as Three Months, such Slave or Slaves is and are to be taken out, and sold at Outcry for the Fees, by Order of Two Justices, and the Overplus, if any be, after paying the aforesaid Fees, and all the above-mentioned Charges, shall be returned to the Owner, or, for want of knowing such Owner, to the Treasurer for the Time being, and remain to the Use of the Public till the Owner shall appear ; and the Marshal or his Deputy shall be obliged on Oath to account, and pay, Once every Year at least, unto the Treasurer, all such Money that such Slave or Slaves shall be sold for, on Forfeiture for every such Neglect, for not accounting and paying the said Money, where no Owner is to be found, after his just Fees and Charges of Sale are deducted, Twenty Pounds for the Use of the Public of these Islands, to be recovered as hereafter set down in this Act.

Slaves, after lying in Gaol Three Months, to be taken out and sold at Outcry for the Fees—Overplus, if any, how to be appropriated and paid.

XIII. And it is also Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any Person taking up a Runaway, and knowing his or her Possessor, either by the Slave's Confession, or otherwise, shall, on Penalty of Forfeiture of Forty Shillings, carry such Slave so known, or cause him to be carried, to his Owner or Possessor, and not to the Gaol or Marshal, unless the Owner or Possessor be unknown to him or her ; and if any Owner or Possessor shall refuse to pay Three Shillings for taking up such Slave, and Nine Pence per Mile for the Distance he or she was taken up at, being brought to him or her, shall, besides the said Fees, forfeit Forty Shillings.

Persons taking up Runaways, knowing their Owners, shall carry the Slaves to their Owners, under Penalty of 40 s.—What is to be paid for so doing.

XIV. And if any Marshal or Deputy shall deny to deliver any Slave in his Custody, on Tender of his said Fees and Disbursements, he shall lose his Fees, and forfeit Forty Shillings besides for each Refusal, and pay as in case of wrong detaining another's Slave, for each Day detained.

Forfeiture on Marshal's Refusal to deliver up Slaves on Tender of his Fees.

XXVI. And any and every of His Majesty's Justices may, and is and are hereby empowered to grant a Commission, for such limited Time as he or they in his or their Discretion shall think fit, to any White or other Free Person or Persons who shall apply for the same, authorizing him and them to take to his or their Assistance such other White or Free Person or Persons as shall offer themselves, together with a sufficient Number of trusty Slaves, to hunt the Woods, and all other Lurking-places in and about these Islands, and there to pursue, take, and secure any and all such Slave or Slaves as shall appear to them, or they may find Cause and Reason to suspect to be Runaways or Stragglers ; and it shall and may be lawful for such Hunters to use and exercise Musquets, Cutlasses, and other fencible Weapons, whilst in hunting as aforesaid, and to fire upon, kill, and wound, any Slave or Slaves appearing to them to be Runaways, said, and to fire upon, kill, and wound, any Slave or Slaves appearing to them to be Runaways, who shall resist or refuse to surrender, being first required to submit, and warned of the Consequence of Refusal and Resistance ; and the Owner of such Slave or Slaves shall not be entitled to any Damages from the Person or Persons who shall be in the Execution of apprehending of said Runaways so refusing to submit and resisting ; and the Hunter and Hunters so killing and wounding is and are hereby indemnified and exempted from any Fine, Forfeiture, or Punishment whatsoever for so doing, unless it can be proved or made appear such Slave or Slaves, so killed and wounded, was known to the Hunter or Hunters, or his or their Associates, so killing and wounding, not to be a Runaway, or that the killed or wounded Person or Persons was or were not really a Slave or Slaves, though of a similar Complexion and Colour, or that such killing or wounding was wantonly done, and that there was no Resistance, Refusal of Surrender, or Cause whatsoever, to render such killing or wounding unavoidable or necessary : Provided always, That the Power herein given to Justices, shall not be understood in anywise to interfere with the Rights and Prerogative of the Crown, or the Power of its Representative here ; and that it shall be understood that all such Parties as shall act by Commission or Warrant from the Commander in Chief for the Time being, shall be vested with the same Power, subject to the same Restrictions, and entitled to the same Immunities, as those authorized to act by Justices of the Peace.

Magistrates authorized to grant Commissions to such as shall apply to hunt with Slaves armed with fencible Weapons, for runaway Slaves, &c.

XLI. And, for preventing Disorders by those Persons who shall be appointed, either by Civil or Martial Law, to execute Warrants or Orders, to parade the Rounds for apprehending runaway or other transgressing Slaves, and for searching for secreted Goods through and in any of the Plantations, Towns, or Houses, or other Requisitions, according to the Directions contained in this Act ; Be it moreover Enacted, That if any Person so appointed, commanded, or required, shall wantonly break open any Negro House, or beat or abuse any Slave, but in pursuit of a Runaway or Criminal Slave flying or resisting, and due Notice given to the Master, Mistress, Owner, Renter, or Manager, being then present, having the Care of such Plantation, every Offender shall forfeit Ten Pounds Current Money, to be recovered by Complaint, and Proof made before any One of His Majesty's Justices, and by his Order to be deposited in the Treasury, for public Uses.

Persons appointed by Civil or Martial Law to execute Warrants, or to parade the Rounds, prevented from committing disorderly Actions.

XVII. And

*Various Offences.—Trial of Slaves, and Proceeding thereon.**Various Offences.*

If the Owner of any Slave that shall commit Murder, shall conceal, or neglect to prosecute said Slave for such Crime for Three Months, and the Slave shall be convicted thereof on Prosecution of some other Person—the Prosecutor, not the Owner of the Slave, to receive the Value of the Slave convicted.

Justices of the Peace, on Information that Slaves are about to mutiny, or escape from the Island, shall cause them to be brought before him;

and shall try them as Felons, &c.

Slaves punishable for striking any White Person, on Information given to a Justice, &c.

Slaves and their Abettors, attempting to take away the Life of a White Person, punished with Death.

Preamble.

Trial of Slaves, and Proceeding thereon.

XVII. And if any Slave shall have wilfully murdered any Person whatsoever, and the Owner or Possessor of such Negro or other Slave or Slaves shall conceal or neglect to prosecute either or all of the guilty Persons, within Three Months after the Murder, then, and in such Case, if any other Person shall prosecute the Slave or Slaves for such Crime, and he, she, or they be convicted thereof, the Owner or Possessor shall forfeit and pay the full Value of said Slave or Slaves to the Person or Persons prosecuting; and the Owner or Possessor shall be, and is hereby debarred from receiving from the Treasury any Money or other Consideration for the Slave or Slaves so convicted or executed, any Thing hereinbefore contained to the contrary hereof in anywise notwithstanding; and any Justice may issue his Warrant, directed to Two or more Freeholders, to value and appraise the prosecuted and convicted Slave or Slaves, and, in case the Owner or Possessor shall refuse to pay the Sum so valued and appraised, to issue his Warrant to the Provost Marshal, or his Deputy, to levy the same on the Goods and Chattels of such Owner or Possessor, and to make full Payment and Satisfaction to the Prosecutors aforesaid.

XXI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That, upon the Information of any Slave or Slaves, who shall hear any other Slave or Slaves speaking Words tending to Mutiny or Rebellion, or proposing Voyages or Means of Escape to the Spanish or other Foreign Colonies, or who shall have or be preparing to procure any Guns, Powder, Ball, Swords, or other warlike Instrument or Instruments (except and besides such commonly allowed to Watchmen) being made unto any Justice, he shall forthwith cause the Person or Persons accused to be apprehended and brought before him; and if he find the Accusation just, and that the Offender or Offenders is or are meditating Measures for Escape or Flight to Foreign Countries, or for perpetrating or accomplishing any Designs pernicious and contrary to the Peace, Safety, or Laws of these Islands, he shall proceed to the Trial of the accused as a Felon or Felons, in Manner as is directed by this Act, who shall suffer Death, or such other Punishment, at the Discretion of the Justices, as they shall think fit; and if sentenced to Death, he, she, or they shall be appraised, and the Amount of the Appraisement be paid out of the Treasury to the Owner or Owners, as in similar Cases of Felony committed by Slaves who are executed on Conviction thereof; and the Informer or Informers shall be entitled to receive from the Treasury the Sum of Three Pounds Current Money, to be paid on producing a Certificate, from One of the Magistrates before whom the accused was or were convicted, that the Information was on sufficient Ground; but in case such Information or Accusation shall not be supported, and proves to be false, malicious, or frivolous, the Informer or Accuser shall receive such Corporal or other Punishment as any One Justice, before whom the Matter is informed or tried, shall award, which does not extend to the Loss of Life or Limb.

XXIV. And be it Enacted, That if any Slave or Slaves shall impudently strike or oppose any White Person, any Justice, upon Complaint and Proof made, shall order a Constable to cause such Slave or Slaves to be publicly whipped at his Discretion, and if Resistance, such offending Slave or Slaves shall have their Nose slit, or any Member cut off, or be punished with Death, at the Discretion of the Justices; always excepting that such Slave or Slaves do not the same by his or her Owner or Employer's Order, or in Defence of his or her Person or Goods.

XXVII. And be it further Enacted, That from and after the Publication hereof, if any Negro or other Slaves shall attempt to take away the Life of any Person or Persons whatsoever by Poison, or by any other unlawful or indirect Means, that then, and in every such Case, such Slave, and his or her Accomplices, Accessories, and Abettors, are hereby declared and made Felons, and (being Slaves) shall suffer Death accordingly; and the Owner or Owners of such Slave or Slaves condemned, as in the foregoing Part of this Act provided, shall be paid the Value appraised out of the Treasury.

6 Feb. 1783.

An ACT for the good Government of Negroes and other Slaves, for preventing the Harbourage and Encouragement to runaway Slaves, and for restraining and punishing all Persons who shall abet the pernicious Practices of trafficking with Slaves for any of the Staple or other Commodities of those Islands, &c. &c.

WHEREAS a proper Establishment of good Order, in an uniform and consistent Government of Slaves, will very greatly contribute to the Happiness and Safety, and also promote the Advantage and Success of the Planters and other Inhabitants residing in this Community; we your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Chief Governor of all your Leeward Caribbee Islands in America, and the Council and Assembly of the Virgin Islands,

Trial of Slaves, and Proceeding thereon.—Holidays.—Burial.

Islands, do most humbly pray your Majesty, that it may be Enacted; and be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That upon Complaint made to any Justice of the Peace within these Islands, of any heinous and grievous Crime or felonious Act or Acts committed or done by any Slave or Slaves, the said Justice shall issue his Warrant for apprehending the Offender, and all Persons or Slaves to come before him who can give Evidence; and if upon Examination it probably appeareth that the apprehended is or are guilty, he shall commit him, her, or them to Prison, and also, within Ten Days after the Commitment, certify to Two of the Justices dwelling nearest to him (One of whom to be of the Quorum, if he be not of the Quorum himself) the Cause, and to require them to associate themselves to him; and they, so associated, are hereby required and empowered to try the said Offender or Offenders within Five Days after the said Certification of such Place as they shall appoint, and cause the Offender or Offenders and Evidence to come before them; † and if the said Judges (One whereof to be of the Quorum) upon hearing the Matter, shall adjudge the Criminal or Criminals guilty of the Offence complained of, the said Justices shall give Sentence of Death, or such other Punishment as the Crime deserveth, and forthwith, by their Warrants, cause immediate Execution to be done, by such Slave or Slaves as they shall appoint, in such Manner as they shall think fit; and if the Crime committed shall not deserve Death, they shall adjudge the Criminal or Criminals to the Party or Parties injured, and to his or their Heirs for ever (after they have received such corporal Punishment as the Justices aforesaid shall inflict) unless the Owners shall pay to the Parties injured such Sum or Sums of Money, not exceeding Six Pounds Currency, at such Time or Times as the Justices shall appoint; and if the Three Justices before whom the Offender or Offenders is or are tried cannot agree, the Determination shall be definitive by the Agreement of any Two, in all but in such capital Cases where the Sentence shall extend to Death, and then, and in such Case, where a Disagreement shall arise in the Judgment of the Justices, they may and shall, within Five Days after such Disagreement, call in Two other Justices nearest to them (One of whom to be of the Quorum) to assist in the Trial, and the Determination of any Three of them shall be the final Sentence; and the said Justices so called in are required and empowered to associate themselves, and proceed to Trial accordingly.

CLAUSE I.

Crimes committed by Slaves to be punished by Three or more Magistrates.

In what Manner the Mode of proceeding.

† Giving the Owner or Owners of any Slave or Slaves to be tried Forty-eight Hours previous Notice of the Time and Place appointed for the Trial.

Slaves; for their Protection, &c.

XLII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That Two Days shall be allowed to Negroes or other Slaves as Holidays after Christmas, and no more, and every Person or Persons who shall allow either more or less, Sunday not included, shall forfeit Fifty Pounds Current Money for every Offence; and, to prevent the many Evils arising from allowing Slaves too much Time, no Owner or Owners, Renter or Renters, Possessor or Possessors, or his, her, or their Representative or Representatives, shall allow their Slave or Slaves the Forenoon of Saturday, under the like Forfeiture and Penalty, to be recovered before Two Justices; and the Owner or Owners, Renter or Renters, Possessor or Possessors, or his, her, or their Representative or Representatives, is and are hereby required to pay the same in consequence of Information and Convictions; and the Justices are also hereby required to issue their Warrant, directed to the Marshal or his Deputy, on Conviction, who, on Refusal to comply, shall levy on the Goods and Chattels of the Offender or Offenders for the Payment of the same, together with all Fees and Costs; the Moiety of which Fine to go to the Informer, and the other Half to the Treasury, for public Uses.

Holidays.

Two Days, and no more, shall be allowed to Slaves after Christmas, by their Owners or Possessors, under Penalty of 50*l.*—like Penalty on those who shall allow their Slaves Liberty on Saturday Forenoon, &c.

XLIII. And whereas, through the too great Indulgence of Masters, Mistresses, Owners, Renters, and Overseers of Slaves, and the Ambition of the Slaves themselves, they have endeavoured to imitate White Persons in pompous and expensive Funerals; Be it therefore Enacted, That from henceforth no Slave or Slaves shall be buried after Sun-set, nor in any other than a plain Deal Board Coffin without any Covering or Ornament, neither shall there be worn any Scarfs or Favors at any of their Funerals; and all Persons have hereby Power and Authority to seize any Slave or Slaves wearing Scarfs or Favors, and to carry them before any Justice, who shall order the said Slave or Slaves to receive any Number of Stripes not exceeding Fifty, and shall take away and give such Scarfs and Favors to the Person bringing the Offender before him, for his or her sole Use or Benefit.

Burial.

No Slave shall be buried after Sun-set, nor in any other than a plain Deal Board Coffin, without Covering; nor shall Scarfs or Favors be worn at any of their Funerals.—The Punishment for transgressing.

*Free Negroes.—Manumission.**Free Negroes.*

Every Free Negro, Indian, Mulatto, or Mustee, in Thirty Days after Publication hereof, to choose a Freeholder to be his or her Patron or Protector, who shall answer for the Conduct of the Negro, &c. Penalty for not complying.

XXXI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Free Negroes, Indians, Mustees, or Mulattoes, shall be obliged, in Thirty Days after the Publication hereof, under a Penalty (to be recovered by Warrant of One Justice upon Conviction) of Five Pounds Current Money, to be paid One Moiety to the Treasury, for public Uses, and the other Half to the Informer of his, her, or their Default (and the said Fine to be forfeited and paid in similar Manner every Three Months within the Year, until a Compliance with the Requisition) to choose some Patron or Protector, who shall be an eligible and creditable Freeholder, and shall be by them owned and acknowledged before a Justice as his, her, or their Patron and Protector, who may render an Account and answer for the Tenor of his, her, or their Conduct and Lives, and direct the Conversations and Enjoyments of said Free Person and Persons, according to the Laws of these Islands.

No Negro, Mulatto, Indian, or Mustee, allowed to possess more than Eight Acres of Land, nor shall be esteemed a Freeholder, &c.

XXXII. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That for the future no Free Negro, Indian, Mustee, or Mulatto, shall be Owner or Possessor of more than Eight Acres of Land, and in no Case be deemed a Freeholder; always provided, that if any such Free People possess more than Eight Acres in their own Right, they may, in Six Months after the Publication of this Act, make Sale of the Overplus, or the same shall be forfeited, and is hereby declared forfeited, and shall be sold, and the Net Proceeds of the Sales shall be deposited in the Treasury, and be to the Use of these Islands.

And be it furthermore Enacted, That if any Minister of these Islands, or Justice of the Peace, shall marry any Free Person to any Slave in these Islands, such Clergyman or Justice shall forfeit to the Use of the public Treasury One hundred Pounds Current Money, to be recovered by Warrant under the Hands of the Governor in Chief, and in his Absence, of the Lieutenant Governor, and in his Absence, of the President of His Majesty's Council, being the Commander in Chief for the Time being, in Nature of an Execution, directed to the Provost Marshal or his Deputy, who shall levy the same; and the Free Person marrying such Slave, shall pay unto the Owner of the married Slave the Sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money, or be obliged and bound by Two Justices to serve the Owner or Possessor Four Years.

All Free Negro, Indian, Mustee, and Mulatto Men, when required by Writ from the Commander in Chief, or Justice of Peace, &c. to go in Pursuit of Runaways, &c.

XXXIII. And by the Authority aforesaid be it also Enacted, That all Free Negro, Indian, Mustee, and Mulatto Men, shall on all Occasions, when required by Writ from the Commander in Chief for the Time being of these Islands, or any Justice of the Peace (and in Times of Martial Law, by Order of the Commander in Chief for the Time being of these Islands, or the Commanding Officer of that Department of Militia to which they are inrolled) go in quest and pursuit of Runaway Slave or Slaves; and for every One taken and delivered, according to Writ or Order, the Party apprehending shall be entitled to a Reward of Two Dollars, to be paid out of the Treasury, or by the Proprietor of the apprehended Slave, agreeable to the Direction of the said Commander in Chief, or Justice of Peace, or Commanding Officer, who is and are hereby empowered to award and direct the same accordingly; and any and every of the aforesaid Freemen, who shall be nominated to the Command of the Party going in Search, and shall refuse to execute the Business of the Commission, as required by Writ or Order, shall forfeit the Sum of Sixteen Pounds Ten Shillings, and every and all of the Subordinates in said Party, who shall refuse to go in such Pursuit, or obey his superior Officer, shall forfeit the Sum of Three Pounds Current Money for each and every Offence; which Fines shall be recovered and levied by Writ of the Commander in Chief, or Magistrate, or Commanding Officer, who shall have issued the Search Warrant or Order, and shall have nominated the Commander of the Party, and paid into the public Treasury of these Islands for the Use thereof; and any and every Offender shall be moreover liable to be tried by a Regimental Court Martial for Disobedience or other Offences, and be subject to such pecuniary Penalties, not exceeding Ten Pounds Current Money, exclusive of Costs of Court, and in Default of Payment to Confinement, not exceeding Fourteen Days, which the Court by Sentence shall inflict.

Proprietors of Slaves prevented from manumitting them, in order to avoid paying the Tax on Slaves.

Manumission.

XXXIV. And be it Enacted, That if any Proprietor or Proprietors shall manumise, or grant Freedom to any Slave or Slaves, to evade the Payment of any Tax or Taxes which shall be deemed necessary and expedient to be assessed on them, for the Uses and Services of these Islands, by the Legislature thereof, or for any Purpose whatsoever, such Proprietor or Proprietors so manumitting, shall give good Security on Bond, according to the Satisfaction of the Commander in Chief for the Time being, which shall be recorded in the Secretary's Office of these Islands, for the Maintenance, Subsistence, and other Provision for the liberated People at their Cost, so that none of them shall become a Burden or Incumbrance on the Public; or to pay into the Treasury Annually the Sum of Ten Pounds Current Money for those Purposes; otherwise any and all such Manumissions shall be deemed, and is hereby invalid and not good in Law; and the Person and Persons so manumitted and unprovided, shall be considered as Vagrants or Stragglers, and be subject to such Restrictions and Impositions as shall be hereinafter set down and provided.

XXXV. And

Manumission.—Free Negroes.

XXXVI. And, to prevent any barbarous and inhuman Custom which may prevail, for manumitting and setting free Slaves diseased, blind, aged, or otherwise disabled from working, and at the same Time no Ways providing proper Cloathing, Habitation, and Sustenance for such Slaves, but suffering them to ramble about, and beg for Subsistence; Be it Enacted, That if any Person or Persons shall manumit or set free any Slave or Slaves, he, she, or they, or the Representatives of him, her, or them, shall provide a proper House and sufficient Cloathing and Diet for such Slave or Slaves; and if any Slave or Slaves so freed, shall afterwards be found rambling or begging, through the Neglect of such Person or Persons, he, she, or they, or their Representatives, shall be fined, upon good Proof, by any Two Justices of the Peace, in any Sum not exceeding Ten, or less than Five Pounds Current Money, One Half to the Informer, and the other to the Use of the public Treasury; and any Person or Persons suffering any of their Slaves, blind, diseased, aged, or otherwise disabled from working, to ramble or beg about the Towns or Country, such Offender or Offenders shall be punished in the same Manner as if he, she, or they had regularly manumitted and neglected to make proper Provision as aforesaid.

All such as shall manumit Slaves shall be obliged to provide them with a proper House, Cloathing, and Diet.

XXXV. And whereas many vagrant Negroes, Mulattoes, and Mustees, daily wander throughout these Islands, under fictitious Pretensions of Freedom, without having any fixed Place of Abode, to the great Annoyance of Proprietors of Plantations, and become Nuisances to the Community in general, by inculcating idle and pernicious Principles into the Minds of their Slaves; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it may be lawful for, and all Persons are hereby impowered in future, to take up and carry before a Justice of the Peace every and all such Vagabonds, who hereafter may be found straggling through these Islands, to render some Account of him, her, or themselves; and if proved to be Impostors, or Persons let loose on the Country, without Homes or Means of Subsistence provided for them by their Owners, or any Person or Persons interested in him, her, or them, he, she, or they shall be sentenced to receive corporal Punishment at the Discretion of the Justice, and to be imprisoned till such Time as the Owner shall make Satisfaction for all Fees and Costs attendant on the Trial and Sentence of the Offender; and if, in the Course of Two Months, no Owner or Owners, or his, her, or their legal Attorney or Attornies, shall appear to claim the Property in the Person or Persons so committed to Gaol, then, by Order of the Commander in Chief for the Time being, by and with the Consent of both Branches of the Legislature, he, she, or they shall be employed in making and repairing high Roads or public Paths, in erecting Works on and in the Forts and Fortifications, or doing some other Labour of public Utility within these Islands, and be placed under the Care, Custody, Inspection, and Direction of Persons who shall be appointed to conduct and supervise the same; and all Persons so condemned to Labour shall be subsisted, during the Term of their Service, out of the Funds of these Islands.

Free Negroes.

Persons authorized to apprehend all Vagabond Negroes, Indians, Mulattoes, and Mustees, found strolling about the Country, &c.

XXXVII. And whereas, from the Vicinage or Nearness of these to Foreign Islands, by which they are exposed and liable to Foreigners emigrating and colonizing amongst the Inhabitants thereof, many Dangers and Injuries, now unforeseen, may arise against their insular Security and Credit, by the too rapid Increase of Wealth, or other Power of such Colonists, or of the Connections they may form with the Residents of the same Complexion; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Free Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian, after the Publication of this Act, shall in future purchase, or acquire by Bequest, or any other Means, or be at any one Time Possessor, Renter, or Employer of more than Fifteen Slaves, unless he or she shall, pursuant to Summons from the Treasurer or his lawful Deputy, appear, in every ensuing Year, personally before a Justice of the Peace, at a Place and Time to be appointed, and there he or she does at that Time own, rent, hire, or employ, in his or her own Right, or in the Right of other Persons, and for every One exceeding the Number herein limited, shall pay an Annual Tax of Thirty Shillings Currency, over and above the Yearly Poll Tax, to be appropriated to the Exigencies of the Public, in similar Manner with the Taxes raised in each Year on other Slaves: Provided nevertheless, that no Construction whatsoever of any Part contained in this Act shall imply the Insufficiency of Title to any Land, or to any Slave or Slaves, now held, occupied, or possessed by any and all Free Negroes, Mulattoes, Mustees, or Indians, or their Heirs; but that every and all Persons of that Quality and Complexion, who are in present legal Possession, shall in future, as heretofore, remain in the quiet uninterrupted Enjoyment thereof, without any other than the usual and general Exactions, to all Intents and Purposes, together with all lawful Privileges and Immunities, as if this Law had never been instituted.

All Free Negroes, Indians, Mustees, and Mulattoes, who shall possess or hire more than Fifteen Slaves, obliged to pay Annually, for each Slave beyond that Number, Thirty Shillings Currency, exclusive of the Yearly Poll Tax, &c.

Proviso.

XXXVIII. And be it also Enacted, for the more effectual Detection of Frauds committed by Fugitives from the adjacent Governments, under a specious Pretext and Appearance of Freedom, That the Treasurer or Deputy shall, Twice in the Course of Twelve Months, issue a Warrant under his Hand and Seal to any Constable (who is required to duly execute the same) to summon every and all the reputed Free Negroes, Mulattoes, Mustees, and Indians, at that Time in these Islands, to appear before any Justice at the Time and Place he shall appoint, who shall carefully

Treasurer or Deputy authorized, Twice in the Year, to issue Warrant for Constables to summon all reputed Free Negroes, Mulattoes, Mustees, and Indians, in these Islands, to appear before a Magistrate, who

Free Negroes.

is to enquire into the Legality of their Freedom, and to cause those to be apprehended who will not give a satisfactory Account of themselves, and committed to the Custody of the Provost Marshal, or his Deputy, &c.

fully examine and enquire into the Nature, Extent and Identity, and Legality of their Freedom or Manumissions; and he is required to cause to be apprehended, and commit every and all Persons who cannot or will not render a satisfactory Account of him, her, or themselves, to the Custody of the Provost Marshal, or his Deputy, until the said Justice shall return a Certificate of his Proceedings (which is to be within Three Days after Examination) to the Commander in Chief for the Time being of these Islands, so that the Delinquents may be dealt with and disposed of in Manner afore said, as allotted for Vagrants and Impostors; and in case of Non-observance of the Summons from any and all Justices, who is and are impowered and required to issue his or their Warrant to the Marshal, Deputy, or any Constable, for apprehending the Defaulter or Defaulters, and, when apprehended, to order such corporal Punishment, or pecuniary Fine, not more than Five Pounds, to be deposited for the public Uses in the Treasury, besides paying all Fees incurred by reason of Default, as he in his Discretion shall think fit to be inflicted on him, her, or them, according to the Nature of the Offence.

Free Persons, not being White, presuming to strike a White Person, how punished.

XXXIX. And if any Free Person, not being White, shall presume to strike any White Person (Servant or otherwise) he or she shall, by Order of any One Justice, on Proof of such Striking or Beating, be severely whipped, at the Discretion of the Magistrate, for the First Offence; for the Second Offence whipped and imprisoned, also at the Discretion of the Justice; and for the Third Offence suffer such Punishment as is hereinbefore provided for Slaves committing the like Offence or Crime.

White Persons striking any Free Negro, &c. how punished.

XL. And if any White Person shall strike, beat, or otherwise abuse any Free Negro, Mulatto, Indian, or Mustee, on Proof thereof made to any Justice of the Peace, he or she shall be bound over to the Court of Sessions, or Court of Oyer and Terminer, and be punished at the Discretion of the Justices then sitting; any Law or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

GRENADA and GRENADINES.

The Law on the Subject of Slaves in these Islands is contained in the following Acts, passed

- 10 Dec. 1766.
- 21 Ap. 1767.
- 29 Ap. 1767.
- 1 Feb. 1770.
- 3 Ap. 1770.
- 13 Oct. 1784.
- 27 Ap. 1786.
- 28 Dec. 1786.
- 3 Nov. 1788.

All of which are to be found in the printed Laws of Grenada and the Grenadines.

Slaves considered as Property.

Slaves made Real Estate.

29 Ap. 1767.

An ACT to make Slaves, Cattle, Horses, Mules, Asses, Coppers, Stills, and Plantation Utensils, Real Estate of Inheritance; and declaring Widows dowable of them, as of Lands and Tenements.

WHEREAS, according to the Laws now in being, Widows are only dowable of Estates in Lands and Tenements in these Islands, which must be attended with considerable Disadvantages to such Persons, as the Want of Slaves and Plantation Utensils wherewith to work and manure Lands, and manufacture the Produce thereof, must of course render them of very little or no Value; for Remedy whereof, and the making more suitable Provision for the Widows of deceased Husbands, who shall die seised and possessed of any Estate in Lands, Tenements, or Slaves, in these Islands, Be it, and it is hereby Enacted by his Excellency the Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Southern Charibbee Islands of Grenada, the Grenadines, Dominica, Saint Vincent, and Tobago, in America, the Honourable the Members of His Majesty's Council and the General Assembly of these Your Majesty's Islands of Grenada and the Grenadines, That all Negroes and other Slaves in these Islands, and also the Horned Cattle, Horses, Mules, and Asses, commonly used, employed, and worked upon and about any Plantation or Plantations, and all Coppers and Stills, and other Plantation Utensils, are hereby declared Real Estate of Inheritance, and affixed to the Freehold, and shall, with the Plantation whereto the same belong, descend to the Heir at Law, and the Widow shall be dowable of them, and every of them, in the same Manner as she is now dowable of the Lands and Tenements whereof her Husband shall die seised; and that such Widow may and shall be entitled to recover the mesne Profits of such Plantation, Negroes, Cattle, Horses, Mules, Asses, or other Hereditaments, whereof she shall be so endowed, against the Party or Parties that shall or may have received or detained the same, in Damages by Action upon the Case in any Court of Record of these Islands, or by Suit in Equity against the Party or Parties, their Executors or Administrators, who shall have received or denied the same.

Slaves made Real Estate.
Preamble.

CLAUSE I.

Slaves, Horses, Mules, Asses, Coppers, Stills, and Plantation Utensils, made Real Estate.

Descend to Heir at Law, and Widows made dowable of them, and be entitled to recover the mesne Profits, &c.

Provided always, That the said Plantation, or the Works thereon being, shall not be divided or otherwise parted than by the Allotment of a Third Part of the Dwelling House, with

Slaves made Real Estate.

with its Appurtenances and necessary Conveniencies, to the Tenant in Dower, for her Habitation or convenient Reception, when she shall think fit to remain there, or to repair thereunto; which Third Part of the Dwelling House the Provost Marshal, or his lawful Deputy, upon Application to him made, shall set or lay out to such Tenant in Dower, and shall forthwith put her in quiet and peaceable Possession of the same: And that none of the Negroes, or other Slaves, Horses, Cattle, Mules, Asses, Coppers, Stills, or other Plantation Utensils whatsoever, to any Plantation belonging, shall be carried off or employed from the said Plantation, otherwise than in the immediate Service thereof, by such Tenant in Dower, or by the Heir of him or them in Reversion or Remainder, but that they shall join in carrying on the Business of the same to the greatest Advantage of all the Parties concerned.

III. And be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That where any Person or Persons shall stand seised and possessed of Slaves without Lands, such Slaves shall, notwithstanding, descend in like Manner as if they had belonged to a Plantation, and been thereupon used, worked, or employed; and the Widow of such Person shall, in like Manner, be dowable of them as she would have been of Slaves belonging to a Plantation of which her Husband should have died seised and possessed.

1 Feb. 1770.

An ACT to explain and amend an Act to make Slaves, Cattle, Horses, Mules, Asses, Coppers, Stills, and Plantation Utensils, Real Estate of Inheritance; and declaring Widows dowable of them, as of Lands and Tenements.

Preamble.

WHEREAS by an Act, intituled, "An Act to make Slaves, Cattle, Horses, Mules, Asses, Coppers, Stills, and Plantation Utensils, Real Estate of Inheritance, and declaring Widows dowable of them, as of Lands and Tenements," bearing Date the Twenty-ninth Day of April, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and Sixty-seven, and in the Seventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth; It is among other Things Enacted, That all Negroes, and other Slaves in these Islands, and also the Horned Cattle, Horses, Mules, and Asses, commonly used, employed, and worked upon and about any Plantation or Plantations, and all Coppers, Stills, and other Plantation Utensils, are thereby declared Real Estate of Inheritance, and affixed to the Freehold, and shall, with the Plantation whereto the same do belong, descend to the Heir at Law, and the Widow shall be dowable of them, and every of them, in the same Manner as she is dowable of the Lands and Tenements whereof her Husband shall die seised; and that such Widow may and shall be entitled to recover the mesne Profits of such Plantation, Negroes, Cattle, Horses, Mules, Asses, or Hereditaments, whereof she shall be so endowed, against the Party or Parties that may or shall have received or detained the same, in Damages by Action upon the Case, in any Court of Record of these Islands, or by Suit in Equity, against the Party or Parties, their Executors or Administrators, who may or shall have received or detained the same; and that when any Person or Persons shall stand seised and possessed of Slaves without Lands, such Slaves shall, notwithstanding, descend in like Manner as if they belonged to a Plantation, and had been thereon used, worked, or employed, and the Widow of such Person shall in like Manner be dowable of them, as she would have been of Slaves belonging to any Plantation of which her Husband should have died seised and possessed:

I. And whereas great and unforeseen Injuries and Losses have arisen to Merchants, Factors, and other Persons, in these Islands, and many Inconveniencies may arise, to the general Discredit of these Islands, as well by the Delays and Difficulties occasioned in the Recovery of just Debts, from the Executors and Administrators of Persons dying possessed of Slaves, Horned Cattle, Horses, Mules, and Asses, belonging to, or worked, used, or employed upon Plantations, as by making Widows capable of being endowed of all the Slaves whereof their Husbands are or shall or may be seised and possessed, whether belonging to, or worked, used, or employed upon Plantations, as by making Widows capable of being endowed of all the Slaves whereof their Husbands are or shall or may be seised and possessed, whether belonging to, used, worked, or employed on any Plantation, or not: To prevent therefore the Losses and Inconveniencies that may in future accrue from the said recited Clauses in the said Act, Be it, and it is hereby Enacted, by the Governor and Commander in Chief of the Southern Charribbee Islands of Grenada, the Grenadines, Dominica, St. Vincent's, and Tobago, the Honourable the Members of His Majesty's Council of Grenada and the Grenadines, and the General Assembly of the same, That all Negroes, and other Slaves, Horned Cattle, Horses, Mules, or Asses, belonging to and employed on any Plantation, and all Negroes and other Slaves, not belonging to or employed on any Plantation, after the Publication of this Act, shall, and the same are hereby declared

Slaves, Horned Cattle, Mules, or Asses, employed, and Slaves not employed, on any Plantation, to be Real

Slaves made Real Estate.—Value of Slaves executed.

declared Real Estate, and not Chattels, and shall descend accordingly, and Widows shall be capable of being endowed thereof.

Estate, and not Chattels, and Widows to be endowed thereof.

Provided always, That any Executors or Administrators may inventory the said Negroes, and other Slaves, Horned Cattle, Horses, Mules, and Asses, belonging to or employed or not, on any Plantation, and all Negroes, and other Slaves not belonging to or employed on any Plantation, but not take them into his Custody, to the Intent that if there be not sufficient Goods and Chattels to pay the Deceased's Debts, the said Negroes and other Slaves, Horned Cattle, Horses, Mules, and Asses belonging to or employed on any Plantation, and all Negroes, and other Slaves, not belonging to or employed on any Plantation, shall be and the same are hereby deemed and taken to be Assets in the Hands of any such Executors and Administrators, and shall accordingly be liable and subject to the Payment of the said Debts, and shall be Chattels for that Purpose, and not otherwise, and the Widow shall not be endowed thereof.

Proviso.
Executors, &c. may inventory Slaves, Horned Cattle, &c. which are to be deemed Assets, and subject to the Payment of Debts, and Widows not be endowed thereof.

II. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Widow shall be endowed of any Negroes, or other Slaves, Horses, Mules, Asses, or Horned Cattle, commonly used, employed, and worked upon and about any Plantation or Plantations, or of any Coppers, Stills, or other Plantation Utensils or Implements, or of any Negroes, or other Slaves, not used, employed, or worked upon any Plantation which, after the Publication of this Act, shall be sold, in the Life-time of her Husband, by the Provost Marshal of this Island, or his lawful Deputy, at public Outcry, for the Payment of the just Debt or Debts of such Husband, by virtue of any Execution or Executions already issued or to be issued upon any Judgment or Judgments at Law obtained or to be obtained against such Husband, or upon any Decree or Decrees of the Court of Chancery made or to be made against him.

No Widow to be endowed of Slaves, &c. sold by the Provost Marshal, in the Life-time of her Husband.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons seized of any Negroes, or other Slaves, for the Term of his or another's Life only, or if any Tenant by the Courtesy, or Tenant in Dower, shall send off, or directly or indirectly consent to the sending off these Islands, or shall sell and dispose of any such Negro and other Slaves, so as they or any of them is or are sent off these Islands as aforesaid, without the lawful Consent of him, her, or them in Reversion or Remainder, being of full Age, or of the Executors or Administrators of any Person or Persons deceased, where they are liable to the Payment of Debts, for Want of other Effects, or of any Person or Persons having any Trust lodged in them for the Use of another; or if any such Tenant in Dower shall marry a Husband who shall send off or consent to send off, or sell or dispose of any such Negro or other Slave, so that they shall or may be sent off, sold, or disposed of as aforesaid, without the Consent of him, her, or them in Reversion or Remainder, or the Executors or Administrators or Trustees as aforesaid, then and in such Case the Person or Persons in Reversion or Remainder, or the Executors or Administrators, or Trustees as aforesaid, is and are hereby empowered to have an Action or Actions upon the Case against such Tenant for Life, Tenant by the Courtesy, Tenant in Dower, or Husband, for the Recovery of Treble the full Value of such Negro or other Slaves sent off, sold, or disposed of as aforesaid; and if any such Tenant for Life, Tenant by the Courtesy, Tenant in Dower, or Husband, so holding any Negro or other Slave, shall wilfully destroy, maim, or disable any Negro or other Slave so held, such Person so destroying, maiming, or disabling, shall pay Treble the Value of such Negro or other Slave so destroyed, maimed, or disabled, to the Person or Persons in Reversion or Remainder, or to such Executor, Administrator, or Trustee as aforesaid, to be recovered in the same Manner as hereinbefore directed in the Case of sending Slaves off the Island, or selling or disposing of them without such Consent as aforesaid.

Tenants for Life, by Courtesy, &c. sending, or consenting to send them off these Islands, when liable to the Payment of Debts, without the Consent of the Person in Reversion, may be sued for Treble the Value of such Slaves.

Tenants for Life, &c. destroying, maiming, or disabling Slaves, shall pay Treble their Value.

Provided always, That nothing in this Act contained shall tend or be construed to extend to render less effectual or valid any Mortgage or other Security already granted or hereafter to be granted on any Negro or other Slaves in these Islands; any Thing hereinbefore contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Proviso.

10 Dec. 1776.

IX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Person who shall have any Slave guilty of running away, punishable by Death within this Act, killed in the Pursuit, or that shall be taken, convicted, and condemned to Death for running away, the Person or Persons owning and entitled to such Slave shall receive out of the Public Treasury of these Islands the full Value of the Slave so killed, to be settled by the Oaths of Two Free White Persons that know the Slave (if killed) to be sworn before some Justice of the Peace of these Islands, and such Oath and Value to be certified by the Justice of Peace before whom taken,

Value of Slaves executed.

Owner of Slave killed or executed shall receive his Value, to be settled by two White Persons, and not exceed £50.

Value of Slaves executed.—Carrying off Slaves.—Slaves selling Sugar, &c. or Provisions.

taken, under his Hand and Seal, so as the same doth not exceed Fifty Pounds Current Money of these Islands.

10 Dec. 1776.

*Carrying off
Slaves.*

Persons carrying off,
or attempting to carry
off Slaves, to suffer
Death.

XX. Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any Person or Persons carrying off, or attempting to carry off, either of these Islands of Grenada and the Grenadines, any Slave or Slaves, without Leave of the Owner of such Slave or Slaves, on Conviction thereof, if a Free Person, shall be and is hereby declared and adjudged to be guilty of Felony, and shall suffer Death as a Felon; and if a Slave, on Conviction thereof before Two Justices of the Peace, shall be and is hereby declared and adjudged guilty of Felony, and shall suffer Death as a Felon.

Slaves ; for their Regulation, &c.

13 Oct. 1784.

An ACT to establish regular Markets in the different Towns of this Island, and to fix the Prices of Fresh Provisions, and other Commodities, brought to such Markets for Sale; empowering the Captain General or Commander in Chief to appoint Clerks of such Markets, who are at the same Time to be Keepers and Inspectors of the public Cages; empowering them to receive and confine therein, for a limited Time, disorderly Persons committed by Justices of the Peace, also to apprehend and confine Negroes, or other Slaves, coming from the Country without Tickets; appointing the Mode of stamping, and regulating all Weights and Measures in the said Towns and Parishes; and appointing the Mode of altering the Prices of Provisions, as Occasion may require.

*Slaves selling
Sugar, &c.*

Slaves selling Rum, Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, Molasses, Cotton, or Indigo, to be punished at the Discretion of any Justice of the Peace; and if such Offence be committed with the Connivance of the Owner of such Slave, such Owner punishable by a Fine, not under £. 10, or exceeding £. 50.

XVII. AND whereas the Practice of permitting Slaves to sell Produce has, by Experience, been found to be productive of great Mischief, by tempting them to rob their Masters and Neighbours; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That after the Expiration of Six Days after the Publication of this Act if any Negro or other Slave shall offer for Sale Sugar, Rum, Coffee, Cocoa, Molasses, Cotton, or Indigo, he or she shall, on Conviction before any Justice of the Peace, be ordered such Punishment as such Justice shall think proper; and if it shall appear to the said Justice that such Negro or Slave has acted under Connivance, Direction, or Consent of his or her Owner, Renter, or Employer, such Justice is hereby authorized and required to commit the said Offender or Offenders to Gaol, until a Sum not under Ten Pounds, or exceeding Fifty each, be paid to the Justice convicting, or the Clerk of the Market, who is hereby required to give Notice hereof to the Owner, Renter, or Employer of such Negro or other Slaves, in the same Manner as is directed with respect to Slaves selling Grains without Tickets, and shall be entitled to the same Fees as are therein mentioned.

or Provisions.

Slaves offering for Sale Provisions without Tickets from their Owners, to be committed to the Cage.

XVIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That after the Publication of this Act if any Negro or other Slave shall offer for Sale, in any of the Towns of the said Island, any Provisions of the said Island without a Ticket from his or her Owner, Renter, or Employer, or the Manager of such Owner, Renter, or Employer, permitting the same, and specifying the Duration of such Permission, the Clerk of such Market shall commit him, her, or them, to the public Cage, and if not claimed within Twenty-four Hours after such Commitment, or immediately, upon being sooner claimed, he, she, or they shall be carried by such Clerk of the Market before a Justice of the Peace, who shall endeavour to discover the Owner, Renter, or Employer of such Slave or Slaves; and if such Owner, Renter, or Employer shall be discovered, the Clerk of the Market shall immediately give Notice thereof to such Owner, Renter, or Employer, who, unless the Justice find Cause to detain or re-commit such Slave, in order to be dealt with according to Law for his said Offence, shall be entitled to receive him or her, on Payment of the following Fees (that is to say) for taking-up and Commitment, One Shilling and Six Pence; for Release to the Owner, One Shilling and Six Pence; for Notice, if actually given, One Shilling per Mile for going only; for Allowance for Maintenance, Nine Pence per Day: And in case the Renters, Owners, or Employers of such Slave or Slaves, after such

Fees of Clerk of the Markets, for taking-up and Commitment of Slaves, &c.

Slaves selling Provisions.—Selling Spirits to Slaves.—Beating Drums, &c.

such Notice, shall neglect to redeem the same within Four Days after the Time of transmitting the said Notice by the Clerk of the Market, then, but not sooner, it shall and may be lawful for the said Clerk of the Market to commit such Slave or Slaves to the Common Gaol; and the Provost Marshal is hereby required to receive such Slave or Slaves, and to give the Clerk of the Market a Receipt for the Body or Bodies of such Slave or Slaves, which shall entitle him to the aforesaid Fee of One Shilling and Six Pence for taking-up and Commitment, and also those Fees for Maintenance and Mile Money, if Notice has been actually given, to be paid by the Provost Marshal, after he shall have recovered the same; and if the Owner, Renter, or Employer of such Slave or Slaves, be not discovered by the Justice examining them, the Justice shall commit him or them to the Common Gaol of the said Island, to be dealt with according to Law; and in case of such Commitment to the Common Gaol, the Clerk of the Market shall receive from the Provost Marshal a Receipt for the Body of such Slave, which shall entitle him to receive the aforesaid Fee of One Shilling and Six Pence, for taking-up and Commitment, and also for that Allowance above mentioned after the Provost Marshal shall have received the same, and no other Reward or Fee of any Kind whatsoever.

Owners neglecting to redeem Slaves within Four Days after Notice given, to be sent to the Common Gaol, and delivered to the Provost Marshal, who is to pay the Clerk of the Market his Fees as aforesaid.

XXI. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Clerks of the Markets are hereby required to take up all Negroes, or other Slaves, not residing or belonging to Persons residing in the said Towns, or who shall be found therein without Tickets from their Renters, Owners, or Employers, after Eight o'Clock at Night, or at any other Time, if thereto authorized, in the Town of Saint George by Three Magistrates, and in any other of the Towns of this Island by Two Magistrates, and shall commit them to the Public Cage; and in case they should not be claimed within Twenty-four Hours after such Commitment, the said Clerk of the Market shall and is hereby required, in case he should be able to discover the Owner or Owners of such Slave or Slaves, to give him or them Notice thereof; and on such Owners redeeming such Slave or Slaves, the Clerk of the Market shall be entitled to the same Fees as hereinbefore directed in case of giving Notice to the Owners of Slaves being in Confinement for selling Provisions without Tickets; but if such Slaves should not be redeemed within Four Days after the Time of transmitting such Notice, or in case the Owner or Owners of such Slaves cannot be discovered within Four Days after they are taken up, then, but not sooner, it shall and may be lawful for the Clerk of the Market to commit him or them to the Common Gaol, and he shall receive from the Provost Marshal a Receipt for the Body or Bodies of such Slave or Slaves, which shall entitle him to the same Fees as hereinbefore provided in the Case of the Owners not being discovered when Slaves are brought before a Magistrate for selling Provisions without Tickets.

Clerks of the Markets authorized to take up all Slaves coming from the Country without Tickets.

Slaves confined for selling Provisions without Tickets, if not redeemed in Four Days after Notice transmitted to their Owners, or if known, or within Four Days after their Commitment, to be committed to the Common Gaol.

10 Dec. 1766.

XXII. And whereas it is generally known that great Abuses and dangerous Consequences have resulted from a Practice of many of the Inhabitants, both in Town and Country, in selling Rum to Slaves, without a Permission from their Owners, Renters, or Employers; for Remedy whereof, and Prevention of the same, Be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in Three Weeks from and after the Publication of this Act no Planter, or other Inhabitant, by himself, or any Slave or other Person for him, either in Town or Country, shall sell, give, or barter Rum, or any other Spirituous Liquors, be the Quantity ever so small, to or with any Slave, without a Permission from under the Hand of the Owner, Renter, or Employer of such Slave, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds Current Money of these Islands for each Offence, to be recovered before any Two Justices of the Peace in these Islands, as in case of Reward to Apprehenders of Runaway Negroes hereinbefore provided for, the said Forfeiture to be applied wholly to the Use of the Informer.

Selling Spirits to Slaves.

£. 10 Penalty on Persons selling Rum to Slaves without Permission from Owner;

how recovered.

XIX. Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That whatsoever Master, Mistress, Owner, or Renter of any Plantation in the Country, or House in any Town in these Islands, being therein or thereupon resident, and not being abroad from his or her Plantation or House, and where none such is resident on the Plantation, or in his House, then if any Manager or Overseer of such Plantation, or Person having Charge of such House, being at Home, and the Master or Mistress, Owner or Renter, happens to be absent from Home, shall suffer any Slave or Slaves to beat any Drum or Drums, or empty Casks or Boxes, or great Gourds, or to blow Horns, Shells, or loud Instruments, for the Diversion or Entertainment of Slaves, in his or their Plantation, House, or Yard, who do not suppress the same in One Hour after the same begins, knowing such beating on Drums, or empty Casks or Boxes, or great Gourds, or blowing Horns, Shells, or loud Instruments, actually to be, or shall suffer any Slaves belonging to other

Beating Drums, &c.

Owners, &c. of Slaves suffering Slaves to beat Drums, and not suppressing them in One Hour, to forfeit £. 50.

Beating Drums, &c.—Carrying Fire Arms.—Of Runaway Slaves.

Persons or Plantations to assemble on his, or her, or their Plantation, or in their Houses and Yards, either by Day or Night, knowing such Assembly actually to be, and thereof shall be convicted, such Master, Mistress, Owner, or Renter of a Plantation or House, shall forfeit and pay the Sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money of these Islands, One Moiety thereof to the Prosecutor or Informer, and the other to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for the public Uses of these Islands, to be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, Complaint, or Information, in any of the Courts of Record of this Island, and the Party prosecuting shall recover his full Costs of Suit; and in such Action, Bill, Complaint, or Information, no Essoign, Protection, or Wager of Law shall be allowed.

Carrying Fire Arms.

Negroes not having Tickets, carrying Arms out of Owners Plantation, &c. may be taken with Arms, which shall be forfeited.

Exception.

XIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Slave shall be taken out of the Plantation to which such Slave belongs, with any Fire Arms, Cutlasses, Swords, Pikes, and Lances, or other hurtful Arms, not having a Ticket from the Owner or Possessor of such Slave for carrying the same, or not being in Company, under the Direction of a White Person sent along with such Slave or Slaves, any Person or Persons may seize such Slave with the Arms or Weapons, or the Arms and Weapons alone, and carry such Slave and Arms, or Arms only, before a Justice of the Peace, and the Justice shall order the Arms to be forfeited, and the same are hereby declared to be forfeited to the Person or Persons that shall have seized the said Slave or Arms; but if there was a Ticket duly given for carrying the said Arms, and the same Ticket be lost or was taken from the Slave, or the Slave being attendant that Day on his Master, then, upon Oath thereof made by the Owner, Master, Mistress, Renter, or Overseer, that such Ticket was so given, the Arms shall be again restored to the Owner.

£. 50 Penalty on Persons selling Arms to Negroes, without Ticket.

XIV. And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person whatsoever shall hereafter sell, barter, or give to any Slave, any Fire Arms, Cutlasses, or offensive Weapons, without a Ticket from the Master of such Slave, he, she, or they shall forfeit Fifty Pounds lawful Money of these Islands to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for the public Uses of these Islands, to be recovered by Bill, Complaint, or Information, in any Court of Record in these Islands.

3d November 1788.

Of Runaway Slaves.

XIX. AND whereas by the Laws now in Force Slaves running away or absenting themselves from the Service of their Owners or Possessors are in various Instances declared to be guilty of Felony, and punishable by Death:

All Laws which respect the Trial and Punishment of Slaves for the sole Offence of running away, repealed.

And whereas Humanity demands that such sanguinary Laws should be abolished, and some more lenient Provisions adopted; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Publication of this Act such Parts of all and every Law and Laws now in Force relative to the Trial and Punishment of Slaves, as relates to their Trial and Punishment for the sole Offence of running away, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

Slaves guilty of running away, so as to deserve exemplary Punishment, to be tried by Two Justices, and to suffer such Punishment as they in their Discretion shall order, not extending to Life or Limb.

XX. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in all Cases where the Owner or Possessor of any Slave or Slaves who shall have absented himself, herself, or themselves, or run away from the Service of such Owner or Possessor, shall be of Opinion that such Slave or Slaves ought to be punished in any other Manner, or in any higher Degree than an Owner or Possessor of Slaves is hereby authorized to punish his Slaves, such Owner or Possessor shall and may carry such Slave or Slaves, for running away or absenting himself, herself, or themselves, before any Two Justices of the Peace of that Parish or Town to which he, she, or they belong or belong, and the said Justices shall hear and enquire into the Complaint and Charge of such Owner or Possessor of such Slave or Slaves, and, on Conviction before them, shall order the Slave or Slaves convicted such Punishment, not extending to Life or Limb, as they in their Discretion, according to the Length or Frequency of such Absence, or other Circumstances attending the same, shall think such Slave or Slaves ought for such Offence to receive.

10 Dec. 1766.

Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any Slave who shall presume to strike, or attempt to strike, any White Person, under any Pretence whatsoever, unless in the lawful, immediate, and necessary Defence of his Owner or Employer's Person or Goods, shall suffer Death, or other corporal and proportionate Punishment, at the Discretion of Two Justices of the Peace.

Of various Offences.
Slaves striking White Persons, &c. to suffer Death, or other Punishment.

3 Apr. 1770.

An ACT for preventing and punishing those who shall wilfully fire, burn, or destroy any Canes, Dwelling Houses, or any other Edifices.

Whereas many Inconveniencies and great Damages have happened to the Inhabitants of this Colony, and may still continue to happen, by many idle, wandering, and ill-disposed Persons, who make it a common Use and Practice to wander, and with lighted Torches to go in and about Plantations of several Persons, where Canes are growing, which may prove the Ruin of the Owners of such Plantations by firing the same.

II. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any White Man, Free Negro, Free Mulattoe, Free Mustif or Mustive Slave, through Negligence or Carelessness shall fire, or cause to be fired, any Dwelling House, Outhouse, or other Edifice, and be convicted thereof by the Oath of One Witness, before One Justice of the Peace, if a White Man, he shall forfeit Twenty Pounds, to be paid to the Treasurer of this Island to be distributed amongst the Sufferers by such Fire; and if he shall not pay the same immediately on Demand of the Treasurer, he shall be committed by the said Justice to the Common Gaol, there to remain for Three Months; but if a Free Negro, Mulattoe, Mustif, or Slave, he, she, or they shall receive such public Corporal Punishment as the Justice shall think fit and adjudge.

Preamble.

Any White Man firing any House, to forfeit £. 20.

V. And in case any Mulattoe, Mustif or Mustive Indian or Negro, shall from and after the Day of the Publication of this Act presume to make, use, throw, or fire off any Squib, Serpent, Rocket, or other Fire Work, within the said Town, or any of the Parishes of this Island, then every Constable, or any other Person in this Island, shall be and are hereby directed and required immediately to apprehend and take up such Mulattoe, Mustif or Mustive Indian or Negro, so offending, and him, her, or them, when so apprehended, to carry before the next Magistrate, who is hereby required and directed to order such Offender to be whipped at the most public Place in the respective Parishes, on the bare Back, at his Discretion.

If a Mulattoe, &c. throw Squibs, &c. to be publicly whipped.

VIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Negroes or Mulattoes, whether free or Slaves, who shall be found cutting Canes, Plantains, or other Produce, shall be punished by a Number of Lashes, at the Discretion of a Justice of Peace in the Neighbourhood: Provided always, that the said Negro or Mulattoe so offending be carried before such Justice of the Peace within Forty-eight Hours after committing said Offence, and that the Punishment ordained by the said Justice of the Peace be inflicted on said Offender within Twenty-four Hours after being convicted before such Justice of the Peace.

Negroes or Mulattoes, whether free or not, found cutting Canes, Plantains, &c. to be punished by Lashes. Proviso.

10 Dec. 1766.

XI. And be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Slaves liable by virtue of this Act, shall be tried and adjudged by any Two Justices of the Peace, and where condemned to Death shall be appraised in like Manner, by the said Two Justices; and if the Justices before whom the Negroes are tried cannot agree in their Judgment, then they may and shall immediately call a Third Justice of the Peace to their Assistance, and the Case shall be determined by the Agreement of any Two of them; and in all Trials of Slaves, the Justice or Justices shall and may hear the Evidence of any other Slave, and give such Credit thereto as the Justice or Justices shall think in Conscience it deserves.

Trial of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon.

Slaves condemned to Death by any Two Justices, to be appraised by the same.

Trial of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon.

13 Oct. 1784.

The Clerks of Markets to superintend the Chastisement of Slaves, in consequence of Justices Sentences, and to take Care of the Slaves during their Confinement, and to receive a Fee of 1s. 6d. for each Slave they shall cause to be chastised.

XXV. And whereas it is necessary that the Punishment and Chastisement of Slaves in pursuance of the Sentence of One or more Magistrates, whether for Offences within this Act, or any other Act or Acts, should be inflicted under the Direction of a prudent and discreet Person; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in each of the aforesaid Towns in this Island the Superintendence of the Chastisement of all such Negroes and other Slaves, in pursuance of Sentences of Magistrates, shall be annexed to the Office of Clerk of the Market of the said respective Towns, each of which Clerks shall provide a proper Person or Persons at his own Expence to inflict the said Punishment, and to keep and take Care of the Negroes and other Slaves during their Confinement in the Cage; and the said Clerks of the Markets are hereby impowered to deduct out of the Forfeitures One Shilling and Six Pence, for causing any Slave to be chastised by Order of a Magistrate; and to receive the like Sum for causing any Slave to be chastised by Order of the Owner, Renter, or Employer of such Slave or Slaves, from the Person giving such Order.

27th April, 1786.

An ACT for the more effectual Trial and Punishment of Criminal Slaves.

Preamble.

Whereas the Laws at present in Force in these Islands have been found defective in many Respects, in regard to the Trial and Punishment of Criminal Slaves; for Remedy whereof, we, Your Majesty's most loyal and obedient Subjects, the Honourable William Lucas, President and Commander in Chief of these Your Majesty's Islands of Grenada, and such of the Islands commonly called The Grenadines, as lie to the Southward of the Island of Carriacou, including that Island, the Honourable the Members of Your Majesty's Council, and the Representatives of the People of the said Islands, in General Assembly convened, pray Your Most Excellent Majesty, That it may be Enacted and Ordained:

Justices of the Peace, upon Complaint made, to issue their Warrant against Offenders, and if such Complaint appears well-founded, to commit the Offenders to Prison.

Three Justices, One of whom being of the Quorum, impowered to try all Offenders, and if found guilty, to pass Sentence of Death, or such other Punishment as they shall judge proper.

I. And be it, and it is Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That, upon Complaint made to any One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace within these Islands, of any heinous and grievous Crime, or felonious Act or Acts committed or done by any Slave or Slaves, the said Justice shall issue his Warrant for apprehending the Offender or Offenders, and also summon all Persons or Slaves that can give Evidence therein to appear before him; and if upon Examination it appeareth probable that the Slave or Slaves so apprehended is or are guilty, he shall forthwith commit him, her, or them to Prison, and also within Ten Days after such Commitment shall certify to the Two next Justices of the Peace, One of whom to be of the Quorum (if he be not of the Quorum himself) the Cause of such Apprehension, and to require them, by virtue of this Act, and they are upon Certification hereby required, to associate themselves with him; and they so associated are hereby required and impowered to try the said Offender or Offenders, within Ten Days after the said Certification, at such Place as they shall appoint, and cause the Offender or Offenders, and Evidences, to come before them; and if the said Justices, One whereof being of the Quorum, upon hearing the Matter, shall adjudge the Criminal or Criminals guilty of the Offence complained of, the said Justices shall give Sentence of Death, or such other Punishment as the Crime deserveth, and forthwith, by their Warrant, cause immediate Execution, in Capital Cases, to be done by such Slave or Slaves as the Provost Marshal, or his lawful Deputy, shall appoint, and in other Cases by such Slave or Slaves as the Clerk of the nearest Market shall appoint, in such Manner as such Justices shall think fit.

And whereas it must tend greatly to the public Peace and Tranquillity, if the executive Part of the Law be rendered more prompt and summary in Cases where the Offences are not of a felonious Nature, and triable before Three Justices, as hereinbefore mentioned.

Slaves guilty of Offences, which by the Laws of England would only amount to Petty Larceny, or guilty of other Offences particularly specified in this Act, to be tried by One Justice.

II. Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Slave or Slaves shall personally insult, abuse, or threaten, or in any Manner contemptuously treat any White or Free Person, or shall harbour, receive, and conceal any Slave or Slaves, knowing that such Slave or Slaves shall have run away, or absented his, her, or themselves from his, her, or their Master, Renter, or Employer's Service; or if any Slave or Slaves shall carry a Cutlass, or other sharp-edged or sharp-pointed Weapon, or a Stick with a Knot or Knots, or pointed with a Nail or Ferril, or any other offensive Weapon, except such Slave or Slaves be actually sent in Pursuit of a runaway Slave or Slaves, under the Order and Direction of a free Person duly authorized for that Purpose, or shall be attending upon his Master or the Manager, or some other White Person employed

Trial of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon.—Of the Provision Ground allowed to Slaves.

employed upon the Plantation, or doing the necessary Business of the Plantation, without a Ticket from the Owner, Manager, or other Person having the Care of such Plantation; or shall be found gaming, beating Drums, blowing Shells, or other loud Instruments, at improper Hours, or fighting, or shall draw a Knife upon his Opponent, or shall be guilty of any Crime which by the Laws of England would be deemed Petty Larceny, such Slave or Slaves shall be punishable for any such Offence, at the Discretion of any One Justice of the Peace, who is hereby authorized and empowered to take Cognizance of the same, and to inflict such Punishment as he shall judge adequate to the Offence.

III. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Matters whatsoever done by any Judge or Magistrate, or other Officer of Justice, or by the Provost Marshal, or Deputy Provost Marshal, under and by virtue of an Act, intituled, "An Act for the better Government of Slaves, and for the more speedy and effectual Suppression of Runaway Slaves," shall be deemed and taken, and the same is hereby declared to be legal, valid, and effectual Acts; and no such Officer shall be called in question, or liable to be executed and prosecuted for any such Matter by him done as aforesaid.

All Matters done by virtue of an Act, intituled, "An Act for the better Government of Slaves, &c." declared to be legal, valid, and effectual Acts.

IV. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act shall be and continue in Force for Two whole Years from the Day of the Publication thereof, and from thence till the End of the next Session of the Legislature, or until some further or other Provisions are made for carrying into Execution the Purposes intended to be obtained by this Act.

Duration of the Act limited to Two Years, or until other Provisions are made to answer the Purposes of this Act.

Slaves; for their Protection, &c.

10 Dec. 1766.

XVI. AND whereas there is great Reason to apprehend, that one great Cause of many Negroes absenting themselves from the Service of their Owners or Employers, is the Scarcity of Ground Provisions in the respective Plantations of these Islands; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Justices of the Peace in the several and respective Parishes of these Islands, or any Two of them, shall, Twice in every Year, issue an Order directed to Four of the Inhabitants, being Freeholders of each of the said Parishes, to inspect the Provision Ground of the said Plantations, and to report upon Oath their Opinion of the Sufficiency or Insufficiency of the Ground Provisions on the said Plantation, for the Support and Maintenance of the Negro Slaves belonging thereto; and the several Persons whom the said Order shall be directed to are hereby authorized and required to enter upon the said Plantations respectively, and examine the said Provision Ground, and within Forty Days to make a Return on the said Order to the said Justices, with their Opinion of the Sufficiency or Insufficiency of the said Ground Provisions for the Support and Maintenance of the said Negroes belonging to each Plantation respectively; and if it shall, upon such Return, appear to the Justices that such Ground Provisions are insufficient for the Support and Maintenance of the Negroes and Slaves belonging to any Plantation, then such Justices shall issue their Warrant, directed to any Constable, to bring the Manager, Overseer, Book-Keeper, or other Free Servant employed thereupon, or as many of them as may be necessary, before them, and if no Manager, Overseer, Book-Keeper, or other Free Servant on such Plantation, then the Owner or Renter, or other Free Person having the Direction thereof, and shall on Oath examine them how the Negroes and Slaves are fed, supported, and maintained; and if upon such Enquiry it shall appear that such Negroes or Slaves are not properly fed, supported, and maintained, such Owner, Renter, or Possessor, shall forfeit Ten Shillings Currency for each Negro or Slave on the Plantation of such Owner and Renter, to the Use of His Majesty, to be paid into the Hands of the Treasurer for the public Uses of the said Islands, and to be recovered in any Court of Record in these Islands, by Bill, Complaint, or Information, in which the Certificate of the said Justices reciting the Order to, and the Report and Opinion of the Inspectors, that such Owner, Renter, or other Person having the Direction and Management of such Plantation, was on such a Day convicted as aforesaid, shall be sufficient Evidence whereon to recover the said Forfeiture.

Of the Provision Ground allowed to Slaves.

Provision Ground to be inspected Twice every Year by Four Freeholders appointed by the Justices of each Parish, who are to make a Return in Forty Days, &c.

Owner, &c. of Negroes not properly fed, to forfeit 10s. each;

how to be recovered,

Provided always, That if such Owner, Renter, or other Person, having the Charge, Direction, or Management of such Plantation, shall be able to give such Reasons as the said Justices shall think good and sufficient for the Want of such Provisions, and their Failure to feed

Of the Provision Ground allowed to Slaves.—When Slaves to be punished by the Owner; when in a Course of Justice.

Freeholders refusing
to act, to forfeit 50l.
each.

feed the said Negroes properly, that then and in every such Case the Penalty or Forfeiture aforesaid shall not be incurred, and such Owner, Renter, or other Person shall be dismissed; and the Freeholders refusing or neglecting to execute such Order, and make such Inspection of the said Provision Grounds, and the Return on the said Order, shall forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds each, to be recovered and applied in Manner as hereinbefore directed.

3d November 1788.

An ACT for the better Protection, and for promoting the Encrease and Population of Slaves; and for repealing the First, Second, and Third Clauses of an Act, intituled, "An Act to prevent the further Encrease of Free Negroes and "Mulattoes," and such Part of all and every Law and Laws now in Force relative to the Trial and Punishment of Slaves, as relate to their Trial and Punishment for the sole Offence of running away, and for substituting another Mode of Trial and Punishment in lieu thereof; and for appointing Guardians for carrying this Act into Execution.

I. Whereas the Laws heretofore made for the Protection of Slaves have been found insufficient:

And whereas Humanity, and the Interest of the Colony, require that salutary and adequate Regulations and Provisions should be adopted, for rendering their Servitude as limited and easy as possible, and for promoting the Encrease of their Population, as the most likely Means of removing, in the Course of Time, the Necessity of further Importations of Negroes from Africa:

And whereas these desirable Ends cannot be so effectually obtained as by prescribing reasonable Bounds to the Power of Masters and others having the Charge of Slaves, by compelling them sufficiently and properly to lodge, feed, clothe, and maintain them, by introducing them to the Knowledge of the Christian Religion, and affording them Opportunity of Improvement in Morality, and by inducing them to regular Marriage, and when married protecting them in their Conjugal Rights:

When Slaves to be punished by the Owner.

No Proprietor of Slaves, or the Representative of any such Proprietor, permitted to inflict upon any Slave other Corporal Punishment than that of Imprisonment in a wholesome Place of Confinement, and Whipping, not to exceed Thirty-nine Lashes for any One Offence; nor any Person employed under the Proprietor, or his Attorney residing upon the Estate, to inflict more than Twelve Lashes for any One Offence.

When in a Course of Justice.

In all Cases where the Offence committed shall appear to the Proprietor or his Representative to be of such a Degree of Enormity as to deserve more exemplary Punishment, the same shall be examined into by Two Justices of the Peace, who are to determine such Punishment, not extending to Life or Limb, as they in their Discretion shall think the Crime deserves.

Be it therefore Enacted by his Excellency Edward Mathew, Esquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief of these His Majesty's Islands of Grenada, and such of the Grenadines as lie to the Southward of the Island of Carriacou, including that Island, the Honourable the Members of His Majesty's Council for the said Islands, and the Representatives of the People of the same, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same, That from and after the Publication of this Act it shall not be lawful for any Proprietor of a Slave or Slaves, nor for the Attorney of such Proprietor in his Absence, nor for the Manager, Overseer, or other Free Person having the Management and Direction of such Slave or Slaves in the Absence of the Proprietor, and where there is no Attorney resident, to inflict or cause or knowingly suffer to be inflicted on any Slave any Corporal Punishment, other than Imprisonment in a proper and wholesome Place of Confinement, and Whipping, not to exceed Thirty-nine Lashes for any One Crime, Offence, or Fault, which by him or her may be committed; and that in all Cases where either the Proprietor is resident on the Estate, or if absent has an Attorney resident on the Estate, it shall not be lawful for any Manager, Overseer, or Free Person employed under such Proprietor or Attorney, to inflict, or cause or knowingly suffer to be inflicted, on any such Slave any Corporal Punishment, other than Confinement in a proper Place, and Whipping, not to exceed Twelve Lashes for any One Crime, Fault, or Offence, which by him or her may be committed.

Provided always, That in all Cases where the Proprietor, or other Person having Charge of any such Slave, shall conceive the Fault committed (although by Law not cognizable by Justices of the Peace) to be of such Enormity as to deserve more exemplary Punishment than is hereinbefore allowed to be inflicted, it shall and may be lawful for him to cause such offending Slave to be carried before any Two Justices of the Peace, and any Two Justices are hereby authorized to hear and examine into every such Complaint, and to direct such corporal Punishment, not extending to Life or Limb, as the Offence shall in their Discretion merit; after which Punishment, inflicted by Order of the Justices as aforesaid, no further or other Punishment whatsoever shall be inflicted on the Slave for the same Offence, by any Person or Persons whomsoever, on Pain of being proceeded against in the same Manner as if such Person had exceeded the Punishment hereinbefore limited.

When Slaves to be punished in a Course of Justice.—Hours of working.—Houses, Grounds, &c. for Slaves.—Clothing.

II. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that if any Proprietor, Attorney, Manager, or Overseer, or other Free Person employed as aforesaid, do and shall, on any Pretence whatsoever, take upon himself or herself to inflict or cause to be inflicted on such Slave or Slaves as aforesaid any heavier, greater, or other Kind of Corporal Punishment than those which are hereinbefore in that Respect limited and prescribed, every such Proprietor, Attorney, Manager, Overseer, or other Free Person employed as aforesaid, shall and may, for every such Offence, be proceeded against at the Grand Sessions, by Presentment, Information, or Indictment, in the same Manner as if the Offence were committed against a Free Person, and if found guilty shall be punished by Fine and Imprisonment, or either of them, at the Discretion of the Justices.

Persons inflicting upon Slaves greater or other Kinds of Corporal Punishment than those hereinbefore prescribed, to be prosecuted at the Grand Sessions, and punishable by Fine and Imprisonment, at the Discretion of the Justices.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall not be lawful to or for the Proprietor, Owner, or Possessor of any Plantation or Estate, or any Person or Persons employed by or under such Owner, Proprietor, or Possessor (except in the Act of manufacturing such Species of Produce as necessarily require Night or extra Labour) to call out, or compel or oblige any Slave attached to or upon such Plantation or Estate, to leave his or her House to work in the Field, or at his Trade, until Day-break, or to work during the Time and Times of Breakfasting and Dining, for the First of which such Slave shall be allowed One Half Hour in the Morning, and for the latter of which he shall be allowed Two Hours, to wit, from Noon to Two o'Clock in the Afternoon ; nor to compel any such Slaves to work after Sun-set, except in the Carriage of One Bundle of Grass from the Field to the Stable, or other Place where the same is to be consumed, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds Current Money, for every Offence, to be recovered, paid, and applied in Manner hereinafter directed.

Hours of working.

Slaves not to be compelled, except in the Act of manufacturing such Species of Produce as require Night or extra Labour, to leave their Houses to work in the Field, or at their Trade, until Day-break, nor at the Times of Breakfast and Dining, for the first of which they are to be allowed Half an Hour in the Morning, and for the latter from Noon to Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, nor after Sun-set, except in carrying a Bundle of Grass from the Field to the Stable.

and for the latter from Noon to Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, nor after Sun-set, except in carrying a Bundle of Grass from the

IV. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That immediately, and from Time to Time, and at all Times after the Publication of this Act, every Proprietor, Owner, and Possessor of any Plantation or Estate, shall provide for the Sick a good and wholesome Hospital, with proper Attendants, and shall provide for and allow to at least every Head of a Family of Slaves thereunto attached, One good and comfortable House, built in a healthy Situation, with a Cabane or Bed to sleep upon, raised at least a Foot from the Ground, and shall also allot and appoint for every Slave (Domestics excepted) above the Age of Fourteen Years, as and for his or her proper Ground, such a Quantity or Portion of the Land of the Plantation or Estate to which he or she may be attached, or of such other contiguous Lands as shall be approved by the Guardians, as sufficiently near and convenient for the Negro's Provision Ground, as in the Estimation of the Guardians of Slaves, to be appointed in Manner as hereinafter mentioned for that Parish wherein such Plantation or Estate shall be situate, or the major Part of them, shall be deemed sufficient, when under proper Cultivation, to produce such a Quantity of Ground Provisions, as with the ordinary Allowance of Salt Provisions (of the Quantity of which such Guardians are to judge) will be compleatly adequate to the Maintenance and Support of such Slave ; and shall allow every such Slave from Noon, in some One Day of every Week, or One whole Day in a Fortnight (except in the Time of Crop) for the Purpose of working and cultivating his or her Grounds ; which said Grounds once allotted shall not be exchanged or taken away from the Slave, without his or her Consent by him or her expressed to the Guardians of the District, whilst such Slave shall remain on the Estate, to which such Land so allotted to him or her, belongs, except in Manner and upon the Terms next hereinafter mentioned.

Houses, Grounds, &c. for Slaves.

Upon every Plantation or Estate, a good and wholesome Hospital to be provided, with proper Attendants, and also a good and comfortable House, built in a healthy Situation, for the Head of each Family of Slaves. Every Slave above the Age of Fourteen to be allowed such Quantity of Land for his own Use, as the Guardians shall deem sufficient to produce such a Quantity of Ground Provisions as, with the ordinary Allowance of Salt Provisions, will be compleatly adequate to the Maintenance of such Slave, who is to be allowed from Noon in some Day of every Week, or One whole Day in a Fortnight (except in Time of Crop) to cultivate such Land ; which Grounds so allotted shall not be taken away or exchanged, without the Consent of the Slave ;

or One whole Day in a Fortnight (except in Time of Crop) to cultivate such Land ; which Grounds so allotted shall not be taken away or exchanged, without the Consent of the Slave ;

Provided always, That if the Person having the Charge of any Plantation shall find it necessary or expedient to change the Provision Grounds allotted to the Slaves of such Plantation, and such Consent of the Slaves shall not be expressed as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any such Person to allot other sufficient Grounds for this Purpose, and to call on the Guardians of the District to examine and approve of the Quantity, Quality, and Situation of such proposed new Provision Grounds ; and if the said Guardians, or a Majority of them, shall approve of such new Provision Grounds, then and in every such Case, from and after the Expiration of Twelve Calendar Months after such Approbation and new Allotment as aforesaid, or such longer Period, according to the Season of the Year, as the Guardians shall judge necessary to enable the Negroes to put such new Grounds into proper Cultivation, but not sooner, or otherwise, it shall and may be lawful for any such Person to take in and put into Cultivation Grounds so first allotted for the Use of the Negroes.

unless where it may be found necessary, and to change such Grounds, the same may be done, with the Consent and Approbation of the Guardians, allowing at least 12 Months to put such new Grounds into Cultivation.

V. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every such Proprietor, Owner, or Possessor as aforesaid, shall also Annually allow and give to every Man Slave above the Age of Fifteen a Suit of Cloaths, consisting of a Hat, Jacket, Shirt (or in lieu of a Jacket an additional Shirt) Trowsers, and Blankets ; and to every Female Slave above the Age of Thirteen

Clothing.

Men Slaves above the Age of Fifteen to be allowed Annually a Hat, Jacket, Shirt, Trowsers, and a

Clothing.—Provisions allowed instead of Ground.—Instruction in Religion.—Violating Chastity of Slaves.

Blanket, or in lieu of a Jacket an additional Shift; Women Slaves to be allowed a Hat, Jacket, Shift, Petticoat, Blanket, or in lieu of a Jacket an additional Shift; and to every Child a Hat, Shift, or Shift.

teen a Suit of Cloaths, consisting of a Hat, Jacket, Shift (or in lieu of a Jacket an additional Shift) Petticoat, and Blanket; and to every Child above the Age of Eight a Hat, Shift, or Shift; and if any Proprietor, Owner, or Possessor of any Plantation or Estate do, or shall neglect or refuse to comply with or obey all or any of the Provisions of this Clause, or do or shall in any wise offend against the same, or any Part thereof, he, she, or they shall for every such Neglect, Refusal, or Offence, forfeit Twenty Pounds Current Money of this Island, to be recovered, paid, and applied in Manner hereinafter prescribed.

Provisions allowed instead of Ground.

Where Estates are unfit, in Point of Soil or Situation, for Negroes Gardens, the Negroes to receive a Weekly Allowance of Provisions in lieu thereof, besides 1-40th Part of an Acre for each Negro contiguous to their Negro Houses.

VI. And whereas there are many Estates from the Nature of the Soil and particular Situation that are unfit for the Cultivation of the Provisions, and were the Proprietors compelled to allot Portions of their Lands to every Negro for the Purpose of cultivating Provisions completely adequate to their Maintenance, as hereinbefore directed, it would be attended with ruinous Consequences to such Estates, without answering the Purpose thereby intended; Be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Proprietor, Owner, or Possessor of any Plantation or Estate, which in the Judgment of the Guardians shall be so circumstanced in Point of Soil or Situation, shall have it in their Option or Choice, with the Approbation of the Guardians, either to allot certain Portions of their Lands as Provision Grounds for the Maintenance of their Negroes, or give them a Weekly Allowance of Provisions in lieu thereof, and completely adequate to their Maintenance: Provided always, That there shall be at least One-Fortieth Part of an Acre allotted to each Negro contiguous to the Negro Houses, for the Purpose of cultivating a Garden for their sole Use and Benefit.

Slaves not attached to Estates to be allowed good Lodgings, Sufficiency of Food, and at least Two Suits of Cloaths Annually, under a Penalty of 20 l.

VII. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in all Cases where Slaves are not attached to or resident on Plantations or Estates, the Proprietors or Possessors of all and every such Slaves shall provide for and furnish such Slaves with comfortable Lodging, an ample Provision of wholesome Food, and with decent Cloathing, at least Two such Suits as are hereinbefore described in every Year, under the Penalty of Twenty Pounds.

Instruction in Religion.

The Rectors or Officiating Clergymen to visit the Estates in their several Districts every Three Months for the first Year, and every Six Months thereafter, to instruct them in the Christian Religion, to baptize and marry the Slaves without Fee or Reward, and to administer the Sacrament to such as he may judge fit to receive it.

VIII. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Rector or Officiating Clergyman of each Parish in these Islands shall, and he is hereby required, Once in every Three Months for the First Year, and Once in Six Months for every Year thereafter, to visit the Slaves on every Estate or Plantation within his Parish or District, owned by or under the Charge of a Person professing the Protestant Religion, and also if thereto required every Plantation within the same District owned by or under the Charge of a Person professing the Roman Catholic Religion, and to instruct them in the Christian Religion, and in the Principles of Morality, and endeavour to induce them to attend Divine Worship in his Parish Church on the Sunday; and without Fee or Reward shall, as often as required, baptize and marry Slaves, and record such Baptisms and Marriages in his Parish Register, and shall administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to such of the said Slaves as he may judge fit to receive it, and shall, previous to visiting the Slaves of any Estate, give reasonable Notice of his Intention, and the Day and Hour fixed for such Visit, to the Proprietor or Person having Charge of the same, who thereupon shall and is hereby required to assemble the Slaves in some commodious Place near the Dwelling House on the Plantation at the Time so appointed, and to permit them to remain so assembled for the Purpose of being instructed as aforesaid, such a reasonable Time as the Clergyman may think proper; and if any such Rector or Clergyman do, or shall refuse or neglect his Duty, or any Part thereof, as hereby prescribed and directed, every such Rector or Clergyman for every such Offence or Neglect shall forfeit Twenty Pounds Current Money; and if any Proprietor or other Person having the Charge of the Estate or Plantation shall, after such Notice as aforesaid, refuse or neglect to assemble the Slaves of such Estate or Plantation agreeable thereto, or shall not permit and allow them to remain assembled in Manner hereby directed, every such Proprietor or Person having such Charge as last aforesaid shall for every such Offence forfeit Twenty Pounds Current Money.

Clergymen refusing or neglecting to do their Duty, to forfeit 20 l. for every Offence, and the like Penalty imposed upon Persons interrupting or preventing the Clergymen from doing their Duty.

Provided always, That in lieu of the Attendance of the Protestant Clergy, it shall and may be lawful to and for any Proprietor or other Person having the Charge of any Estate to which Slaves professing the Roman Catholic Religion are attached or belong, or where such Slaves are employed, to procure, at the Expence of such Proprietor, a Roman Catholic Clergyman to visit and instruct such Slaves in the Principles of Morality, and of the Roman Catholic Religion, and to baptize and marry the same Slaves, according to the Rites of that Religion, as often and in like Manner as the Protestant Clergyman is hereby enjoined to officiate in the Visitation, Instruction, Baptism, and Marriage of Slaves, according to the Rites of his Religion.

Persons having the Charge of Slaves who are of the Roman Catholic Persuasion, allowed to employ Clergymen of that Profession.

Violating Chastity of Slaves.

Proprietors debauching married Female Slaves to forfeit 165 l.

IX. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if after the Publication of this Act the Proprietor or Master of any Female married Slave shall debauch and have Carnal Knowledge of such Slave during her Marriage, such Master shall forfeit the Sum of One hundred and Sixty-five

Violating Chastity of Slaves.—Guardians of Slaves to be appointed.

Sixty-five Pounds Current Money, to be recovered in the Court of Common Pleas by an Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, in the Name of the Guardians, or any One or more of them, with the Approbation of at least Two of them, of the Parish or Town where such Master resides.

X. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Attorney, Manager, Overseer, Book-keeper, Tradesman, or other Free Person, shall debauch and have Carnal Knowledge of any married Female Slave on the Estate or Plantation on which he resides, or in the House or Family in which he is employed, he shall forfeit for every such Offence a Sum equal to One Half of his Annual Salary or Wages; and if any Stranger or transient Visitor shall debauch and have Carnal Knowledge of any married Female Slave, he shall for every such Offence forfeit Fifty Pounds; which said last-mentioned Forfeitures shall be recovered in the said Court of Common Pleas, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, in the Name of the Guardians of the Parish where such Master resides, to be paid into the public Treasury for the public Uses of this Island.

XI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Slave shall debauch and have Carnal Knowledge of any Female married Slave, during her Marriage, and shall be thereof convicted before any One or more Justice or Justices of the Peace, both or either of the Parties so offending shall and may receive such corporal Punishment, not extending to Life or Limb, as such Justice or Justices shall in his or their Discretion think reasonable.

XII. AND be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Justices of the Court of King's Bench and Grand Sessions, at their Sessions in the Month of March in every Year, after the Publication of this Act, shall nominate and appoint Three Persons, being Freeholders, possessed of Thirty Slaves, or the Attorney of such Freeholders in each Parish, to serve as Guardians of and to the Slaves belonging to the respective Parishes for which Guardians shall be so nominated and appointed; and also Three Persons, being Freeholders resident in the Town of Saint George, as Guardians of and to the Slaves within the said Town; and the Provost Marshal, or his lawful Deputy, is hereby required to give Notice in Writing of such Appointment to the several Persons so appointed, within Ten Days after the Sitting of the Sessions, at which they shall have been so nominated, and for his Trouble shall receive the same Fee as for common Summonses served by him at the like Distance; and in case he shall neglect or fail to do his Duty herein, he shall for every such Offence forfeit to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, Five Pounds Current Money, to be recovered before any One or more of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and to be paid into the public Treasury for the public Uses of the Colony.

XIII. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Guardians of Slaves herein-after-named and appointed, within Ten Days after the Publication hereof, and all Guardians of Slaves, within Ten Days after receiving such Notice of their Appointment as aforesaid, and before they proceed on the Execution of their Office, shall apply themselves to some Justice of the Peace, and before him take the following Oath:

"I A. B. do swear, That I will diligently, truly, faithfully, and impartially perform the Office of a Guardian of Slaves in the Parish of _____ or Town of Saint George, for which I am appointed this present Year, and will not for Favor or Affection, on any Consideration whatsoever, excuse any Person or Persons offending against or neglecting his, her, or their Duty, as enjoined by an Act, intituled, An Act for the better Protection, and for promoting the Encrease and Population of Slaves, and for repealing the First, Second, and Third Clauses of an Act, intituled, An Act to prevent the further Encrease of Free Negroes and Mulattoes, and such Parts of all and every Law and Laws now in Force relative to the Trial and Punishment of Slaves, as relate to their Trial and Punishment for the sole Offence of running-away, and for substituting another Mode of Trial and Punishment in lieu thereof, and for appointing Guardians for carrying this Act into Execution; nor will I for Hatred, Malice, Ill-will, or Partiality, prosecute, present, or punish any one, but in all Things will comply with and conform to the Directions, Order, and Duty enjoined me by the said Act, according to the best of my Understanding, Skill, Power, and Judgment. "So help me GOD."

Persons debauching married Female Slaves upon the Estate where they reside, to forfeit One Half of their Annual Salary; Strangers or transient Visitors committing a like Offence, to forfeit 50 l.

Slaves debauching Female married Slaves punishable at the Discretion of One or more Justices.

Guardians of Slaves to be appointed.

The Justices at their Quarter Sessions, in the Month of March in every Year, to appoint Three Persons, being Freeholders, or Possessors of Thirty Slaves, in every Parish, and Three Persons, being Freeholders, for the Town of St. George, to serve as Guardians of the Slaves.

The Provost Marshal to give Notice to the several Guardians of such their Appointment.

Guardians, upon receiving such Notice of their Appointment, to take before some Justice of the Peace an Oath of Office.

Form of the Oath.

Which said Oath every Justice of the Peace, on Application to him for that Purpose made by the Guardian, is hereby authorized and required to administer; and if any Guardian, so nominated,

Guardians of Slaves to be appointed.

Guardians refusing or neglecting to do their Duty, as prescribed by the Act, to forfeit the Sum of 50*l*.

Guardians having served One Year, not compellable to serve till Two Years thereafter.

Guardians appointed for the Town of St. George ;
for the Parish of St. George ;
for the Parish of St. David ;
for the Parish of St. Andrew ;
for the Parish of St. Patrick ;
for the Parish of St. Mark ;
for the Parish of St. John ;
for Carriacou.

Duty of the Guardians ;

to inspect into the Grounds, Cloathing, Maintenance, and Treatment of the Slaves ;

to interrogate the Manager or principal Overseers, with respect to the Cloathing, Feeding and Maintenance of the Slaves.

Form of the Oath to be administered.

Persons refusing to be sworn, or when sworn refusing to answer such Questions as shall be put to them, to forfeit a Penalty of 20*l*. for every Offence.

In case of the Discovery of any Offence against this Act, the Guardians are required to prosecute the Offenders without Delay.

Prosecutions to be carried on at the Public Expence, in the Name of One or more of the Guardians, but with the Approbation of at least Two of them.

nominated, and having such Notice of his Nomination as aforesaid, shall refuse to act in his said Office, or shall neglect or refuse to be sworn as aforesaid, or who being sworn and acting, shall neglect his Duty or abuse the Powers by this Act vested in him, he shall for every such Offence forfeit Fifty Pounds Current Money, to be recovered in the said Court of Common Pleas by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, to be paid into the public Treasury for the public Uses of the Colony ; and any Freeholder having served the Office for One Year shall not be compelled or compellable to serve the same Office again until the Expiration of Two Years thereafter, and in the mean Time until such Appointment of Guardians can be made as aforesaid by the Justice.

XIV. Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That for the Town of Saint George, Patrick Kewley, Thomas Bennett, and Thomas Henry Hawkins, Esquires ; for the Parish of Saint George, Etienne Molenier, Thomas M'Knight, and James Wilson, Esquires ; for the Parish of Saint David, Louis Francois Deljames, Alexander Scott, and Robert Keith, Esquires ; for the Parish of Saint Andrew, Thomas Alexander Vanderdussen, Alexandre de Poullain, and Yeamans Horsford, Esquires ; for the Parish of Saint Patrick, William Junor, Edward Cooper, and Frederick le Clerc, Esquires ; for the Parish of Saint Mark, Alexander Stuart, Francois Charles Maric Clozier, and William Townsend, Esquires ; for the Parish of Saint John, John Hay, Jacques Mays, and John Stephen Blache, Esquires ; and for the Parish or Island of Carriacou, Joseph Saint Hillaire the Younger, Colin Mackenzie, and John Bell, Esquires, shall be and are hereby appointed Guardians of and to the Slaves within their respective Districts, and shall take the same Oath of Office, and act and discharge the Duty of Guardians, in the same Manner and under the same Penalty, to be recovered and applied in the same Manner as if they were Guardians nominated and appointed by the Justices in Manner prescribed by this Act.

XV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Guardians, or any Two of them, in their respective Districts, and they are hereby authorized and required Once in every Six Months (except the Guardians hereinbefore named and appointed, who are hereby authorized and required within the first Three Months) and at all other Times when any Complaint or Information shall appear to render their Presence necessary, to visit the several Estates and Plantations within their respective Parishes, and to hear and enquire into the Complaints, and enquire into and inspect the Grounds, Cloathing, Lodging, Maintenance, and Treatment of the Slaves within their respective Districts ; and for a more effectual Discovery of the Truth with respect to the Cloathing, Lodging, Feeding, and Maintaining of the Slaves, shall examine the Manager and principal Overseer on such Estate or Plantation, and all other Persons likely to be able to give Testimony, if from any suspicious Circumstance or Circumstances it shall appear necessary to a Majority of the said Guardians touching the same, after having first administered to such Manager, principal Overseer, or other Free Person, an Oath of the following Tenor :

“ I A. B. will true Answer make to all such Questions as shall be put to me touching the Number of the Slaves upon and belonging to the Estate of
“ or within the Town of Saint George.
“ So help me GOD.”

And if any Manager, principal Overseer, or other White or Free Person, shall refuse to be sworn, or when sworn to answer such Questions as shall be put to him relative to the several Matters mentioned in the said Oath, he shall forfeit Twenty Pounds, to be recovered in the Manner hereinafter mentioned, and to be paid into the Treasury for the public Uses of the Colony ; and in case of the wilful and corrupt Perjury of any such White or Free Person, he shall and may be prosecuted by Presentment, Indictment, or Information, and be punished as in case of wilful Perjury at common Law ; and if on Enquiry into the Complaint or Complaints made by any of the Slaves of any Estate, Plantation, or Town, or on View or from the Examination of the Manager, principal Overseer, or such other White or Free Persons, or otherwise, it shall appear to the said Guardians in their respective Districts, or any Two of them, that any Offence hath been committed against this Act, then and in every such Case they are hereby authorized and strictly required, without Delay, by all or some of the Ways and Means hereby in that Respect provided, to sue and prosecute the Offender and Offenders for the Recovery of such Penalty or Penalties, or to such Punishment or Punishments as is or are by this Act annexed to the Offence or Offences by him or them committed, and all Suits and Prosecutions carried on by or in the Names of the said Guardians, any One or more of them, with the Approbation of Two of them at least, shall be maintained by the Public, and the Expences attending the same defrayed out of the public Treasury.

Of Manumission.—Free Negroes.

XVI. AND whereas the Power of manumitting Slaves for faithful Services ought not to be restrained, Be it therefore Enacted, That the First, Second, and Third Clauses of an Act to prevent the further sudden Increase of Free Negroes and Mulattoes, shall, from and after the Publication of this Act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Of Manumission.
The 1st, 2d, and 3d
Clauses of an Act to
prevent the sudden
Increase of Free Ne-
groes, &c. repealed.

XVII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Publication of this Act it shall and may be lawful for any Person or Persons to manumit and set free any such Slave to him or them belonging as in the Opinion of the Guardians of Slaves for that District wherein the Slave or Slaves intended to be manumitted resides or reside, or any Two of them, to be by them certified under their Hands and Seals, and indorsed on or annexed to the Deed of Manumission, are not likely to become burthen some to the Public; and in Cases of Manumission by the last Will and Testament of any Person hereafter dying, such Certificate of the Guardians shall be indorsed on or annexed to an Office Copy of the last Will and Testament by which any such Slave shall be manumitted; and all such Manumissions as shall not have such Certificate indorsed thereon, or annexed thereto, are hereby declared to be void, and of no Force or Effect whatsoever.

Manumissions of
Slaves to have a Cer-
tificate indorsed there-
on, or annexed there-
to, setting forth that
such Slaves are not
likely to become bur-
then some to the Pub-
lic :

Without such Certifi-
cate, such Manumis-
sions to be void.

XVIII. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Master, Owner, or Possessor of any Slave or Slaves shall, under Pretence of Manumission or otherwise, discard or turn away any Slave or Slaves on Account, or by Reason of such Slave or Slaves being rendered incapable of Labour or Service, by Means of Sickness, Age, or Infirmary, but every such Owner, Master, or Possessor, shall keep such Slave or Slaves on his, her, or their respective Properties, and feed and provide them with wholesome Food and decent comfortable Cloathing and Lodging, and not suffer them to wander about and become burthen some to others for Subsistence, under the Penalty of One hundred Pounds Current Money for each Slave so turned away or neglected as aforesaid, to be recovered in the said Court of Common Pleas, by Action of Debt, Plaint, or Information, in the Name of any One or more, with the Approbation of Two at least, of the Guardians of the District in which such Slave's Residence is or ought to be, and paid into the public Treasury, for the public Uses of the Colony.

Infirm or superannu-
ated Slaves to be
maintained at the Ex-
pence of their Own-
ers, and not to be
discarded or turned
away, under Pretence
of Manumissions, or
otherwise, under a
Penalty of 100*l.* for
every Offence.

21 Ap. 1767.

V. AND forasmuch as many Negroes and Mulattoes pretend to be free, who are really not so, through whose Misconduct Negroes and Mulattoes really free may be brought into Disrepute and Disgrace; therefore, to prevent such flagrant and dangerous Impositions, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Negroes and Mulattoes pretending to be free, and who now reside in these Islands, shall (if not already done) bring their several and respective Acts of Freedom and Manumission to the Register's Office of these Islands, there to be recorded; and if any Person or Persons not having such Act or Acts of Freedom or Manumission, by Reason of his, her, or their being born of a Free Woman, such Person or Persons shall bring Two credible Freeholders within these Islands before any Two Justices of the Peace in the Island where such Freeholders do actually reside, to declare upon Oath that such Person or Persons, pretending to be free, was or were born of a Free Woman, and is or are, and has or have been reputed so to be, and that the Mother was free, or actually reputed so to be, at the Time of such Birth, then, and in every such Case, a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the said Justices shall be, and it is hereby declared to be, a sufficient Proof and Testimony of the Freedom of such Person or Persons, and shall, as such, be received upon Record in the Register's Office of these Islands; and any Person or Persons pretending to be free, and who cannot produce a regular Deed or Deeds of Manumission or Freedom, and who cannot prove his, her, or their Birth from a Free Woman as aforesaid, then, and in every such Case, such Person or Persons shall bring Two credible Freeholders within these Islands before any Two Justices of the Peace in the Island where such Freeholders do actually reside, to declare solemnly upon Oath, that they, and each of them, have known the Person or Persons so pretending to be free for the Space of Five Years at least, and that, during such Space of Five Years, such Person or Persons was or were reputed and regarded to be, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, free from Slavery, and did behave and demean him, her, or themselves, decently, and as becoming Free Persons of his, her, or their Complexion, then and in every such Case a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the said Justices shall be, and it is hereby declared to be a sufficient Proof and Testimony of the Freedom of such Person or Persons, and shall as such be received upon Record in the Register's Office aforesaid.

Free Negroes.

Negroes or Mulattoes
pretending to be free,
to bring their Acts of
Manumission to the
Register's Office, there
to be recorded; and
having no such Acts
of Manumission, by
Reason of their being
born of Free Women,
to prove the same upon
the Oath of Two cre-
dible Freeholders, be-
fore Two Justices.

Certificate of the said
Justices to be sufficient.
Persons who cannot
produce Deeds of
Manumission, or
prove their Birth from
a Free Woman, to
bring Two credible
Witnesses before any
Two Justices, to de-
clare upon Oath that
they were reputed to
be free during Five
Years.

A Certificate from the
said Justices to be a
sufficient Proof.

Provided

Free Negroes.

That the Deeds of Freedom and Certificates be brought into the Register's Office within Three Months after the Publication of this Act.

Provided always nevertheless, That the said several Deeds of Freedom, and Certificates of being born of a Free Woman, and reputed Free for the Space of Five Years at least, be brought into the said Register's Office within Three Calendar Months next and immediately after the Publication of this Act; and the Register for the Time being is hereby impowered and required to give Certificates thereof, or a certified Copy of any such Deed or Certificate, to any such Free Negro or Mulattoe, he or she paying such Fees therefore, as are usually paid for other Writings recorded in the said Office.

Persons forswearing themselves, &c. to be proceeded against and punished as in case of wilful and corrupt Perjury.

VI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That where any Person or Persons shall wilfully forswear him, her, or themselves, or suborn, or attempt to suborn any Witness or Witnesses in Matters any Way relating to the Freedom or Manumission of Mulattoes or Negroes, he, she, or they suborning or attempting to suborn others as aforesaid, shall be proceeded against as in Cases of wilful and corrupt Perjury: And in case any Person or Persons shall be convicted of wilful and corrupt Perjury, he, she, or they shall incur the same Pains and Penalties, as by the Statutes of Great Britain are enacted against Persons convicted of wilful and corrupt Perjury.

Persons pretending to be free, not bringing the Proofs required, &c. to be committed to the Common Gaol;

VII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any Negro or Mulattoe pretending to be free, or having no known Owner, Renter, or lawful Employer in these Islands, who do not bring One or other of the several Proofs and Testimonies by this Act expressly required and directed, within the Time limited therein, into the Register's Office of these Islands, all and every such Mulattoe or Negro shall, by Warrant of any Justice of the Peace in the Island where such Mulattoe or Negro then is, or resides, be committed to the Common Gaol; and if no sufficient Proof of his or her Freedom shall appear, or that he or she is not claimed, and the Property proved to the Satisfaction of any Two or more Justices of the Peace, within Six Weeks next and immediately after such Commitment, during which Time such Negro or Mulattoe shall be advertised in the Grenada Gazette, if any such there be, and if no Gazette shall happen then to be, in the most public Places of Resort in the said Islands, then and in every such Case it shall and may be lawful for the Provost Marshal or his lawful Deputy, and he is hereby impowered and required, to sell any such Negro or Mulattoe at public Outcry, as a Slave, and the Money arising from such Sale, after deducting the several Charges and Gaol Fees, shall be deposited in the public Treasury of these Islands, to remain to the Use of the Public, until the Owner or Owners of any such Negro or Mulattoe shall appear to prove his or her Property.

and if no Proof, &c. shall appear within Six Weeks, during which Time they shall be advertised in the Grenada Gazette, &c. to be sold by the Provost Marshal, &c. Application of the Money arising from such Sales.

28th December 1786.

An ACT to require all Free Mestives, Cabres, Negroes, and other Coloured Free Persons, residing in, or who may hereafter arrive, in these Islands, to register their Names for the Purposes therein mentioned.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, notwithstanding the Regulations laid down and prescribed by a certain Act of the Legislature of these Islands, intituled, "An Act to prevent the further sudden Increase of Free Negroes and Mulattoes," many Persons of that Description have for a Number of Years past pretended to be free, although they have not obtained Manumissions according to the Prescriptions of the said Act: And whereas, notwithstanding that by the Fifth Clause of another Act of the Legislature of these Islands, intituled, "An Act for punishing Rogues, Vagabonds, and other idle and disorderly Persons, and declaring who shall be deemed Rogues, Vagabonds, idle and disorderly Persons," it was enacted, that all Free Negroes, Cabres, Mulattoes, Mestives, and other Coloured People, who were then residing in any of these Islands, and were not Capitulants, or had not been naturalized or made Denizens, or were not His Majesty's natural-born Subjects, or who should resort to, or be found in these Islands in a Month after the Publication of that Act, should be considered as Vagabonds; yet many such Persons are now actually resident in and are daily resorting to these Islands, where some have acquired Real Estates, and entered into Contracts for considerable Sums, and others are related to Persons either free or pretending to be free, whose Heirs they now are or may hereafter become, which in Time may give Birth to many Suits and Controversies: And whereas other great and manifest Mischiefs and Inconveniencies must arise from the uncertain Right to Freedom of many Persons pretending or claiming to be free; and it is moreover necessary, for many wise and salutary Purposes, that the Number as well as the Quality of Free Persons residing in or resorting to these Islands should be clearly and distinctly ascertained: To the End therefore of remedying these Evils, and of enabling the Legislature to judge how far these Acts should be strictly carried into Execution, or the Severity of their Provisions be tempered by such Amendments and Alterations as Humanity and good Policy may dictate,

I. Be it Enacted and Ordained by his Honour the Commander in Chief of these His Majesty's Islands of Grenada, and such of the Grenadines as lie to the Southward of the Island of Carriacou, including that Island, the Honourable the Members of His Majesty's Council, and the Representatives of the People of the said Islands in General Assembly convened; and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same, That immediately after the Publication of this Act it shall and may be lawful for the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, and he is hereby required to issue a Proclamation, commanding all Mulattoes, Mestives, Cabres, Negroes, and other Coloured Free People, then residing in these Islands, of both Sexes and of all Ages, either born or pretending to be born free, or claiming Freedom by Deeds of Manumission, to give in, within the Space of Ninety Days, at the Secretary's Office of this Island, or to the public Treasurer of the Grenadines, according to the usual Place of Abode of such Free Persons respectively, their Name, Place of Abode, Age, Sex, Colour, and Nature of their Claims to Freedom; also the Name, Age, and Sex of their Children respectively, and of all other Free or reputed Free Coloured Children, under Age, who may be under their respective Care and Charge, and at the same Time to produce the Vouchers in Support of their respective Claims to Freedom.

All Free People of Colour to give in, within 90 Days, at the Secretary's Office, or to the Treasurer, their Name, Place of Abode, Age, Sex, Colour, and Nature of their Claims to Freedom; also the Name, Age, and Sex of their Children respectively.

II. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Secretary of Grenada, and Treasurer of the Grenadines, shall, within Ninety Days after the Expiration of the said Ninety Days respectively, prepare Lists of the Names, Ages, and Colours, of all such Persons as shall have delivered in the same, and their Claims to Freedom, in the Manner hereinbefore directed, arranging them in separate Schedules, under the different Heads in which they set up their Claims to Freedom, in order to be laid before both Houses of the Legislature, at their first Meeting after the said Schedules shall have been prepared; and the Committee of Public Accounts are hereby authorized to admit a Charge in the said Secretary's and Treasurer's Accounts, for their registering such Claims, and preparing such Schedules, as are hereinbefore directed to be laid before the Legislature, proportionably to their Trouble in registering and preparing the same.

Secretary and Treasurer, within 90 Days after the Expiration of said 90 Days, to prepare Lists of the Names, Ages, and Colours of all such Persons as shall have delivered in the same, and their Claims to Freedom, to be laid before both Houses of the Legislature. Committee of Public Accounts to admit a Charge in Secretary's and Treasurer's Accounts.

III. And, to the End that no Persons may plead Ignorance of what is required of them by this Act; and as very few of the said Free Persons can read; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Sunday, for Two successive Months after the Publication of this Act, the hereinbefore-mentioned Proclamation shall be publicly read in each Parish Church in these Islands, as well as in every other Place of public Worship, whether of the established Religion or any other, by the respective Ministers of each Parish, or Curates of each Place of public Worship, in French or English, according to the Language that is generally used in such Church or Place of public Worship; and in case any Minister of any Parish, or Curate of any Place of public Worship, shall refuse or neglect to read the said Proclamation publicly in the Manner hereinbefore directed, he shall for every such Refusal or Neglect, upon the Testimony of One Witness upon Oath, forfeit the Sum of Ten Pounds Current Money of this Island, One Half to the Informer, and the other Half to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to be paid into the public Treasury of these Islands for the public Uses thereof, to be recovered by Warrant under the Hands of Two Justices of the Peace; and the Provost Marshal, or his lawful Deputy, is hereby directed and required to cause to be affixed printed Copies of the said Proclamation, in the English and French Languages, at One or more of the most public and conspicuous Place or Places, as well as at the Doors of the several Churches in the different Parish Towns of this Island, and in the Town of Hillsborough, in the Island of Carriacou, and also to cause the same to be published in the Gazette for Eight successive Weeks after the Publication of the said Proclamation.

Proclamation to be read every Sunday, for Two successive Months after Publication of Act, in each Parish Church, and other Place of public Worship.

Minister or Curate refusing, upon Oath of One Witness, shall forfeit 10 l.

Provost Marshal to cause Copies, in French and English, to be affixed at One or more public Place or Places, as well as the Doors of the several Churches, and to cause the same to be published in Gazette Eight successive Weeks.

IV. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Mestives, Mulattoes, Cabres, and Negroes, being or pretending to be free, and who shall or may, at any Time after the Publication of this Act, arrive in these Islands, shall, and they are hereby required, within Fifteen Days after such their Arrival, to give in at the Secretary's Office, or to the public Treasurer of the Grenadines, according to the Place of Arrival of such Persons, their Name, Age, Sex, Colour, and Nature of Claim to Freedom, and the Name, Age, and Sex of their Children, if any shall arrive in these Islands with their Parents, under the same Penalties to which Free Persons of the same Denominations now residing in these Islands are by this Act subject; and the said Secretary of Grenada, and Treasurer of the Grenadines, shall from Time to Time add the Names of all such Free Persons to the List hereinbefore directed to be prepared by the said Secretary and Treasurer respectively, until the Legislature shall make other Provisions relative to the Freedom of such Persons.

All Free People of Colour arriving in these Islands to give in, within Fifteen Days, their Name, Age, Sex, Colour, and Nature of Claim to Freedom, and the Name, Age, and Sex of their Children.

V. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Mestives, Mulattoes, Cabres, and Negroes, who claim Freedom, and shall neglect or refuse to produce their respective Claims to Freedom, within the said Spaces of 90 Days or Fifteen Days respectively, as required

Neglecting or refusing to produce their respective Claims to Freedom, within said

Free Negroes.

90 Days or 15 Days,
forfeit 16s. 6d. and
8s. 3d. for every
Month's longer Re-
fusal or Neglect.

required by this Act, shall forfeit and pay the Sum of Sixteen Shillings and Six Pence, and in case of further Refusal or Neglect, the further Sum of Eight Shillings and Three Pence for each and every Month's longer Continuance of such Neglect or Refusal, to be recovered and applied as the Fine upon Ministers or Curates is hereinbefore directed to be recovered and applied.

Secretary, within 30 Days after Expiration of first 90 Days, to transmit to the Commanding Officer of Militia of each Parish, an exact List of the Names of the Free Coloured Persons residing in that Parish, who have appeared before him; and said Commanding Officers to examine whether any have not complied with this Act, and to issue his Warrant against Delinquents.

VI. And, in order more effectually to discover such Coloured Persons as shall have neglected or refused to pay due Obedience to this Act, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Secretary shall, and he is hereby required, within Thirty Days after the Expiration of the First Ninety Days, to make out and transmit to the Commanding Officer of the Militia of each Parish for the Time being an exact List of the Names of the Free Coloured Persons residing in that Parish, who have appeared before him; and the said Commanding Officers are hereby required to make diligent Inquiry in their respective Parishes, of the several Free or reputed Free Coloured Persons, and to examine whether any of them shall appear not to have complied with this Act; and if any such Delinquents shall come to his Knowledge, he is hereby authorized and required to issue his Warrant under his Hand and Seal, directed to any Constable, to call such Delinquent before him, and (if he shall see just Cause) to convict the said Delinquent, and by Warrant under his Hand and Seal, to be directed as aforesaid, to cause the Fine or Fines hereby imposed, and which shall be then due, to be levied and applied in Manner hereinbefore directed.

D O M I N I C A.

The Whole of the Law in this Island, respecting Negroes, is contained in an Act passed
23d Dec. 1788, which is as follows:

Slaves considered as Property.

23 Dec. 1788.

The Value of Slaves executed or killed.

XXIII. **A**ND be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority afore- *The Value*
said, That if any Slave or Slaves shall be convicted and executed by virtue of *of Slaves*
this Act, the Owner of such Slave or Slaves shall be paid, out of the public Treasury of this *executed or*
Island, the Value of such Slave or Slaves, which Value shall be settled by the Oaths of Two *killed.*
credible White Persons, being Freeholders or Leaseholders, that knew the Slave or Slaves so
executed; which Oath shall be sworn before some Justice of the Peace of this Island, and such
Oath and Value to be certified by the said Justice of the Peace under his Hand and Seal;
provided the Value to be paid does not exceed Sixty Pounds, Current Money of this
Island.

XXIV. And be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid,
That in case any Slave or Slaves shall wilfully kill another Slave or Slaves, and be thereof con-
victed, the Value of the Slave or Slaves so convicted shall be paid out of the public Treasury of
this Island, One Moiety to the Owner or Owners, Renter or Renters, of the Slave or Slaves
convicted, and the other Moiety to the Owner or Owners, Renter or Renters, of the Slave or
Slaves killed, so as the Value of any one Slave does not exceed Sixty Pounds Current Money,
the Value to be ascertained by the Two Magistrates who shall try such offending Slave or
Slaves.

XXV. And be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid,
That if any White Person, or Free Person of Colour, shall be convicted of the Murder of any
Slave or Slaves, the Master or Owner of the Slave so murdered shall receive the full Value
thereof from the Effects of the said White Person, or Free Person of Colour, which Value shall
be immediately ascertained on the Oath of competent Persons, who may have known the Slave
or Slaves so murdered, before the said Court; whereupon a Judgment shall be entered against
the Offender, on such Conviction, for the appraised Value of the said Slave or Slaves, and the
said Court are to award Execution on such Judgment, to be levied by the Provost Marshal, or
his Deputy, in the same Manner as Executions issued out of the Court of Common Pleas are
levied; and in case the Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, of the said White Person,
or Free Person of Colour, are not equal to the Amount of Sixty Pounds, Current Money, for
each Slave so murdered, then and in such Case the said Owner or Owners of the said Slave or
Slaves so murdered shall be entitled to receive from the public Treasury as much as is necessary
to make up any Deficiency in the said Sum of Sixty Pounds; or if the said White Person, or
Free Person of Colour, has no Effects of any Kind whatever, then the Owner or Owners of the
said Slave or Slaves shall be entitled to receive from the public Treasury, for each Slave so mur-
dered, a Sum not exceeding Sixty Pounds, Current Money of this Island.

XXVI. And be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid,
That if any Slave or Slaves shall be sentenced to Banishment by virtue of this Act, the Owner
or Owners of the said Slave or Slaves shall be entitled to receive, as a Recompence for the said
Slave or Slaves, from the public Treasury of this Island, any Sum not exceeding Sixty Pounds,
Current Money, for each of the said Slave or Slaves so banished, which Sum shall be ascertained
by Two competent Judges; and the Sum which may arise from the public Sale of the said Slave

The Value of Slaves executed or killed.—Trading in Sugar, &c.—Carrying Fire Arms, &c.—Various Offences.

or Slaves, sold by the Provost Marshal, or his lawful Deputy, under Sentence of Banishment, after deducting his Fees, shall be paid into the public Treasury of this Island ; and in case the Amount of the Sale of the said Slave or Slaves may be above Sixty Pounds Current Money, then the Provost Marshal shall return the Overplus, after deducting all legal Fees, to the Owner or Renter of the said Slave or Slaves.

Slaves ; for their Regulation, &c.

*Trading in
Sugar, &c.*

XVI. AND be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Slave or Slaves shall be detected in selling or disposing of any Sugar or Sugar Canes, Syrup or Sling, Coffee, Cotton, Cocoa, Rum, or Molasses, the same, together with the said Slave or Slaves, shall and may be seized by any Person or Persons whatever, Freeman or Slave, and carried before any Justice of the Peace, who shall commit the said Slave or Slaves to the Common Gaol of this Island, and shall give Notice thereof to the Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overseer of the said Slave or Slaves ; and on Conviction of the said Slave or Slaves before Two or more Justices, the said Slave or Slaves shall be punished, at the Discretion of the Justices, with any Number of Lashes, not exceeding Thirty-nine ; and it shall and may be lawful for any Magistrate or Constable to seize, or cause to be seized, any Canes exposed to Sale in the Markets or Shops, or elsewhere, in this Island, and if the Parties do not give a satisfactory Account how he, she, or they came by the said Canes, if a White or Free Person or Persons, he, she, or they shall be subject to a Fine not exceeding Thirty Shillings, at the Discretion of Two Magistrates, to be recovered by Warrant of Distress, and, if a Slave or Slaves, to be publicly whipped, at the Discretion of Two Magistrates, such Whipping not to exceed Thirty-nine Lashes : Provided nevertheless, that nothing contained in this Clause shall be understood to prevent the Slave or Slaves of this Island from disposing of the Productions of their Gardens and Stock, under a written Permit, signed by the Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overseer of the said Slave or Slaves.

*Carrying
Fire Arms,
&c.*

XV. And be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That no Slave or Slaves, within this Island, shall carry any Fire Arms, or any unlawful Weapon, without written Permission from the Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overseer of such Slave or Slaves ; nor shall any Slave or Slaves presume to fire any Gun, great or small, on any Pretence whatever, without Leave of the Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overseer ; and if it should so happen that any Slave or Slaves should be guilty of a Breach of this Clause, such Slave or Slaves, upon Conviction before Two or more Justices of the Peace, shall receive a Flogging on the bare Breech, not exceeding Thirty-nine Lashes in Number.

*Preamble.
Various
Offences.*

VIII. And whereas it is necessary to ascertain and fix a proper Distinction in the Gradations and local Consequences of Crimes committed by the Slaves in the Island, with Punishments annexed and corresponding thereto ; Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Slave or Slaves, who shall be convicted of the wilful Murder, or who shall have been accessory thereto, of any White Person, Free Person of Colour, or Slave, or who shall be convicted of robbing any Person, of whatever Description or Colour, on the high and public Roads of this Island, or who shall have been accessory thereto, or who shall be convicted of deliberately breaking open any Dwelling House or Store, and robbing therefrom, or who shall have been accessory thereto, or who shall be convicted of having set Fire to any House, Outhouse, Store, Building, or Cane Piece, or who shall have been accessory thereto, shall suffer Death.

IX. And be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That any Slave or Slaves, who shall be convicted of having struck a White Person, or who shall be convicted of having struck a Free Person of Colour, being his, her, or their Master or Mistress, or who shall be convicted of a Theft or Robbery, to any Amount above Five Pounds, or who shall have been accessory thereto, or who shall be convicted of an Attempt to rob on the high or public Roads of this Colony, or who shall be convicted of an Attempt to set Fire to any House, Outhouse, Building, or Cane Piece, or who shall be convicted of breaking open any House, Outhouse, or Building, with an Intention of robbing therefrom, or who shall have been accessory thereto, shall suffer Death, or such other Punishment, by Banishment or public Whipping on the bare Breech, as shall be inflicted upon him, her, or them, at the Discretion of the

Various Offences.—When punished by the Owner.—Of the Trial of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon.

the Court instituted by this Act for the Trial of such Offenders, provided such public Whipping do not exceed the Number of Thirty-nine Lashes.

X. And be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That any Slave or Slaves, who shall assemble at any Time for mutinous and other dangerous Purposes, and who shall refuse to disperse and go peaceably home to their different Houses and Plantations, when ordered so to do by any White Person whatever, and who shall be convicted thereof, the Ring-leader, or principal Offender, shall suffer Death; and the others, according to the Gradations of their Crimes, shall suffer Death, or other Punishment, by Banishment or public Flogging on the bare Breech, provided such Flogging do not exceed the Number of Thirty-nine Lashes; all which Punishments shall be at the Discretion of the Court instituted by this Law for the Trial of such Offences.

XI. And whereas it frequently happens that Slaves assume the Art of Witchcraft, or are what is commonly called Obeah or Doctor Men, and, under Pretence of a Gift of supernatural Powers, do influence the Minds of weak and credulous Slaves, and frequently stimulate them to Acts of Mutiny or Rebellion against their Masters, Renters, Managers, and Overseers, and administer certain Drugs or Potions of a secret and generally of a poisonous Nature, as well to Slaves, as to free People of every Description; Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That any Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overseer of any Slave or Slaves, or any White Person whatever, who shall discover any Slave or Slaves practising any of the above Arts, and pretending to any supernatural Powers, he the said Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overseer, shall cause the said Slave or Slaves to be committed to the public Gaol of this Island, and then and there to be dealt with agreeable to the 12th and 13th Clauses of this Act: And upon Conviction of the said Slave or Slaves of the aforesaid Crimes, he, she, or they shall suffer Death, or such other Punishment, at the Discretion of the Court, by Banishment and Flogging on the bare Breech, as to the said Court may seem meet, provided the said Flogging do not exceed the Number of Thirty-nine Lashes.

XVIII. And whereas the Welfare and Safety of the Inhabitants of this Colony depends upon the Honesty, Obedience, and Industry of the Slaves: And whereas the inferior Crimes of Slaves, incompatible with the Interest of the Planter, and the internal Management and Discipline of a Plantation, cannot always be conveniently brought before the Cognizance of the Magistrates; Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That every Slave or Slaves, who shall disobey the Order of his, her, or their Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overseer, or who shall rob or plunder the Property of another, or who shall be guilty of Drunkenness, Quarrelling, Fighting, Neglect of Duty, Absence from Labour, or Absence from his, her, or their Plantation at any Time, without a written Pass signed by the Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overseer of the said Slave or Slaves, specifying the Day and Days which is or are intended to be given the said Slave or Slaves, or any other Misdemeanor whatever, such Slave or Slaves shall be punished at the Discretion of his, her, or their Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overseer, by Confinement or Flogging on the bare Breech, provided the Number of Lashes does not exceed Thirty-nine; and the Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overseer, who shall inflict any Punishment not prescribed by this Act, shall be subject to a Penalty, not exceeding Twenty Pounds Current Money of this Island, to be recovered by Bill, Complaint, or Information, in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record in this Island; and in case any petty Offences, Quarrels, and Differences should arise between the Slave or Slaves of different Plantations, if the Owners, Renters, Managers, or Overseers be not able to settle the same in an amicable Manner, then, and in such Cases, the Slave or Slaves shall be carried before the nearest Magistrate, who shall settle and adjust the same, as to the said Magistrate may appear most agreeable to Justice; and in case the same cannot be decided by the Authority of the said Magistrate, then the offending Slave or Slaves shall be committed by a Magistrate to the Common Gaol, to be tried agreeably to the 12th and 13th, or 14th Clauses of this Act.

XII. And whereas the Right of Trial by Jury, in all Criminal Cases, is consonant to the Spirit of the British Constitution; Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That within Ten Days after any Slave or Slaves, suspected of having committed any of the Crimes mentioned in the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Clauses of this Act, shall have been committed to the public Gaol of this Island, by the Warrant of any Magistrate, the Provost Marshal, or his lawful Deputy, shall give Notice to any Five of the Justices of the Peace then in the Town of Roseau, or in the Neighbourhood of the said Town, of the Trial of such Slave or Slaves being to come on, at any Time not exceeding Three Days from the Time of such Notice, and shall also cause to be summoned any Twelve of the neighbouring Freeholders, Leaseholders, Merchants, and Traders, or respectable Housekeepers in the Town of Roseau, who are hereby required to attend, under the Penalty of Thirty-three Shillings for each Default, to be recovered by Warrant of the Justices forming the said Court, directed to the Provost

Of the Trial of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon.

Provost Marshal, or his lawful Deputy, who is hereby authorized and required to levy the same on the Goods and Chattels of the Defaulter, and in case of not finding such Goods and Chattels, to take the Body of such Defaulter, and to confine him in the public Gaol until he shall have paid his Fine and Costs: Provided always, that it shall be in the Power of the Court to excuse the Payment of such Fine or Fines, on reasonable Cause shewn by such Defaulter: And the Provost Marshal shall be entitled to a Fee of Forty-nine Shillings and Six Pence, for giving Notice to the Justices, summoning the Jury, and attending the Court with a proper Crier.

XIII. And be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That any Three or more Justices, being met, shall constitute a Court of Record, and shall cause the Clerk of the Crown to attend, who shall make a Record of all the Proceedings against Slaves, in all Cases mentioned in the Four foregoing Clauses; for attending which Court, and making such Record, the Clerk of the Crown shall be entitled to a Fee of Four Dollars; and the said Court, so being met, may proceed to such Trial; and any Six of the above-mentioned Freeholders, Landholders, Merchants, and Traders, or respectable Housekeepers, being first duly sworn, shall constitute a Jury, whose unanimous Verdict shall determine the Fact alleged against the Slave or Slaves so to be tried, after having first heard the Evidence produced for and against such Slave or Slaves; to all which they shall give such Credit as they in their Consciences think due; and that upon the Jury finding such Slave or Slaves guilty of the Crime of which he, she, or they stand accused, then shall the said Court pronounce Sentence of Death for all such Crimes as are specified in the 8th Clause of this Act, and Sentence of Death or such other Punishments for Crimes as are specified in the 9th, 10th, and 11th Clauses of this Act, as to such Court shall seem meet: Provided always, that such Court passing Sentences for capital Crimes or smaller Offences, shall not in any Case presume to prescribe Modes of Execution, or to inflict Punishments, unknown to the Laws of England for similar Crimes and Offences (except in such Cases as are by this Law prescribed); and in case of the Acquittal of the said Slave or Slaves, the Fees shall be paid by the Colony.

Preamble.

XIV. And whereas a too frequent and troublesome Attendance, to try the inferior Offences committed by the Slaves, would be inconvenient to the Interest of the Planter, Merchant, and others, and it may be necessary and politic to punish the inferior Crimes and Misdemeanors of Slaves on a summary Conviction; Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That every Slave or Slaves who shall be convicted, on Evidence delivered before Two or more of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Island, of having committed Thefts or Robberies to any Amount under Five Pounds, or who shall be convicted as aforesaid of attempting to strike, or of menacing or of grossly insulting a White Person or Persons, or of striking or of grossly insulting a Free Person or Persons of Colour, or who shall be convicted of having, from Carelessness and Inattention, set Fire to any Building or Cane Piece, or who shall be convicted of quarrelling, fighting, breeding Riots, or other Offences and Misdemeanors against the Property of the Inhabitants of this Island, such Slave or Slaves shall be punished by public Flogging on the bare Breech, at the Discretion of such Justices of the Peace, provided such Flogging do not exceed the Number of Thirty-nine Lashes.

Preamble.

XVII. And, in order that the Intentions of Justice, in the Discovery of Truth, should not be frustrated by the Cunning or Obstinacy of Slaves, Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That any Slave or Slaves who shall refuse or evade to give Evidence, when called upon by a Magistrate or Magistrates, either in or out of any Court of Record in this Island for that Purpose, such Slave or Slaves for such Contempt shall suffer a Punishment, at the Discretion of Two or more Magistrates, by public Flogging on the bare Breech, provided such Flogging does not exceed the Number of Thirty-nine Lashes.

Slaves ; for their Protection, &c.

23 Dec. 1788.

All former Laws declared to be expired.—Of Feeding, Clothing, and Lodging.—Their Instruction in Religion.—Their Marriages.

An ACT for the Encouragement, Protection, and better Government of Slaves.

I. WHEREAS the different Acts of this Island, for the Government and Protection of Slaves, are expired: And whereas it is highly expedient that a System of Laws, for the Encouragement, Protection, and better Government of Slaves, founded on Principles of Policy, Justice, and Humanity, should be enacted: We your Majesty's dutiful, loyal, and obedient Subjects, the Governor, Council, and Assembly of this your Majesty's Island of Dominica, do humbly pray your Most Excellent Majesty, That it may be Enacted and Ordained; and be it, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority of the same, That every Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overseer of any Slave or Slaves, shall feed, or cause to be fed, all such Slave or Slaves as shall be under his, her, or their Care, with a sufficient Quantity of good and wholesome Food, and shall give them good and sufficient Clothing, and shall provide dry and comfortable Lodging for them; and in case of the Sickness of any of the said Slave or Slaves, the said Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overseer, shall provide for the said Slave or Slaves proper medical Assistance and Advice; and the said Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overseer, shall provide, within the Boundary of his, her, or their Plantation or Lot of Land, comfortable Lodging, wholesome Food, and medical Assistance, for all and every old, infirm, and distempered Slave or Slaves; and if any Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overseer of any Slave or Slaves shall neglect to feed and clothe his, her, or their Slave or Slaves, or shall neglect, in case of Sickness, to provide for the said Slave or Slaves proper medical Assistance and Advice, and comfortable Lodging, or shall neglect to provide comfortable Lodging, wholesome Food, and medical Assistance, for all and every old, infirm, and distempered Slave or Slaves, within the Boundary of his, her, or their Plantation or Lot of Land, such Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overseer, shall be fined in a Sum not exceeding One hundred Pounds, at the Discretion of Three or more Magistrates, for a Neglect of any of the Regulations laid down by this Clause, which Sum shall be levied, by Warrant under their Hands and Seals, on the Goods and Chattels of the Offender or Offenders, and directed to any Constable or Constables of this Island, and paid into the public Treasury of this Island, for the public Uses thereof.

Preamble.

All former Laws declared to be expired.

Of Feeding, Clothing, and Lodging.

II. And whereas it is expedient that the Slaves in this Island should be encouraged as much as possible in the Cultivation of their Grounds, for the better Subsistence of themselves and Families; Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That the Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overseer of such Slave or Slaves shall have the Option of feeding his, her, or their Slaves, by allowing them a sufficient Quantity of good and wholesome Food, or by allotting to each and every of them a sufficient Portion of Land for that Purpose, and certain Times for cultivating it, over and above the Sundays and Holidays hereinafter prescribed: Provided always, that the said Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overseer, in case the said Slave or Slaves should not have received proper and sufficient Food and Nourishment, shall be fined in a Sum not exceeding One hundred Pounds, to be levied and appropriated in Manner and Form as directed by the First Clause of this Act.

Preamble.

III. And whereas a Knowledge of the Doctrines, and a due Attention to the Exercise of the Duties, of the Christian Religion would tend to improve the Morals and to advance the temporal and eternal Happiness of the Slaves; Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That all Owners, Renters, Managers, or Overseers, or One of them, shall on every Sunday, on their several Estates or Plantations, and at the most convenient Time of the Day, convene together the Slaves of the said Estate or Plantation, for the Purpose of performing the Offices of Divine Worship; and the said Owners, Renters, Managers, or Overseers, shall not fail to exhort all Male and Female Slaves, who may be unbaptized, to receive the Holy Sacrament of Baptism; and all the unbaptized Children of Slaves shall, after the Publication of this Act, receive the said Sacrament of Baptism; and on Neglect of the Performance of these Duties the said Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overseer, shall be fined, in any Sum not less than Ten Pounds, nor more than Twenty-five Pounds, to be recovered and appropriated in Manner and Form as directed by the First Clause of this Act.

Preamble.

Their Instruction in Religion.

IV. And be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That all Owners, Renters, Managers, or Overseers, of all the Slaves who may be arrived at Years of Maturity,

Their Marriages.

*Their Marriages.—Holidays.—Music.—A Certificate of Increase and Decrease.—
Of murdering a Slave.—Maiming.*

Maturity, and who may be desirous of entering into a connubial State, shall encourage and exhort such Slave or Slaves to receive the Ceremony of Marriage, as instituted under the Forms of the Christian Religion; and in Neglect of doing so, the said Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overseer, shall be subject to a Fine of Five Pounds, to be recovered and appropriated in Manner and Form as prescribed by the First Clause of this Act.

Preamble.
Holidays.

V. And whereas a Relaxation from Labour on certain Days in the Year, and an Indulgence in innocent Recreations and Amusements, would tend to improve the Health, and add to the Contentment of the Slaves; Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeaid, That the Slaves in this Island (House Servants, Stock Keepers, and Watchmen excepted) shall not be required to labour for their Masters and Owners on any Sunday throughout the Year, on Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Fifteenth Day of August; and in case any one of the said Holidays should fall out on a Sunday, then the Wednesday following is to be allowed such Slave or Slaves, in lieu of such Sunday.

Music.

VI. And be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeaid, That any Slave or Slaves, on any Plantation, or in any House in the said Island, are hereby permitted, by and with the Consent and Approbation of the said Owners, Renters, Managers, or Overseers of the said Slaves, on each and every Estate and Plantation in the said Island, and by and with a written Permission of any Two Magistrates, in any of the Towns of the said Island, to use any Instrument of Music for the Purpose of Dancing, or in the Indulgence of any innocent Amusement, provided the said Dancing and Amusements are not allowed to continue after the Setting of the Sun, if in the Town of Roseau, or after Eight of the Clock in the Evening, if on Plantations; and in case of the Non-observance of any of the said Regulations, the said Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overseer of the said Slave or Slaves, or the Constable or Constables in the Towns of this Island, shall be fined; (that is to say) all Owners, Renters, Managers, and Overseers, for Neglect of any of the Regulations contained in this and the foregoing Clause, in a Sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds, and every Constable or Constables shall be fined in a Sum not under Twenty Shillings, nor above Five Pounds, for Neglect of the Regulations laid down by this Clause, and not preventing and putting a Stop to such Dancing, after having received Information thereof; the said Fine or Fines to be recovered upon Conviction before One or more Justices of the Peace, and appropriated in Manner and Form as directed by the First Clause of this Act.

Preamble.

A Certificate of Increase and Decrease.

VII. And, in order to secure, as far as possible, the good Treatment of the Slaves, and to ascertain the Cause of the Decrease of the Slaves, if any such there may be; Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeaid, That every Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overseer of any Slave or Slaves, on every Estate and Plantation in this Island, or some One of them, shall, in the Month of January in every Year, deliver in on Oath before any Justice of the Peace for this Island, a Certificate of the Increase or Decrease of the Slaves under his, her, or their Direction, how many have been born, or how many have died, within Twelve Months previous thereto, and the Cause of the Death of such Slave or Slaves, to the best of his, her, or their Knowledge and Belief, which Certificate shall be lodged, within Ten Days after the Date thereof, in the Secretary's Office of this Island, for the filing of which the Secretary shall be allowed the Fee of Nine Pence Currency for each Certificate; and if any Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overseer, shall fail to deliver in the said Certificate on Oath, at the Time appointed by this Clause, he, she, or they shall be fined in the Sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money, to be recovered and appropriated in Manner prescribed by the First Clause of this Act.

Preamble.

Of murdering a Slave.

XIX. And whereas it is just and proper that the Slaves should be protected in their Persons from the Violence and Inhumanity of such White Persons, and Free Persons of Colour, who may have no lawful Authority over them, or who may exert such Authority in an unjustifiable or cruel Manner; Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeaid, That if any White Person or Persons, Free Person or Persons of Colour whatever, shall be convicted of the wilful Murder of any Slave or Slaves, or shall be accessory thereto, such White Person or Persons, or Free Person or Persons of Colour, shall suffer Death.

Maiming.

XX. And be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeaid, That any White Person or Persons, Free Person or Persons of Colour, who shall be convicted of maiming, defacing, or mutilating, or cruelly torturing, or causing to maim, deface, mutilate, or cruelly torture, any Slave, shall be imprisoned for a Term not exceeding Three Months, or fined in any Sum not exceeding One hundred Pounds, Current Money of this Island, and to continue in Confinement until the said Fine shall be paid; which Fine shall be appropriated in Manner directed by the First Clause of this Act.

Beating.—*Violating Chastity.*—*Holidays.*

XXI. And be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, *Beating.*
That any White Person or Persons, Free Person or Persons of Colour, who shall be guilty of striking or severely beating any Slave or Slaves, the Property of another, or of depriving any such Slave or Slaves of any Property in his, her, or their Possession, he, she, or they, on being convicted of such Offence or Offences before any Three or more Justices of the Peace, shall be fined in any Sum not exceeding Thirty Pounds, besides making full Restitution of any Property; which Fine shall be recovered by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of the said Three or more Justices of the Peace, directed to the Provost Marshal, or his lawful Deputy, who is hereby authorized and required to levy the same on the Goods and Chattels of such Offender or Offenders; and in case of not finding any such Goods or Chattels, then to take such Offender or Offenders into Custody, and confine him, her, or them in the Common Gaol, until he, she, or they shall have paid his Fine and Fees: Provided always, That this Clause shall not be understood to extend to any Person or Persons taking Goods from a Negro, on Suspicion or Knowledge of such Goods being stolen, or the depriving the said Slave or Slaves of any dangerous Fire Arms or Torch, or improper Weapon.

XXII. And, in order to protect the Domestic and Connubial Happiness of Slaves; Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That any White Person or Free Person of Colour whatever, who shall take away and cohabit with the Wife or Wives of any Slave or Slaves in this Island, shall, on Conviction thereof before any Three or more Magistrates, be subject to a Fine, not exceeding the Sum of Fifty Pounds, to be recovered and appropriated in Manner and Form as is directed by the First Clause of this Act. *Preamble.*
Violating Chastity.

XXVII. And whereas the Slaves in this Island, on different Days allotted them for Holidays by virtue of this Act, may become riotous and disorderly, from the Absence of the Managers or Overseers of the Plantations and Estates in this Island; and to prevent the Mischiefs arising therefrom, Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Overseer in this Island shall absent himself from the Estate under his Care and Management, on any of the particular Holidays hereinbefore mentioned, or on any Sunday (except during the Time of Divine Service, or his being on Military Duty) without Leave of his Employer, every such Overseer so offending shall, for every Offence, forfeit the Sum of Five Pounds, to be recovered by Information upon Oath before any Justice of the Peace, in a summary Way, in the Parish where such Offence shall happen, to be recovered and appropriated in Manner and Form prescribed by the First Clause of this Act; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding. *Preamble.*
Holidays.

S T. V I N C E N T.

The Law of this Island respecting Slaves is contained in the following Acts, passed

11 July, 1767.

27 Oct. 1767.

22 Oct. 1776.

Which are to be found in a printed Volume of the Laws of this Island, dated 1788.

Slaves considered as Property.

Slaves made Real Estate.

11 July, 1767.

An ACT for making Slaves Real Estate, and the better Government of Slaves and Negroes.

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, Robert Melvill, Esquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over all your Majesty's Southern Charibbee Islands in America, the Council and Assembly of this your Majesty's Island of Saint Vincent, humbly pray your Most Excellent Majesty that it may be Enacted; And be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Negro and other Slaves, after the Date of this Act, shall and are hereby declared to be Real Estate, and not Chattels, and shall descend unto the Heirs according to the Custom and Manner of Inheritance held in Fee Simple, and Widows shall be capable of being endowed thereof: Provided always, That any Executor or Administrator may inventory the said Negro and other Slaves, but not take them into his Custody, to the Intent that if there be not sufficient Goods and Chattels to pay the Deceased's Debts, the said Negro and other Slaves shall be taken for Payment of the said Debts, and be Chattels to that Purpose, and not otherwise.

Slaves made Real Estate.

Preamble.

CLAUSE I.

Slaves declared to be Real Estate, and Widows dowerable thereof.

Proviso.

II. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person seized of any Negro or other Slaves for the Term of his, her, or another's Life only, or if any Widow seized of any Negro or other Slaves of the Dower of her Husband, shall send off, or directly or indirectly consent to the sending off, this Island, or shall sell and dispose of any such Negro or other Slaves, so that they or any of them are sent off this Island as aforesaid, without the lawful Consent of him, her, or them in Reversion or Remainder, being of full Age, and also of the Executor or Administrator, where they are liable to the Payment of Debts for the Want of other Effects, or the Trustee or Trustees, where they are held for the Use of any other, or if any such Widow shall marry a Husband who shall send off, or consent to the sending off, or to the selling or disposing of any such Negro or other Slaves so that they are sent off as aforesaid, without the lawful Consent of him, her, or them in Reversion or Remainder, the Executors or Administrators of every of them, or Trustees aforesaid, then and in every such Case the Person or Persons in Reversion or Remainder, or the Executors or Administrators, and every of them, or those who have any Trust reposed in them for the Use of any other, is and are hereby impowered to have an Action or Actions at Law against such Tenant for Life, Widow, or Husband, for the Recovery of treble the full Value of such Negro or other Slaves sent off as aforesaid; and if any such Tenant for Life, Widow, or Husband, so holding any Negro or other Slaves, shall wilfully destroy, maim, or disable any Negro or other Slaves so held, such Person so destroying, maiming, or disabling, shall pay treble the Value of such Negro destroyed, maimed, or disabled, to the Person or Persons in the Reversion or Remainder,

Persons seized of any Slaves for their own or others Lives, who shall send them off the Island, or dispose of them, to pay treble their Value, to be recovered by Action.

If they shall destroy, maim, or disable such Slaves, to pay the same Forfeiture.

Slaves made Real Estate.—Value of Slaves executed.

der, or such Executor, Administrator, or Trustees, as before described, to be recovered in the same Manner as is above directed for sending Slaves off this Island.

Executors, Administrators, or Trustees, may pay any Legacies or Debts out of their own Monies, to prevent Slaves being sold and taken off any Estate, such Estate to remain a Security for such Monies, with Six per Cent. Interest.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That, for the better preserving Negro and other Slaves on Estates in this Island, and for saving Estates from being ruined by the entire Recovery of Legacies left by Testators, and of just Debts due from their Estates, which might with more Ease be paid, without injuring any Person concerned, by the Allowance of a little longer Time for the Payment of such Debts or Legacies after they shall become due, it shall and may be lawful for any Executor, Administrator, or any other Person in Trust, not having sufficient Effects in his or their Hands belonging to the Testator, or the Estate that he or they are entrusted for, out of his or their own Monies to pay and satisfy, or cause to be paid or satisfied, any Legacy or just Debt, after the same shall become due from the Estate, that the Negroes may be preserved on the Plantation, and be prevented from being levied on and carried from it, which would inevitably ruin the same, and put it out of a Capacity of recovering itself again; and what Money any Executor, Administrator, or other Person in Trust, shall pay or satisfy, or cause to be paid and satisfied, for the discharging such Legacies and Debts as aforesaid, the Estate shall stand and remain a Security for the Money paid or satisfied, or to be paid as aforesaid, with Interest for the same, at and after the Rate of Six Pounds per Cent. per Annum, until the same shall be fully paid and satisfied.

Any Minister marrying a Free Person to a Slave, to forfeit 50l.

XXV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Minister of this Island shall marry any Free Person to any Slave in this Island, such Minister shall forfeit to the Use of the Public Fifty Pounds Current Money, to be recovered by Warrant under the Hand of the Governor in Chief, Deputy Governor, or President of the Council, for the Time being, of the said Island, in Nature of an Execution, directed to the Provost Marshal, or his Deputy, who shall levy the same.

Such Free Person to pay Owner of such Slave 200l.

XXVI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Free Person so marrying such Slave shall pay to the Owner of the Slave he hath married, the Sum of Two hundred Pounds, or be obliged, by Order of Two Justices, to serve such Owner Four Years.

Value of Slaves executed.

Price paid by Public on the Execution of One Slave for the Murder of another, to be divided between Owners of both.

XLVI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That where One Slave murders another, the Price paid by the Public on executing the Murderer, as hereafter directed, shall be equally divided between the Owner of the Offender and the Owner of the Slave slain.

Any Slave killed in pursuing Runaways to be paid for by Public; if only maimed, a proportionable Allowance to be made.

XLVII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person's Slave shall be killed in pursuing Runaways by his Master's, Owner's, Renter's, or Manager's Orders, or any other lawful Order, the Slave slain shall be paid for by the Public, and the Value settled as herein directed for settling the Value of a Runaway killed in being pursued; and if the Slave pursuing be only maimed or much hurt, then proportionable Allowance shall be made by the Public, to be settled in Manner last mentioned.

Owners, &c. refusing to deliver up any Slave who has committed any Felony, to be debarred from receiving Payment from the Public, if such Slave be afterwards taken and convicted; and to forfeit his or her Value to Person prosecuting besides.

XLVIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Slave shall kill or murder any Person, White or Black, or commit any Felony (running away excepted) made known to the Master, Mistress, Owner, or Renter of such Slave, and such Master, Mistress, Owner, or Renter of such Slave, being on this Island, shall refuse to deliver up such Slave immediately after the Crime made known as aforesaid (the Slave being then in his Master's, Mistress's, Owner's, or Renter's Service, Custody, or Power) that then and in such Case, if the Slave be afterwards apprehended and found guilty thereof, the Owner or Renter of such Slave shall be, and is hereby debarred from having or receiving, from the public Treasury of this Island, any Sum or Sums of Money or other Consideration for the Slave so convicted, and shall forfeit and pay the full Value of the said Slave to the Person or Persons prosecuting.

Slaves condemned, to be appraised by Two Freeholders before Execution.

XLIX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Publication of this Act, whenever any Negro or other Slave shall be taken and condemned for any Crime, Offence, or Misdemeanor by him or them committed, that before Execution do pass upon them, or any or either of them, he, she, or they shall be valued and appraised by Two neighbouring Freeholders, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of the Two Justices who shall try such Slave or Slaves, according to the Conscience, best Skill, and Judgment of the said Appraisers, upon their Oaths, to be given before the said Magistrates, or any other Two, before the Return of their Report: Provided always, That such Appraisers shall not appraise any Slave condemned for running away to above Thirty Pounds Current Money; and such Value of such condemned Slave shall be paid to the Owner or Renter of such Slave so condemned and executed, out of the public Treasury of this Island, upon producing the Certificate of such Condemnation, Execution, and Appraisement, under the

Proviso.

Value of Slaves executed.—Trading with Slaves.

Hands of the Justices trying such Slaves, to the Treasurer of this Island; except it shall appear that the Owner, Renter, or Proprietor of such Slave or Slaves has refused to deliver up such Slave or Slaves as before mentioned; except further as is hereinafter mentioned.

L. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Provost Marshal of this Island for the Time being, or his lawful Deputy, upon Notice given him from the Justices of the Peace, or either of them, who shall award the Execution, of the Time and Place when and where any Slave or Malefactor is to be executed, shall attend the Discharge and Duty of his Function, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds Current Money; and for each and every Execution so done and performed by the said Provost Marshal or his lawful Deputy, he shall be paid the Sum of Five Pounds Current Money, to be allowed out of the Sum for which the Slave so executed shall be appraised at; or in the Absence or Neglect of the said Marshal and his Deputy, whosoever (being lawfully appointed) shall do or cause Execution to be done upon the Body of such Criminal or Malefactor as aforesaid, upon Certificate thereof from the Justices who awarded the Execution, he or they shall receive the Benefit of the said Sum of Five Pounds, to be paid in Manner aforesaid.

Provost Marshal to attend Executions under Penalty of 10l. and to be paid 5l. therefore out of the Appraisement.

LIII. And whereas some Masters and Owners of Slaves in this Island do not provide sufficiently for their Slaves, or allow them Time to plant and provide for themselves, contrary to Law, and yet the Safety of this Island requires that such Slaves should suffer, or otherwise they would commit the greatest Outrages, and their Masters and Owners be encouraged in their Neglect at the public Charge; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Justices, at the Time of trying any Slave accused of Robbery, shall enquire, by Witnesses examined on their Oaths, how the Owner or Owners of such Slave was provided with Provisions, and other Necessaries, and what Allowance such Slave received; and if it shall appear to the said Justices that the Master or Owner had not provided sufficiently for such Slave, and that Necessity might have compelled the Slave to the Offence committed by him, the said Justice shall certify the same to the Treasurer, and direct the Treasurer to pay the Damage done by such Slave, to the Party injured (so as such Damage does not exceed the Value of such Slave, as in that Case the Value only of such Slave shall be paid for the Damages) but nothing to the Owner.

Slaves convicted of Robbery, who were not provided with sufficient Allowance by Owners, Damage sustained by Party robbed to be paid by Public, but nothing to Owners.

Slaves; for their Regulation, &c.

11th July, 1767.

X. AND be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons whatsoever shall hereafter buy, barter, or truck for, or receive by any Means of or from any Slave or Slaves, Sugar, Cotton, Rum, Molasses, Ginger, Cocoa, Coffee, or other Goods or Merchandize (except it be Logs of Wood, Fire Wood, fresh Fish, and Dunghill Fowls, Goats, Hogs, Roots, and Vegetables of any Sort) without the Knowledge or Consent of the Master or Owner of such Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, signified by Note in Writing, specifying the Nature and Quantity of the Goods, or by sending some White Person with such Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, upon Complaint made to the next Justice of the Peace, the Person or Persons so offending shall be bound to his or their good Behaviour, and to appear at the next Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held for this Island, and to be fined any Sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds, or double the Value of the Goods so clandestinely bought.

Trading with Slaves.

Persons buying any Sugar, Cotton, Rum, &c. from Negroes, to be bound over to the Sessions, &c.

XI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for every Constable within this Island, and to and for the Clerk or Clerks of the Market for the Time being, his or their Deputy or Deputies, who shall have taken the Oath appointed by Law, and to and for every other Person or Persons whatsoever, to seize and apprehend all such Negro and other Slaves, in whose Custody he or they shall find any Sugar Canes, whole or in Pieces, Muscovado or other Sugars, Syrup, Rum, or Molasses, Coffee, Cocoa, Cotton, Tobacco in Legs, any Plate, whether wrought or melted down, or any other Goods of Value, or of what Nature or Quality soever, if suspected to be stolen, or dishonestly come by, and shall carry such Slave or Slaves, with all such Goods as shall

Any Constable, Clerk of Market, or other Person, empowered to seize and take up Negroes selling Canes, Sugar, &c. without a Permission in Writing from their Owners.

Trading with Slaves.—Slaves hired out.

be found in their Custody, before the next Justice of the Peace, before whom, if sufficient Proof shall not be made, to his Satisfaction, that the same Goods were delivered or sent by the Master or Mistress of such Negro, or other Slave, or by such as shall act under him or them, to be sold or disposed of as aforesaid, and there is no such Note in Writing as aforesaid, the said Goods, and every of them, shall be adjudged forfeited, One Half to the Informer or Seizer, and the other Half to the Poor of the Parish, unless the true and lawful Owner of any Goods so seized shall (after public Notice given by such Justice, by sticking up such Notice, in Writing, of such Seizure, describing the Goods, and their particular Marks, and affixing the same to every Parish Church Door in this Island, at least Ten Days before he returns such seized Goods forfeited, which such Justice is hereby required to do) appear and claim, and shall prove, to the Satisfaction of such Justice, that he or she is the rightful Owner thereof, in such Case the Justice shall cause the Goods to be returned to such Owner, upon his or her paying Thirty Shillings for his Trouble therein, and other Charges attending the Trial.

Persons buying or receiving stolen Goods from Negroes to be prosecuted at Sessions, and fined any Sum not exceeding 100l. nor less than 20l. and also imprisoned.

If unable to pay the Fine, to suffer Corporal Punishment; and if guilty of the Offence a Second Time, deemed a Felon.

Persons convicted of a Misdemeanor, for buying, &c. of Negroes, to be a Bar to any other Prosecution as accessory. Fines, how to be applied.

Stolen Goods found in Possession of any Person, deemed sufficient Evidence against him or her.

Exception.

Persons employing Slaves to sell Goods, to forfeit 5l. to the Informer.

Slaves hired out.
Owners hiring to Slaves their own Time, to forfeit not less than 5l. or more than 10l. to the Informer.

And Persons employing Slaves without Consent of Owner, or paying Slaves their Wages, to forfeit 5l. to the Informer.

XII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons shall buy, barter, or truck for, or receive by any unlawful Means, from any Slave or Slaves, any Goods or Chattels whatsoever, knowing the same to be stolen, although the principal Felon or Felons is or are not known or convicted, such Person or Persons shall and may be prosecuted therefore at the Court of Sessions, or of Oyer and Terminer, and shall and may be fined, as for a Misdemeanor, any Sum not exceeding One hundred Pounds, Current Money of this Island, nor less than Twenty Pounds, like Money, and be imprisoned also, for any Time not exceeding One Year; and in case of such Offender's being unable, neglecting, or refusing to pay the Fine immediately, such Offender shall undergo such other corporal Punishment instead of the said Fine, by Whipping or Pillory, as the Court shall think fit; and upon a Conviction of the like Offence as last mentioned, a Second Time, the Person offending shall be deemed a Felon.

XIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person shall be convicted of a Misdemeanor, for buying, bartering, or trucking with any Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, contrary to this Act, such Conviction shall be a Bar to any other Prosecution for being accessory to the Felony committed by the Principal, if the Principal be afterwards convicted; and all Fines hereby laid on Persons convicted of buying, bartering, or receiving Goods from Slaves, shall be to the Use of His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, for the public Uses of this Island, and the Support of the Government thereof; and all and every Person and Persons, on whom or in whose Possession any lost or stolen Goods shall be found, it shall be deemed Evidence against him, her, or them, that they bought, trucked, or bartered for such Goods of or with a Slave, so far as to make him or them liable only to a Misdemeanor by virtue of this Act, unless such Person or Persons shall give sufficient Evidence to the Court how he came by the Goods; and it shall not be any Way necessary, in the Indictment or Information for such Misdemeanor, to name particularly the Slave or Slaves of whom bought, had, bartered, trucked, or received, but the laying it to be from a Slave unknown shall be sufficient.

XIX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person shall employ any Slave in selling or disposing of any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, in Shops or otherwise, such Persons, upon Proof, either by the Confession of the Party, or by the Oath of One Witness, of such Slave's having been so employed, shall forfeit for each Offence the Sum of Five Pounds Current Gold and Silver Money, to any Person who shall inform against him, to be recovered before One or more of his Majesty's Justices for this Island.

XX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Master or Mistress, Owner or Renter of any Slave, or any other Person or Persons whatsoever, shall order or direct, or shall knowingly permit or suffer any Slave, on any Pretence whatsoever, to go to large, and be at Liberty to hire himself or herself out, and to seek for Business or Employment of any Kind, either in the Town or in the Country, or shall take or receive from any Slave or Slaves any Sum or Sums of Money, or other Consideration, for allowing or giving up such Slave his or their own Time, such Master or Mistress, or Renter, shall forfeit not less than Five Pounds, or more than Ten Pounds, to any Person who shall inform of the same before any Justice of the Peace, who is hereby required to hear and determine the same; and any Person who shall employ, or take into his or her Service, any Slave belonging to another Person, without Agreement and Consent of such other Person, or who shall pay, or cause to be paid, to any Slave (though openly and legally rented to him or her) the Wages due for the Work and Labour of such Slave, or any Part thereof (except it be by the Order, Direction, and Consent of the Person from whom such Slave is hired) shall forfeit the Sum of Five Pounds to the Informer, to be recovered as last aforesaid; and if any Slave or Slave shall

Slaves hired out.—Slaves planting.—Detaining Slaves.

shall, without the Privity or Knowledge of his, her, or their Master, Mistress, Renter, or Possessor, or Owner, go about the Country seeking Business or Employment, or shall sell any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, it shall be lawful for any Person meeting with or knowing of any such Slave so offending, to carry him or her to any Justice of the Peace, who is hereby authorized, empowered, and required to order him or her so offending any Number of Stripes not exceeding Thirty-nine; and if such Slave shall assert, that he or she was to give any Thing for his or her Liberty, or that he or she had Leave from his or her Master, Mistress, Renter, Possessor, or Overseer, to seek out for Labour as aforesaid, the said Justice is then hereby required to order such Master, Mistress, Renter, Possessor, or Overseer, before him, and if he or she refuse to clear him or herself by Oath (or, being a Quaker, by solemn Affirmation) he or she shall be looked upon as consenting to such Slave's having his or her Liberty, and shall be liable to the Penalty in this Clause first mentioned, to be recovered as aforesaid: Save and except, that nothing in this Clause contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any Negro Men Slaves, who are or shall be employed in Towns as Porters; provided such Slave or Slaves so employed do always carry a Badge, made of a broad Piece of Lead, hung round his or their Necks, with the Word PORTER stamped or marked on it; and so as such Porter, Slave, or Slaves always have a Ticket from his or their Owner, Master, Mistress, or Renter, signifying his, her, or their Permission of such Slave or Slaves being employed as Porters: And if any such Porter Slave shall refuse to work by the Day, or by the Job, or shall require by Agreement beforehand, or demand after such Labour done, any exorbitant Price for such Labour, it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace to hear a Complaint of such Refusal to work, or exorbitant Price taken or demanded, and punish such offending Slave at Discretion, according to the Heinousness of the Offence; and every Justice of the Peace shall hear and determine such Complaints, without demanding or taking any Fee for the same.

Slaves going about seeking Work, or selling Goods, without Knowledge of Owner, may be ordered 39 Stripes by Order of any Justice.

If any such Slave assert it to be with Consent of Owner, such must clear him or herself by Oath, under the first Penalty in this Clause.

Exception.

Proviso.

XXII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Publication of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any Negro or other Slave to plant, to his own or any other Slave's Use, any Sugar, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, or Ginger whatsoever; and that if any Negro or other Slave shall be found with any such, exposing the same to Sale, such Sugar, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, or Ginger, shall be deemed stolen Goods; and the same Proceedings, Penalties, and Forfeitures, shall be had, made, and prosecuted thereon, against any such Negro or other Slaves, as in the Cases hereinbefore mentioned; and any Huckster or other Person who shall be convicted of dealing with or buying any such Sugar, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, or Ginger, from such Negro or other Slave, shall be subject to the same Penalties and Proceedings, as are hereinbefore inflicted on those who receive stolen Goods.

Slaves planting.
No Slave to plant Sugar, &c. and if such be exposed to Sale, to be deemed stolen Goods.

Any Person convicted of buying Sugar, &c. of Slaves, to suffer the same as those who receive stolen Goods.

XXIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any White Person or Persons shall take off any Pot Hook, Ring, or Collar, from any Negro or Negroes or other Slave or Slaves Neck or Necks, Leg or Legs, without Leave of his, her, or their Master, Mistress, or Overseer, such Person or Persons shall forfeit the Sum of Ten Pounds Current Money, to be paid to the Owner of such Negro or other Slave from whose Neck or Legs any Pot Hook, Ring, or Collar, shall be taken as aforesaid, due Proof thereof being made before any of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, before whom the same shall and may be recovered, or on the Party confessing the same; and in case any Negro or other Slave shall be found guilty thereof, such Negro or other Slave shall receive Forty Lashes on his or her bare Breech, by Order of any One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

Any Person taking off Pot Hooks, &c. from Negroes to pay 10l.; if a Slave be guilty thereof, to receive 40 Lashes.

XXXII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Persons who are not Whites, and are fit to go out to Trades, shall be bound Apprentice to any Person that will receive them, for Seven Years (unless they choose a Master or Mistress to be bound to) by the next Justice who shall be informed of such Persons, and who is immediately to cause them to be bound, in Ten Days after such Information, to any Person or Persons willing to receive them, on Penalty of forfeiting Ten Pounds upon every such Refusal.

Persons not Whites, fit to go to Trades, to be bound for Seven Years by a Justice to any Person, if they do not choose for themselves.

IV. AND be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any Person who shall take up any Slave or Slaves belonging to another, and shall keep the said Slave or Slaves in his or their Custody or Plantation longer than Twenty-four Hours, without sending the said Slave or Slaves to the Owner they belong to (if he or they can any way know them) or without delivering the said Slave or Slaves to the Provost Marshal of this Island for the Time being, shall, for every Day each Slave (not being of any Trade) is kept or entertained by him or them after the First Twenty-four Hours, forfeit Twelve Shillings; but if the Slave detained be of any Trade, then the Person detaining him shall forfeit Twenty-four Shillings each Day he shall detain such Slave; and if the Forfeiture incurred by such Detention be under Ten Pounds, the same may be recovered before any Justice of the Peace, to be levied on such Person's Goods and Chattels, and in Default thereof, on his or their Person or Persons; but

Detaining Slaves.

Persons taking up Slaves, and not sending them to their Owners, or the Provost Marshal, in 24 Hours after, to pay for a Tradesman 24s., and any other Slave 12s. for each Day. In case the Forfeiture be under 10l. to be recovered be-

Detaining Slaves.—Enticing away Slaves.—Beating Drums, &c.

fore any Justice; if above, at Common Law.

if the Forfeiture so incurred be above Ten Pounds, then the same may be recovered by Action of Debt at Common Law, in which no Protection, Effoign, or Wager of Law, shall be allowed.

Enticing away Slaves.

Persons enticing Slaves from the Owners or Possessors, liable to the above Penalties.

If taken from their Owners or Possessors by Force, to be deemed a Robbery; and if carried off the Island, Felony without Benefit of Clergy.

Persons suspected of detaining or employing another's Slaves, may, on Application, be summoned before and examined by any Justice on Oath, &c.

Penalty not to exceed 10 l. in case of Confession or Proof thereof.

How to be recovered.

Fees of Justice, Secretary, and Marshal.

Persons summoned neglecting to attend, if the Party accused, to forfeit 10 l. and if a Witness, 5 l.

How to be recovered, &c.

Beating Drums, &c.

Owners, &c. of Estates, suffering Slaves to beat Drums, &c. to forfeit 20 l.

V. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any Person who shall delude, entice, or persuade any Slave or Slaves, being in quiet Possession of another, out of his or their Owner's or Possessor's Custody, by any Encouragement or Inducement whatsoever, shall be liable to the same Penalty, for every Day that the said Slave or Slaves by their Means or Procurement be absent from their Owner's or Master's Service, as in case of entertaining a Runaway longer than Twenty-four Hours, and to be recovered after the same Manner; and every Person who shall violently, or by Force or otherwise, take any Person's Slave or Slaves out of his or their Owner's or Possessor's Plantation or Custody, shall be deemed guilty of Robbery, and shall be indicted and shall suffer as in Cases of Robbery; and any Person or Persons who shall entice or delude away from his or their Owner or Owners any Slave or Slaves, and shall carry or endeavour to carry such Slave or Slaves off this Island, shall be guilty of Felony, and excluded the Benefit of Clergy.

VI. And whereas Persons who illegally detain others Slaves, and employ them in their Service, do it so cunningly and secretly, that Evidence by White Persons cannot be had against them; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That, upon Suspicion of any illegal detaining or employing, any Justice of the Peace shall, and is hereby required, upon Application, to issue a Summons against the Party accused, requiring him, her, or them to attend at a certain Day, to answer the Premises; and being attended, the said Justice shall appoint a Day, not exceeding Six Days, for the Trial, of which the accused is to take Notice and attend accordingly; and the Justice is hereby impowered to issue Summonses for Witnesses to attend, directed to a Constable; and on the Trial such Justice shall and may examine him, her, or them accused, and all the Witnesses, on his, her, or their Oath (and, if Quakers, on solemn Affirmation) concerning such illegal detaining and employing; and if confessed by the Party or Parties accused, or proved by any other Evidence, such Justice shall give Judgment for the Party injured to recover, as hereinbefore directed, any Sum under Ten Pounds as aforesaid; and the Justice giving Judgment shall make a Record of his Proceedings, and return it into the Secretary's Office, under his Hand and Seal; and the Complainant or Party injured may sue forth Execution thereon, after the Expiration of Six Days from giving the Judgment, by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of the Secretary of this Island, or his lawful Deputy, directed to the Provost Marshal, or his Deputy, or any Constable, and it shall be levied on the Offender's Goods and Chattels, and those immediately to be carried to the next Town and sold by Outcry, at the Expence of the Offender or Offenders, and the Debt and Costs thereout satisfied; and in Default of Goods and Chattels sufficient of the Offender's to be found for the Purpose aforesaid, he or they shall be taken and imprisoned upon such Execution, till Satisfaction made of the Judgment and all Fees: And the Justice, for hearing the Trial, and making out the Record, shall and may receive Twelve Shillings, and no more; and the Secretary may receive Eighteen Pence for filing, and Three Shillings for the Execution; and the Marshal, his Deputy, or Constable, may receive Six Shillings for executing the Warrant upon such Offender's Body, if no Goods or Chattels, and if levied on Goods or Chattels, then he shall, besides the said Six Shillings, be entitled to Eighteen Pence in the Pound for levying and selling; and such Recovery before a Justice of the Peace shall be a Bar to any further Prosecution whatsoever for the same Offence.

VII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if the accused, after knowing the Day of Trial, or any Person or Persons whatsoever, being duly summoned as aforesaid, for the Space of Twenty-four Hours, to attend at the Day of Trial as Witnesses, or otherwise, shall neglect to attend, the Party accused shall, for such Neglect, forfeit Ten Pounds Current Money, to be recovered before any One Justice of the Peace, and levied by his Warrant to the Provost Marshal, or a Constable, on the Offender's Goods, and sold as last mentioned in case of Executions levied to the Use of the Party complaining; and every Witness duly summoned, being able to attend, and not attending, shall forfeit Five Pounds to the Party grieved, to be recovered as last mentioned; and then another Day, on such Failure of the accused Party's attending, or the attending of any material Witness summoned, shall be granted for Trial, on the Complainant's desiring such further Day, and on his paying such Fees and Costs down for such further Day, as the Justice and others shall be entitled to.

VIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That whatsoever Master, Mistress, Owner, or Renter of any Plantation in this Island, being thereupon resident, and not being abroad from his or her Plantation, or, where there is no such Resident on the Plantation, then, if the Manager or Overseer of any such Plantation, and having the Care thereof, and being thereon resident and at home, shall suffer any Slaves to beat any Drum or empty Cask, or great Gourds, or to blow Horns, Shells, or loud Instruments, for the Diversion or Entertainment

Beating Drums, &c.—Carrying Arms.—Going Abroad.—Of Runaway Slaves.

Entertainment of Slaves in his, her, or their Plantation, he, she, or they shall forfeit Twenty Pounds Current Money of this Island for every such Offence, unless they suppress the same in One Hour after it begins; provided that Information thereof be given upon Oath to One of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this Island, within One Week after the Offence is committed.

XLIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Slave shall be taken out of the Plantation to which such Slave belongs, with any Fire Arms, Cutlasses, Swords, Lances, or Pikes, or other hurtful Arms, not having a Ticket from the Owner or Possessor of such Slave for carrying the same, or not being under the Direction of a White Person sent along with such Slave or Slaves, any Person or Persons may seize such Slave or Slaves, with the Arms or Weapon, or the Arms and Weapons alone, and carry such Slave and Arms, or the Arms only, before a Justice of the Peace, and the Justice shall order the Arms to be forfeited to the Person or Persons who shall have seized the said Slave or Arms; but if there was a Ticket duly given for carrying the said Arms, and if the said Ticket be lost, or was taken from the Slave, or the Slave being attendant that Day on his Master to Exercise, then, upon Oath thereof made by the Owner, Master, Mistress, Renter, or Overseer, that such Ticket was so given, the Arms shall be again restored to the Owner.

XXXIX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Master, Owner, or Renter of Slaves, shall give any Slave or Slaves Leave, on Sundays or any other Holydays, to go out of their Plantation (except such as usually wait upon them, and no others) but with a Ticket under the Master's, Mistress's, or Manager's Hands, specifying the Time allowed such Slave to be absent; and if any Master or Owner of a Plantation finds any Negro or other Slave upon his Plantation without a Ticket, or Business from his Master or Owner, and doth not punish him with a moderate Whipping, not exceeding Twenty Stripes, he shall forfeit Five Pounds Current Money.

XI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any White or Free Person or Persons may apprehend any Slave or Slaves that shall be found out of his Master's or Owner's Plantation on Saturday Nights, Sundays, or Holydays, not being on their Master's or Mistress's Business, nor having such a Ticket, or not having a White Man with them (except as before) and the said Slaves may correct with moderate Whipping as aforesaid; and if such Negro or other Slave shall be armed with Clubs, Wooden Swords, and other mischievous Weapons, and found out of their Master's or Owner's Plantation (though with a Letter or Ticket) may be taken up, whipped, and disarmed as aforesaid.

IX. And be it also further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Master, Mistress, or Overseer of a Family shall, under the Penalty of Twenty Shillings Current Money, cause all his or her Negro Houses to be searched, every Fourteen Days at the least, for Runaway Negroes, Clubs, Wooden Swords, and other mischievous Weapons, and also for stolen Goods; and what they suspect to be stolen they shall seize, and give Notice thereof to the Clerk or Constable of the Parish within Six Days after; who shall set up a short Notice in Writing of the same on the Posts of the Church Door, whereby the Loser, declaring the Marks, or describing the Goods, may have the same again without Costs or Charges.

XIV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Provost Marshal of this Island, or his lawful Deputy, shall be obliged to receive all Runaways (brought to him) into his Custody, and shall pay the Bringer Twelve Shillings for taking up each Runaway, and Twelve Pence per Mile for as many Miles as each Runaway Negro is brought to the Gaol from the Place taken at; and the said Marshal or Deputy shall keep the said Slave or Slaves in safe Custody, and in a List at the Prison Door shall insert the Names of such Runaway Negroes and other Slaves in his Custody, and shall further cause an Advertisement to be inserted in the public Gazette of this Island, within Six Days next after receiving each Negro in the Common Gaol, containing the Name or Names of such Negro or Negroes in his Custody, their Age, and Master's Name, if known, but if not known, an exact Description of the Person of such Negro or Negroes; which Advertisement shall be republished Once in every Month, whilst such Negro or Negroes shall continue in Gaol; but in case there shall be no public Gazette published in this Island, then such Advertisement as aforesaid shall, by the said Marshal or his Deputy, be put up at the Door of each Parish Church in this Island, within Three Days as aforesaid, under the Penalty aforesaid; and in case the said Marshal shall refuse to pay the said Bringer, or to receive the said Slave so brought, or put up and publish his or their Names as aforesaid, he shall forfeit Five Pounds for every such Fault, to be recovered before any Justice.

XV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case the said Marshal

Proviso.

Carrying Arms.
Slaves taken out of the Plantations they belong to, with Fire Arms, &c. not having Tickets, may be carried before a Justice; such Arms to be forfeited to Persons seizing them.

Exception.

Going Abroad.
Owners not to allow Slaves to leave their Estates on Sundays or Holydays without a Ticket, and to punish all such as may be found on their Plantations, under Penalty of 5l.

Slaves without Tickets, found out of their Owners Plantations, may be apprehended by any Free Person and punished, &c.

And disarmed of any Clubs, &c. though with Ticket.

Of Runaway Slaves.
Master, Mistress, or Overseer of a Family, to search Negro Houses every 14 Days for Runaways, &c. under Penalty of 20s.

Provost Marshal obliged to receive all Runaways, to pay 12s. for taking up of each, and 12d. for every Mile they are brought.

To advertise them in the Gazette within Six Days.

In case no Gazette published, such Advertisement to be stuck up at every Church Door.

In case of Provost Marshal's Refusal or Neglect, to forfeit 5l.

Provost Marshal sufficient or

Of Runaway Slaves.

fering Slaves to escape, to pay the same as in Cases of detaining other Slaves above Twenty-four Hours. In case they perish in his Custody for Want, to forfeit 50l.

Provost Marshal's Fees for receiving and delivering Slaves into and out of his Custody.

Slaves remaining in Gaol above Three Months, to be sold to pay Fees, &c.

Overplus to be returned to Owner if known; if not, to be paid into Treasury.

Provost Marshal to account on Oath, and pay unto Treasurer once a Year all such Monies, under Penalty of 20l.

Marshal or Deputy refusing to deliver any Slave, on Tender of his Fees, to lose the same, and pay as in Cases of wrongfully detaining others Slaves.

Persons taking up Runaways, and knowing their Owners, to carry them to such Owners first, under Penalty of 40s. If Owner of any Runaway refuses to pay the Fees of taking up, to forfeit 40s. besides the Fees.

No Retailers of strong Liquors to sell to any Slaves under Penalty of 60s.

Justices or Constables to disperse all unusual Assemblies of Negroes; and to take up those armed, playing Dice, Drinking, &c. who are to be whipped.

Any Slave (after being One Year in the Island) run away Six Months to be deemed guilty of Felony.

Slaves to the Number of Ten, run away for as many Days, the greatest Offender to suffer Death, &c.

Any Person taking up a Runaway, absent Two Months, to receive 30s. from the Treasurer.

or his Deputy wilfully or neglectfully suffers an Escape of the Slave by him received, or employs him in any Work, he shall pay the Owner as in case of any Person's detaining another's Slave above Twenty-four Hours, until such Slave be delivered to the Owner; and in case any such Slave shall perish in his Custody for Want, he shall forfeit Fifty Pounds like Money; and the Marshal shall be entitled to be paid Three Shillings for taking such Slave into his Custody, and Twelve Pence each Twenty-four Hours the Slave lies in Prison; as also, upon the Marshal's Delivery of any Slave to the Owner or Possessor of the same, he shall be paid the further Sum of Three Shillings, besides the Twelve Shillings for taking up, and Twelve Pence per Mile which the Bringer of the said Slave has received from him; and if any Slave or Slaves lie so long as Three Months after the proper Publications as aforesaid, such Slave or Slaves is and are to be taken out and sold at Outcry for the Fees, by Order of Two Justices of the Peace, and the Overplus (if any there be after paying the aforesaid Fees, and all the above-mentioned Charges) shall be returned to the Owner, or for the Want of knowing such Owner, to the Treasurer for the Time being, to remain to the Use of the Public, till the Owner shall appear; and the Provost Marshal, or his Deputy, shall be obliged upon Oath to account, and pay once every Year at least, unto the Treasurer for the Time being, all such Money that such Negro or other Slaves shall be sold for, on forfeiting, for every such Neglect, the Sum of Twenty Pounds to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, for the public Uses of this Island, and the Support of the Government thereof.

XVI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Marshal or Deputy shall refuse to deliver any Slave received by him as a Runaway, on Tender of his legal Fees and Disbursements, he shall not only lose his Fees, but shall likewise pay the Owner or Possessor as in case of wrongfully detaining another's Slave, for each Day detained after Tender made.

XVII. And be it also further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any Person taking up a Runaway, and knowing his or her Master, Owner, or Possessor, either by the Slave's Confession or otherwise, shall, on Penalty of Forfeiture of Forty Shillings, carry such Slave so known, or cause him to be carried, to his Master or Owner, and not to the Gaol or the Marshal; and if any such Master or Owner shall refuse to pay Twelve Shillings for taking up such Slave, and Twelve Pence per Mile for the Distance he was taken up at (being brought to him) he shall, besides the said Fees, forfeit Forty Shillings.

XVIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Retailer or Retailers of strong Liquors, after the Publication hereof, shall sell any Liquor or Liquors, of what Nature or Quality soever, to any Slave or Slaves, under Pain and Penalty of Three Pounds Current Money for every such Offence so committed; and all Justices of the Peace and Constables are hereby required and fully empowered to disperse all unusual Concourses of Negroes in or about the Towns or elsewhere, on Sundays or other Holidays, and to take up, or cause to be taken up, all Negroes who shall be found armed with Clubs or other offensive Weapons, or playing at Dice or other unlawful Sports, or drinking in the Public Houses; and such Negroes so taken up shall be whipped, by Order of the Justice, at the Discretion of such Justice.

XXXIV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Slave or Slaves having been or that shall be on this Island for the Space of One Year, shall hereafter withdraw, absent, or run away from his Master's Service, at several Times within the Space of Two Years, amounting in all to Six Months, to be computed at 28 Days to a Month, all and every such Slave or Slaves shall be, and are hereby adjudged and declared to be guilty of Felony, and shall suffer Death as Felons.

XXXVI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Slaves (being upon this Island for the Space of One Year, and of the Age of Sixteen Years and upwards) shall hereafter absent themselves or run away in any Number amounting to Ten and upwards, and shall continue run away and absent from their Service as aforesaid for Ten Days or more, or if any less Number of Negroes, whether One or more, shall run away or absent themselves from their Owners Service, and shall associate themselves with any other Negroes (making in the whole Number Ten or more) and shall remain absent Ten Days as aforesaid, then One of the said Negroes out of each Ten, such as the Justices shall think the greatest Offender, shall suffer Death as a Felon, and the other Negroes associated as aforesaid shall be publicly corrected or punished at the Discretion of the said Justices.

XXXVII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That whoever shall apprehend or take up a runaway Slave, who hath been absent from his Master's, Mistress's, Owner's, or Renter's Service Two Months, or more, shall receive, as a Reward for apprehending and taking such Slave, Thirty Shillings, to be paid out of the Public Treasury of this

Of Runaway Slaves.—Various Offences.

this Island, on Proof made of such running away and taking, by the Oath of some White Person, before a Justice of the Peace; and the Justice's Certificate to the Treasurer shall be sufficient for such Payment, without further Order to the Treasurer.

XXXVIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That after any Slave shall be run away from the Service of his or her Master, Owner, or Renter, every other Slave who, knowing such Slave is run away from his or her Master's, Owner's or Renter's Service, shall entertain, harbour, receive, or conceal, or anyways aid or assist, or comfort, afford, or give any Sustenance to any such Runaway, shall, upon Conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, for the First Offence be publicly whipped upon the bare Breech, with any Number of Stripes not exceeding Fifty; and if it shall happen that any such Offender or Offenders shall be convicted the Second Time of the same Offence, he or they, upon such Second Conviction, shall be adjudged to be publicly whipped upon the bare Breech, with any Number of Stripes not exceeding One Hundred; and if such Offender or Offenders shall be thereof convicted a Third Time, he or they, upon such Third Conviction, shall be adjudged to have a further Number of Stripes, not exceeding One hundred and Fifty, and so in Proportion for each after Offence.

Slaves harbouring Runaways, how to be punished.

XLI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Publication of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the Peace within this Island, and every Justice of the Peace is hereby authorized and required, upon Complaint on Oath to him made, that any Negro or other Slaves are run away and have absented themselves from the Service of their Owners, and at the Request of their Owners or their Attornies, and not otherwise, to issue a Warrant to such Owners or their Attornies, or to some discreet Person or Persons to be recommended for that Purpose by such Attornies or Owners, and to be approved of by such Justice, to search for and apprehend all such runaway Slaves, as also all such Negro or other Slaves as the said Complainants shall have just Cause to suspect to be guilty of wilfully entertaining, harbouring, or concealing such runaway Slaves, and them to bring before such Justice, to be dealt with according to the Directions of this Act for such their Offences; and the said Justice is hereby authorized and required to hear and determine such Complaints, and to give Judgment thereupon against any Slave that shall be by him adjudged guilty of any the Offences aforesaid, according to the Directions of this Act; and it shall be lawful for any Person or Persons so authorized by Warrant as aforesaid to enter any Negro House or Houses by Night or Day, to search for any Slave or Slaves, having first given Notice to the Master, Owner or Overseer on the Plantation to which such House or Houses belong, and, after such Warrant obtained and Notice given as aforesaid, to break open the Door or Doors of such Negro Houses into which such Person is refused Admittance.

Justices empowered to issue Warrants to search for Runaways, and to apprehend Slaves suspected of harbouring them, &c.

Persons so authorized may enter Negro Houses by Night or Day, and if refused Admittance may break open Doors.

XXXI. AND be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Slave shall impudently strike or oppose any White Person, any Justice, upon Complaint and Proof made, shall order a Constable to cause such Slave to be publicly whipped at his Discretion; and if such White Person be any way hurt, wounded, or disfigured by any Slave's Resistance, such offending Slave shall have his Nose slit, or any Member cut off, or punished with Death, at the Discretion of any Two Justices; always excepting, that the Slave do not the same by his or her Owner's or Master's Orders, or in Defence of his or her Owner's or Master's Person or Goods: And it shall be lawful for all Persons to take away from any Slave or Slaves any hurtful Clubs or other mischievous Weapons whatsoever, unless such Slave or Slaves is or were intrusted with such Weapons for the Defence of his or their Owner's Goods or Person.

Various Offences.

Any Slave striking a White Person to be publicly whipped; and if such White Person be hurt, the offending Slave to have his Nose slit, &c.

Exception.

Mischievous Weapons may be taken away from Slaves by any Person.

XXXIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Slave or Slaves shall be found guilty of stealing from any Person or Persons whatsoever, Six Pounds Current Money in Specie, or any Goods or Effects to the Value of Six Pounds Current Money, such Slave or Slaves shall, and is hereby declared to be guilty of Felony.

Any Slave stealing Goods of the Value of 6l. guilty of Felony.

XLII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Slaves who shall be taken Fighting, shall be whipped publicly, by Order of a Justice of the Peace, at his Discretion; and if any Slave draw a Knife, either in assaulting another, or in his own Defence, he shall be publicly whipped by like Order, at the Discretion of a Justice.

Slaves fighting or drawing Knives on one another to be publicly whipped.

XLIV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Slave or Slaves shall be guilty of any enormous Crime, whereby the Life of any White Person shall be endangered or attempted, or any Dwelling House or Outhouses belonging to any White Person shall be burnt or attempted to be burnt, or in case any Sugar Canes or Cocoa shall be wilfully set on Fire, or attempted to be burnt, that then, and in such Case, such Slave or Slaves, and all his and their Accessories, Concealors, or Abettors (being Slaves) shall

Slaves guilty of Crimes endangering the Lives of White Persons; setting Fire to Dwelling Houses, Canes, &c. to suffer Death.

Various Offences.—Trial of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon.—Clothing.—Holydays.

Any Slave informing of any such Crime intended, to receive 3l.

Accusation groundless, Accuser to be punished.

Any Slave discovering an intended Mutiny or Rebellion shall receive 20l. on Conviction of Offenders.

Accusation not satisfactory, Accuser to be punished.

Trial of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon.

Directions to Justices for Apprehension and Trial of Slaves guilty of Crimes.

shall be adjudged, and are hereby made and declared Felons, and shall suffer Death there-fore; and if any other Slave shall know of any such Crime as last mentioned intended to be done, and shall discover and give Notice thereof to any Justice of the Peace of this Island, such Negro so informing shall receive Three Pounds Current Money of this Island, out of the Public Treasury, upon producing a Certificate of the Accusation and Condemnation from any one of the Justices that sat on the Trial, which shall be sufficient without a Warrant to the Treasurer; but if, on the Trial, the Accusation be found frivolous or groundless, the Accuser shall have and receive a Punishment by Whipping, not exceeding Fifty Lashes, on the bare Breech.

XLV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That whatsoever Slave shall hear another Slave speaking any Words tending to Mutiny or Rebellion, or knows that he hath or intends to prepare any Guns, Powder, Balls, Swords, or warlike Instruments, other than what are allowed for watching, and discover the same to any Justice of the Peace, the Slave giving such Information shall, upon the Conviction of the Slave or Slaves informed against, or any Justice of the Peace certifying that there was good Cause of Suspicion of an intended Mutiny or Rebellion, be paid by the Treasurer, out of the Treasury of this Island, Twenty Pounds Current Money; but if any Negro or other Slave so accusing or informing against any other Negro or other Slave, shall not make his Accusation to the Satisfaction of the Person or Persons who shall try the Slave or Slaves so accused, then such Accuser shall have and receive a Punishment by Whipping, not exceeding Fifty Lashes.

LII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That on Complaint made to any Justice of the Peace of any Crime committed by any Slave or Slaves, such Justice shall issue his Warrant for apprehending the Offenders, and all such Persons and Slaves to come before him who can give Evidence relative to such Crime; and if such Justice finds that the Offence charged will not affect the Life or Limb of such Slave or Slaves, he shall and may direct such Slave or Slaves to be publicly corrected, at his Discretion, and award Satisfaction to the Parties injured in any Sum under Six Pounds Current Money; but if the Crime with which such Slave or Slaves is charged to have committed, be such as will affect either Life or Limb, then such Justice shall commit the accused Slave or Slaves to the Prison, or take Security, at his Discretion, and shall appoint a Day for the Trial of such Slave or Slaves, and for the Appearance of the Witnesses who have attended by his Warrant; the Nature of which Crime, and the Day appointed for Trial, he shall, within Ten Days after such Commitment, or Security given, certify to the next Justice of the Quorum (if he be not of the Quorum himself) and require him, by virtue of this Act (and such other Justice is by such Certification hereby required) to associate himself to him; which said Two Justices, according to the Evidence which shall be given before them, shall give Sentence of Death, or for Loss of Limb or Member, as the Law directs; and the said Justices shall issue forth their Warrant for executing their Sentence; and in all Trials of Slaves the Justice or Justices shall or may hear the Evidence of any other Slave, and give such Credit thereto as he or they shall in Conscience be convinced such Evidence deserves.

Slaves; for their Protection, &c.

11 July, 1767.

Clothing.

Owners of Slaves to clothe them once a Year, under Penalty of 15s. each.

XXI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Master, Mistress, Owner, or Renter of any Slave or Slaves within this Island, shall clothe the said Slaves once every Year, by giving to each respective Slave, being a Male, One Pair of Drawers, and a Shirt or close-bodied Frock; and to each Female a Petticoat and a Shift, or Clothing adequate thereto; upon Pain of forfeiting Fifteen Shillings for each Slave which shall not be clothed as aforesaid, One Half to the Informer, and the other Half to be paid to the Treasurer, for the Use of the Island.

Holydays.

Three Days to be allowed by Owners to their Slaves as Holy-

LI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Owners, Masters, Mistresses, Managers, or Renters of Slaves within this Island, shall allow to their Slaves (except those necessary about their Houses) Christmas Day and the Two Days next following, as

Holydays.—Dismembering Slaves.—Manumission.—Free Negroes.

Play Days, for their Recreation, and no more or other Days during the Twelve Christmas Holydays; and if any Person, Master, Owner, Renter, or Manager of any Plantation, do not allow their Slaves the same Days as before mentioned for their Recreation and as Holydays, or shall allow them any other or more Days in the Christmas Holydays than as aforesaid, the Person or Persons so offending shall forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money of this Island.

days at Christmas, and no more. Persons offending to forfeit 50l.

LIV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Free Person or Persons whatsoever shall geld or dismember any Slave, such Person or Persons so offending shall and may be prosecuted by Presentment, Indictment, or Information before the Justices of the Peace in their Sessions, or Justices of Oyer and Terminer, and Gaol Delivery; and upon Conviction of any such Gelding or Dismembering, the Offender or Offenders shall each be fined any Sum not exceeding Sixty Pounds Current Money, or less than Forty Pounds like Money, and shall be imprisoned until such Fine be paid and all Fees; and shall further find Sureties for his or their good Behaviour for One Year; so as the Prosecution be commenced in One Year after the Offence of gelding or maiming be committed, and not after; and shall likewise pay double Damages and Costs to the Party grieved, to be recovered by Action of Trespass in any Court of Record in this Island; any thing herein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Dismembering Slaves.

Any Person who shall geld or dismember any Slave, to be prosecuted at Sessions, and fined any Sum not exceeding 60l. nor less than 40l. &c. Prosecution to be commenced in One Year after Offence committed. To pay double Damages to Party grieved.

XXIV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person or Persons whatsoever shall hereafter manumit or set free any Slave or Slaves, except he, she, or they, or the Representatives of such Person or Persons, shall, previous to such Manumission, pay into the public Treasury of this Island One hundred Pounds Current Money, for the Use of the said Island, and the Receipt of the Treasurer for the Time being shall be tacked to the Deed of Manumission and be an Authority for the same; and the Treasurer for the Time being is hereby authorized and directed to pay Half Yearly to any Slave so manumitted, out of the public Treasury, Four Pounds Current Money for the Maintenance of such Slave, during the natural Life of such Slave; and the Receipt of such Slave, or a Certificate from a Justice of the Peace of the Payment of such Money in his Presence (which every Justice is hereby required to give when thereto required or applied to for the Purpose) shall be a Discharge to the said Treasurer for all such Money as he shall from Time to Time pay to such Slave or Slaves; and any Manumission made in any other Manner than as aforesaid shall be void: And any Person suffering any Slave or Slaves, blind, diseased, aged, or otherwise disabled from working, to ramble or beg about the Towns or Country, such Person so offending shall be fined, upon good Proof, by any Justice of the Peace, in any Sum not exceeding Ten Pounds nor less than Five Pounds, Current Money, One Half to the Informer, and One Half to the Public; and any Person suffering any Slave having any infectious Disorder to ramble as aforesaid, shall, upon Proof as aforesaid made before any Justice of the Peace, to be fined by such Justice any Sum not exceeding Twenty nor less than Ten Pounds Current Money, One Half to the Public and One Half to the Informer.

Manumission.

Persons manumitting Slaves to pay 100l. into the Treasury.

Treasurer to pay 4l. every Half Year to such Slaves out of such Money.

Persons suffering diseased or disabled Slaves to ramble about, to be fined not more than 10l. or less than 5l.; and if any infectious Disorder, not more than 20l. nor less than 10l.

XXVII. AND be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That for the future no Free Negro or Mulatto shall be Owner or Possessor of more than Eight Acres of Land, and in no Case shall be deemed and accounted a Freeholder; and that if any Negro or Mulatto shall ever be possessed of more than Eight Acres of Land in his own Right, he or she is allowed Six Months to sell and dispose of the Overplus of the said Land; and if such Overplus be not sold and disposed of within Six Months from the Time of his or her Possession, then the said Overplus, above Eight Acres, shall be forfeited to his Majesty.

Free Negroes.

No Free Negro or Mulatto to be Owner of more than Eight Acres of Land, and not deemed Freeholders.

XXVIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Free Negroes and Mulattoes, not having Land, shall be obliged, in Thirty Days after the Date hereof, to choose some Master or Mistress to live with, who shall be owned by them, and with whom they shall live and take their Abode, to the Intent that their Lives and Conversations may be known and observed.

Free Negroes or Mulattoes, not having Land, to choose some Person to live with.

XXIX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Free Person (not being a White) shall presume to strike a White Person, he shall, by Order of the next Justice, on Proof of his Striking, be severely whipped, and imprisoned at the Discretion of the said Justice, so as such Imprisonment does not exceed Six Months.

Any Free Person striking a White, to be whipped and imprisoned.

XXX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any White Person shall strike, beat, or otherwise abuse any Free Negro or Mulatto, on Proof thereof made to any Justice of the Peace, he shall be bound over to the Sessions, and be punished at the Discretion of the Justice then sitting; any Law or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Any White Person striking any Free Negro or Mulatto, to be bound over to Sessions.

White Servants.

Miscellaneous.

27th October 1767.

An ACT for compelling Owners and Possessors of Slaves to keep a proportionable Number of White Protestant Servants.

White Servants.

Preamble.

CLAUSE I.
Owners, Renters, or Possessors of Slaves, to keep a White Man for every 30, or a White Woman for every 15 they possess, or forfeit for Default of the former, 40l. and of the latter, 20l.

WHEREAS nothing can conduce more to the speedy Settlement and Security of this your Majesty's Island of St. Vincent, than compelling Owners and Possessors of Slaves within the same to keep proportionable Numbers of White Protestant Servants, we therefore, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Governor in Chief of your Majesty's Southern Caribbee Islands in America, and the Council and Assembly of this your Majesty's Island of St. Vincent, most humbly pray your Majesty, that it may be Enacted; And be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the First Day of January next, every Owner, Renter, or Possessor of Slaves within this Island shall, for every Thirty Slaves which he, she, or they shall own or possess, keep and maintain, in his or her actual and daily Service, One able White Man, or shall, for every Fifteen Slaves which he, she, or they shall own or possess, keep and maintain as aforesaid One White Woman, or in Default thereof shall, for every Year after the said First Day of January, pay into the public Treasury of this Island (except as hereinafter mentioned) Forty Pounds Current Money of this Island for each Man, or Twenty Pounds like Money for each Woman, deficient of the said Number or Proportion, and so in Proportion for less Time than a Year, so as such less Time is not less than Thirty Days, or otherwise nothing to be paid for such less Time.

Proviso in case of Death or Elopement of any Servant.

II. Provided always, That if any Person, having Once completed his or her Number of Servants as directed by this Act, shall lose One or more of such Servants by Death or Elopement, he or she shall not be obliged to find any other in the Room of such Servant or Servants so dying or eloped (unless it appear that such Elopement was caused by ill Usage or Connivance of the Master or Mistress) until One Half of the Time which such Servant or Servants was or were engaged to serve shall be elapsed, according to the Indenture of such Servant or Servants, such Indentures being produced, upon the Oath of the Master or Mistress, to the Treasurer for the Time being; and if the Indentures be lost, the Proof of the Time to be by the Oath of the Master or Mistress to the Treasurer as aforesaid.

No Soldier or Man not able to bear Arms, or who is less than 15, or more than 60 Years old, allowed as a Servant; nor any Woman less than 13, or more than 50.

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Soldier in His Majesty's Service, nor any Man who is not able to carry Arms in the Militia, which may by any subsequent Law of this Island be formed and established (unless such Disability happen in the Time of his Servitude) or who is less than Fifteen, or more than Sixty Years of Age, shall be accounted, allowed, or taken to be a Man Servant within the Meaning of this Act; nor shall any Woman who is less than Thirteen, or more than Fifty Years of Age, be deemed, allowed, and taken to be a Woman Servant within this Act.

Proviso.—Owner, being a Man, to be taken for a Man Servant.

IV. Provided always, That every Owner, Renter, or Possessor of Slaves in this Island, being a Man, and actually residing therein himself, shall be taken in lieu of a White Man Servant for so long Time in every Year, as he shall be resident thereon, so as such Owner, Renter, or Possessor, be not allowed as such to any other Person or Persons.

Proviso.—Owner, if a Woman, to be taken for a Woman Servant.

V. Provided also, That every Owner, Renter, or Possessor of Slaves in this Island, being a Woman, and actually residing thereon herself, shall be taken in lieu of a White Woman Servant for so long Time in every Year, as she shall be resident thereon, so as she be not allowed as such to any other Person or Persons.

Proviso.—Every married Woman cohabiting with her Husband, to be taken for a Servant, as also every Son not less than 15 Years of Age, and every Daughter not less than 13.

VI. Provided also, That every married Woman cohabiting with her Husband, and actually residing in this Island, shall be deemed, allowed, and taken as a White Woman Servant to her Husband, within the Meaning of this Act, for so long Time every Year as he shall be resident thereon; and any Parent having a Son or Sons not less than Fifteen Years old, or a Daughter or Daughters not less than Thirteen Years of Age, who, being Sons, are able to do Duty in the Militia when required thereto; and being Sons or Daughters are maintained by, and

and be living with his, her, or their Parents, such Son or Sons, Daughter or Daughters shall be deemed, allowed, and taken as White Servants to such Parents within the Meaning of this Act: Provided such Son or Sons is or are not Owner or Owners, Renter or Renters, Possessor or Possessors, of Thirty or more Slaves; or such Daughter or Daughters is or are not Owner or Owners, Renter or Renters, Possessor or Possessors, of Fifteen or more Slaves within this Island, and is or are not deemed, allowed, or taken as White Servants, for or on account of any Number of Slaves which he, she, or they is or are possessed of under the Numbers of Thirty and Fifteen as aforesaid.

Proviso.

VII. Provided also, That any Owner, Renter, or Possessor of Slaves within this Island, not having his or her Proportion of White Slaves as directed by this Act, and having in this Island any legitimate Child or Children, being Males, under the Age of Fifteen, and being Females, under the Age of Thirteen, living with and maintained by him or her, such Owner, Renter, or Possessor shall be allowed to give in the Name or Names of such Child or Children, to the Treasurer for the Time being, upon Oath, in Discharge of the Penalties and Taxes hereinbefore inflicted and laid, at the following Rate; (that is to say) each such Child to tell and be taken and allowed for Ten Slaves; any Thing in any wise herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Proviso.—Any Owner of Slaves deficient in White Servants, having legitimate Children as aforesaid, allowed to give them in to Treasurer, in Discharge of Penalties. Each Child to be taken for 10 Slaves.

VIII. Provided also, That every able White Man, being a Protestant, and a Tenant of Five Acres of Land, and constantly living thereon, free from any Rent or Consideration to the Owner of such Five Acres, shall be deemed, and allowed, and taken as a White Servant to such Owner as long as he shall live thereon, except such Tenants shall be in any public Office in this Island, which by any Law will or may exempt him from appearing constantly in the Militia; as shall also the Wife of such Free Tenant, if he has any, be taken, deemed, and allowed as a White Woman Servant to such Owner; as also the Sons and Daughters of such Free Tenant, being Sons above the Age of Fifteen Years, and Daughters above the Age of Thirteen Years, be allowed, deemed, and taken as White Men and Women Servants to such Owner, as long as such Wife, or Sons or Daughters, shall respectively live thereon; except such Free Tenant's Wife, Sons, or Daughters, be allowed as Servants to any other Person or Persons, or have Slaves of their own.

Proviso.—Every Protestant Free Tenant of Five Acres of Land, to be taken as a Servant; as also such Free Tenant's Wife for a Woman Servant; and their Sons and Daughters, above the Age aforesaid, to reckon.

IX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That where any Person or Persons shall be possessed of any broken Number of Slaves, more than the said Numbers of Thirty, Fifteen, and Ten, for which he, she, or they may have his, her, or their Proportion of Servants or Children, such Person or Persons so possessing such broken Numbers, shall pay into the public Treasury of this Island, for each supernumerary Slave, Six Shillings at the Expiration of every Year, the First Year to commence on the First Day of January as aforesaid; and if any Person shall have Slaves or White Servants in more Divisions than One, they shall be accounted for in the Division where the Owner or Renter shall dwell or reside.

Any Person, possessed of any broken Number of Slaves, to pay 6s. for each Supernumerary every Year.

X. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Treasurer for the Time being shall, at least One Month before the Expiration of every Year from the said First Day of January, cause all and every the Inhabitants of this Island to be summoned by the Constables of the several Parishes, by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of some Justice of the Peace in each respective Parish, to appear on a certain Day, and at some Place within the Parish to be specified in the said Warrant, before such Justice, to give a true and just Account upon Oath of the Number of Slaves they own or possess, and the Number of White Servants then actually in their Service, or Tenants dwelling on their Land Rent-free; which Oath shall be administered in the following Words; viz.—“You A. B. do swear, That you will give a just and true Account, to the best of your Knowledge, of the Number of Slaves you are possessed of in this Island, in your own Right, or in the Right of any other Person or Persons whomsoever; and also of the Number of White Servants at this Time in your Service, and how long they have been so, and what White Men now living on any and what Quantity of your Land, and for how long Time past, freed and discharged of and from all Rent, Recompence, or Consideration for such Land, with the Christian and Surnames of all such White Servants and Free Tenants, and what their reputed Ages, and whether they are Protestants, without Equivocation or Deceit; and shall truly answer all such other Questions as by me shall be asked of you, concerning the Qualification of such Servants or Free Tenants, and the Manner and Terms of employing and keeping Servants or Free Tenants by you—So help you God.” And the said Justices of the Peace to whom such Accounts shall be given, shall make respectively Returns thereof into the Treasurer's Office, in Ten Days after the same be taken; and if any Justice of the Peace, upon Application made to him by the Treasurer for that Purpose, shall refuse or neglect, within Three Days after such Application (except prevented therefrom by Sicknels) to issue his said Warrant,

Treasurer to cause Inhabitants to be summoned every Year, to give an Account on Oath of the Number of their Slaves and White Servants.

Form of Oath.

Justice taking such Account, to make Return thereof in Ten Days. Fifty Pounds Penalty on Justices refusing to issue Warrants.

White Servants.

and to perform the further Duty required of him by this Act, he shall forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money, to be recovered in any Court of Record in this Island, with double Costs, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, in the Name of the Treasurer for the Time being.

22 Oct. 1776.

An ACT to alter and amend an Act for compelling Owners of Slaves to keep a proportionable Number of White Protestant Servants.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, by an Act, intituled, "An Act for compelling Owners and Possessors of "Slaves to keep proportionable Numbers of White Protestant Servants," it is among other Things Enacted, That from and after the First Day of January, One thousand Seven hundred and Sixty-eight, every Owner, Renter, or Possessor of Slaves within this Island should, for every Thirty Slaves which he, she, or they should own or possess, keep and maintain, in his or her actual and daily Service, One able White Man, or should, for every Fifteen Slaves which he, she, or they should own or possess, keep and maintain, as aforesaid, One White Woman, or in Default thereof should, for every Year after the First Day of January, pay into the public Treasury (except as hereinafter mentioned) Forty Pounds Current Money of this Island for each Man, or Twenty Pounds like Money for each Woman, deficient of the said Number or Proportion, and so in Proportion for a less Time than a Year, so as such less Time should exceed Thirty Days, or otherwise nothing to be paid for such less Time: And whereas many Inconveniencies have arisen to the Owners and Possessors of large Estates in this Island, with proportionable Numbers of Slaves thereon for the Culture and Improvement thereof, by being obliged to keep a greater Number of White Servants, in pursuance of the Directions of the said recited Act, than they have Occasion for, or can be of any real Use or Benefit to them: For Remedy whereof, we your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commander in Chief of this your Majesty's Island of St. Vincent, and the Council and Assembly of the same, have Enacted and Ordained; And be it, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That as much of the said recited Act as requires every Owner, Renter, or Possessor in this Island, for every Thirty Slaves which he, she, or they shall own or possess, to keep and maintain, in his, her, or their actual and daily Service, One able White Man, or for every Fifteen Slaves which he, she, or they shall own or possess, to keep and maintain One White Woman, be altered and amended:—And, instead thereof,

CLAUSE I.
First Clause of former Act altered and amended.

Owners, &c. of Slaves to keep a White Man for every 30, or a White Woman for every 25 they possess.

II. Be it hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Publication of this Act, every Owner, Renter, or Possessor of Slaves within this Island, shall, for every Fifty Slaves which he, she, or they shall own or possess, keep in his, her, or their actual and daily Service One White Man; or shall, for every Twenty-five Slaves which he, she, or they shall own or possess, keep and maintain as aforesaid One White Woman, or, in Default thereof, shall for every Year pay into the public Treasury of this Island (except as in the said recited Act mentioned) Forty Pounds Current Money of this Island for each Man, or Twenty Pounds like Money for each Woman, deficient of the said Proportion, and so in Proportion for less Time than a Year, so as such less Time exceed Thirty Days.

B E R M U D A.

The Law upon the Subject of Negroes in these Islands, is taken from Acts passed in the following Years :

- Ann. 1690.
- 1698.
- 1723.
- Two in 1730.

Which are to be found in Two printed Volumes of the Laws of these Islands, One bearing Date 1719; the other 1737.

Slaves considered as Property.

Value of Slaves executed.

Anno 1698. Vol. I. pa. 50.

An ADDITION to the Act for the trying of Negroes in Criminal Causes.

WHEREAS no Provision by the said Act is made in any Respect of the particular Loss which may be sustained by the Owner or Owners of any Slave or Slaves which shall be executed by the Tenor of the said Act, and thereby the Offence of Criminals may be favoured and connived at, and not brought to due and condign Punishment; Be it therefore Enacted and Ordained by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, and hereby it is Enacted and Ordained by the Authority of the same, That when and as often as any of the aforementioned Crimes shall be committed by any Negro or other Slave, for which they shall suffer Death, that then and in every such Case the Value of every such Negro or Slave shall be made and taxed by the Jury who shall try the same Negro or Slave; and in case they shall find him or them guilty, that then they return the same Value with their Verdict, not having any Respect to the Slave's Conviction; and also that the said Slave or Slaves Value as aforesaid shall be paid to the Owner or Owners thereof, by the Collector or Treasurer of these Islands for the Time being, out of the public Money, and such Payment to be made within the Space of Six Months after the Execution and Death of the said Negro, or other Slave or Slaves as aforesaid.

Also be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That this aforesaid Act shall be publicly read Four Times in a Year, or once in Three Months, in every Tribe or Parish in these Islands; and that in Defect of every such Publication, the Justice of such Tribe or Parish shall forfeit the Sum of Five Pounds Current Money, the One Moiety to our Sovereign Lord the King, His Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety to the Informer.

Anno 1730. Vol. II. pa. 94.

X. BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That when and as often as the said Justices and Freeholders shall hear, determine, try, and condemn any Negro, &c. (by them found guilty) to Death, the said Justices and Freeholders shall and may put a Value upon such Negro or other Slave (not having any Respect to the Slave's Conviction) which Value so by them set shall be paid to the Master

Value of Slaves executed.—Slaves esteemed as Goods and Chattels.

Master or Owner, out of the public Money of these Islands, where the same can be best spared within Six Months after the Execution of such Negro or other Slave.

Anno 1730. Vol. II. pa. 98.

An ACT for the Security of the Subject, to prevent the Forfeiture of Life and Estate upon killing a Negro or other Slave.

*Slaves esteemed
as Goods and
Chattels.*

Owners of Slaves
happen to kill them in
correcting them, shall
not be imprisoned for
it.

White Persons kill-
ing Slaves in pursuing
them, are exempted
from Prosecution.

Penalty on Persons
killing Slaves that
are not their own.

WHEREAS Negroes, Indians, Mulattoes, and other Slaves, are very numerous within these Islands, and that the wilful killing of any such Slave as aforesaid (by the strict Laws of England) comes within the Penalty of Murder, the Judgment whereof is Forfeiture of Life and Estate: And whereas the Privileges of England are so universally extensive as not to admit of the least Thing called Slavery, occasioned the making such Laws for the Preservation of every individual Subject, in his or their Lives, Estates, and indisputable Rights and Properties; but here, in His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America, the Cases and Circumstances of Things are wonderfully altered; for the very Kindred, nay sometimes even the Parents of these unfortunate Creatures (upon the Coast of Africa) expose their own Issue to perpetual Bondage and Slavery, by selling them unto your Majesty's Subjects trading there, and from thence are brought to these and other your Majesty's Settlements in America, and consequently purchased by the Inhabitants thereof, they being (for Brutishness of their Nature) no otherwise valued or esteemed amongst us than as our Goods and Chattels, or other Personal Estates: Therefore our prudent Neighbours in America, as Barbadoes, &c. have thought fit (in case of killing any such Negro or Slave) to make Laws to prevent the Penalty and Forfeitures aforesaid: We, therefore, your most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Assembly of these your Majesty's Bermuda or Summer Islands in America, do most humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be Enacted, and be it Enacted by your Majesty's Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Assembly, and hereby it is Enacted and Ordained by the Authority of the same, That from and after Publication hereof that if any Person or Persons whatsoever within these Islands, being Owner or Possessor of any Negroes, Indians, Mulattoes, or other Slaves, shall, in the deserved Correction or Punishment of his, her, or their Slave or Slaves, for Crimes or Offences by them committed, or supposed to be committed, accidentally happen to kill any such Slave or Slaves, that then the aforesaid Owner or Possessor shall not be liable to any Imprisonment, Arraignment, or Prosecution, nor Indictment, subject to any Penalty or Forfeiture whatsoever.

II. And it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any White Person or Persons, or other Subject or Subjects, Inhabitants of these Islands, or others, shall at any Time or Times hereafter find, perceive, or discover, any Negroes, Indians, Mulattoes, or other Slave or Slaves, committing any Felony or Burglary whatsoever in the Night Time, and shall endeavour to resist, or make his Escape, that then and in every such Case, if any such Slave or Slaves (in the Pursuit or Apprehension) happen to be slain, that then the Person or Persons so pursuing or assisting in apprehending the Felon, or Offender or Offenders, shall be acquitted and exempted from the Prosecution and Penalties aforesaid.

III. Provided always, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons whatsoever as aforesaid shall maliciously and wilfully kill or destroy, or any Manner of Ways cause or procure to be killed or destroyed, any Slave or Slaves whatsoever, whereof he, she, or they, or any of them, are Owners, that then and in every such Case the aforesaid Person and Persons, and each and every of them, shall forfeit and pay unto our Sovereign Lord the King, His Heirs and Successors, the full Sum of Ten Pounds Current Money, to be employed for and towards the Support of the Government of these Islands, and the contingent Charges thereof.

IV. But if it shall happen that any Slave or Slaves be wilfully killed as aforesaid, by any Person or Persons whatsoever that is not Owner thereof, that then the aforesaid Person or Persons, and each and every of them, shall forfeit and pay the full Sum of Ten Pounds Current Money, to be employed to the Uses above mentioned, and also to pay the Owner or Owners of all and every such Slave or Slaves such Sum and Sums of Money as the aforesaid Slave or Slaves so killed shall be valued at, as if then alive, according to the Judgment, upon Oath, of any Five able and sufficient Freeholders, or any Three of them, appointed by Warrant of the Justice of the Peace of the Tribe or Parish where such Offence shall be committed, together with the Charges occasioned; all which the aforementioned Sum or Sums of Money shall be recovered, by Way of Action, in any Court of Record within these Islands, wherein no Essoign, Protection, or Wager of Law shall be allowed.

Anno 1723. Vol. II. p. 87.

An ACT for the better Security of all such as are lawfully possessed of any Negroes, or other Slaves, in these Islands, whereby to secure their lawful Rights, Interest, and Property, of and to the same.

THAT WHEREAS several Persons, Inhabitants and others, within few Years last past, have forced and carried away, and also flock and enticed several Negroes and other Slaves, from their Owners and Possessors, without any legal Warrant for the same: For Prevention of such evil Practices for the future, we your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Assembly of these your Majesty's Bermuda or Summer Islands in America, do most humbly beseech your Majesty, that it may be Enacted by your Majesty's Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Assembly, and hereby it is Enacted and Ordained by the Authority of the same, That from and after Publication hereof, if any Person or Persons whatsoever within these Islands shall tempt, entice, persuade, flock, or clandestinely entertain any Negro or other Slave to leave or absent themselves from the Service of their Master, Mistress, or those by whom they are employed, out of an Intent or Design to secrete or conceal them, or any of them, from their respective right Owner or Owners, or lawful Employers, or employ them in their own Service, or clandestinely carry or convey them out of these Islands, or in any Manner to defraud the said Owner or Owners, or Employers of them or any of them, being thereof duly convicted by their own Confession, or by the Oath of One or more credible Witnesses, made before the Governor or Chief Justice of these Islands for the Time being, or any Two Judges of the Court of King's Bench, Common Pleas, &c. shall be adjudged to pay, for every such Offence, to the Party grieved, who was possessed of every such Negro or other Slave, the Sum of Twenty Pounds Current Money, to be levied upon the Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements of every such Offender; and in case the Party so offending shall not be found worth Lands, Goods, or Chattels, to the Value aforesaid, then the Judge or Judges aforesaid shall and may, by virtue of this Act, adjudge him or them so offending to be Servant or Servants unto the Person or Persons grieved for the Space of Five Years, or so long as until he, she, or they shall make Satisfaction to the Party so wronged or grieved; and thereupon deliver him, her, or them over by Warrant to the said Party so injured, and make a Record of the same.

Enticing away Slaves.

Persons enticing away or entertaining another's Slave, shall forfeit 20l. to be levied by Distress, &c.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons, Inhabitants or others, shall so tempt, flock, or clandestinely practise upon any Negro or Slave, and him, her, or them, so tempted, convey away or send out of these Islands, and such Person or Persons so offending be afterwards apprehended and convicted before the Governor, or such Judge or Judges as aforesaid, shall be condemned by the said Judge or Judges to pay the Owner of such Negro or other Slave Two Times the Value of him so sent away as aforesaid, and Execution for the same (from the said Judge or Judges) to issue accordingly; and if the Person so offending has not sufficient Estate as aforesaid, then he, she, or they shall be ordered by the said Judge or Judges to serve the Party grieved or injured as aforementioned, any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

An Inhabitant of this Island conveying another's Slave away, shall forfeit double the Value of such Slave, &c.

Slaves; for their Regulation, &c.

Anno 1690-91. Vol. I. pa. 12.

An ACT to prevent Buying, Selling, or Bartering with Negroes, and other Slaves.

BE IT ENACTED by the Governor, Council, and Assembly; and it is hereby Enacted by Authority of the same, That no Negro, or other Slave or Slaves whatsoever, in these Islands, shall or may, from or after the Publication hereof, buy, sell, or barter any Goods or Commodities whatsoever, on his or their proper Account; and if any Free Person or Persons whatsoever shall at any Time hereafter deal or traffic with any Negro or other Slave or Slaves whatsoever, and be thereof convicted by his, her, or their own Confession, or by Testimony of One or more Witnesses or Witnesses, before any Justice of the Peace on Oath, that then such Person or Persons so offending shall for every such Offence forfeit and pay for every Shilling's Value of the Goods or Commodities

Trading.

Trading.—Slaves absenting.

modities so bought, sold, or bartered, the Sum of Ten Shillings Current Money, and so in proportion for a greater or smaller Value ; the said Forfeiture or Penalty to be to their Majesties, their Heirs and Successors, for the public Use of these Islands, towards Support of the Government and its contingent Charges ; and in case of Refusal of Payment, the Constable or Constables of such Tribe or Parish wherein such Free Person or Persons shall dwell or reside, shall and may, by Warrant of the Justice of the same Tribe or Parish, under his Hand and Seal, levy the same by Distress and Sale of the Offender's Goods and Chattels, rendering the Overplus ; and for Want of such Distress to be taken, the same Free Person or Persons offending to be severely whipt in Public by the Constable, at the Discretion of the aforesaid Justice.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Master or Owner of any Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves, shall at any Time hereafter give him, her, or them any Liberty or Allowance to plant, sow, or set any Tobacco, Corn, Potatoes, or other Provisions, for the proper Use, Benefit, or Profit of the said Negroes or Slaves, under the Penalty of One hundred Pound Weight of Tobacco merchantable of the Growth of these Islands ; and in case of Refusal of Payment, either that Quantity of Tobacco, or else the Value Current thereof, to be levied by Distress and Sale as aforesaid, the same to be to our Sovereign Lord and Lady the King and Queen, for the public Use as aforesaid.

Anno 1730. Vol. II. pa. 94.

not suffer them to
raise any Stock, &c.

II. NEITHER shall allow any of them Liberty to raise any Sort of Stock, Poultry, or Provisions, or other Things, or make any Sort of Cloth, to his or their own Use and Uses, or upon Parts ; and if any Person shall presume so to do, the Owner or Possessors of any such Slave suffered to offend as aforesaid shall forfeit and pay for every such Offence the Sum of Five Shillings Current Money, One Half to the Churchwardens for the Use of the Tribe or Parish where the Offence shall be committed, and the other Half to the Informer, or him that will sue for the same ; and the Negro or other Slave to be whipt at the Justice's Discretion.

Adventures brought
on Board a Vessel
by Negroes may be
seized.

III. And whereas it is a common Practice amongst Negroes and other Slaves in these Islands to send or carry abroad to other Parts beyond Sea Adventures of Brasses, Pewter, Platt, Bongraces, Caps, &c. which cannot be procured by the said Slaves without stealing ; to prevent which for the future, it is hereby further Enacted, That if any Adventures of any Kind whatsoever be made as aforesaid, and shipped and carried on Board any Vessel by any Slave whatsoever belonging to these Islands, it is hereby declared lawful for any Master or Owner of any Vessel belonging or sailing from hence, and having such Adventures on Board their said Vessel, to take and seize the same to their own Use.

Penalty on Constable
neglecting to search
Negroes Cabins
twice a Week.

IV. And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Constable or Constables of each respective Tribe or Parish, do cause a sufficient Watch to walk throughout each Tribe or Parish in the Night, at least twice in every Week, and inspect all Negroes Cabbins, and other suspicious Places, examining at that Time what Slaves are abroad, under the Penalty of 2s. 8d. for every Neglect, to be recovered, and be to the Use aforesaid, which Account of the Slaves being abroad shall be given to the Owner or Owners of such Slave or Slaves the next Day, or as soon as conveniently may be, by the Constable or Master of the Watch, in order to punish them so being absent, without Liberty given them by their Master or Owners, under the Penalty of 2s. 8d. for every Default in either of them.

Slaves absenting.
Negro absenting
himself without leave
of his Master, to be
whipt.

V. And if any Slave be found absent upon such Inspection, without Leave as aforesaid, they shall for every such Offence be sufficiently whipt by the Master or Owner thereof, in View of the Master of the Watch or Constable ; and in case such Owner or Possessor of such Slave or Slaves as aforesaid shall refuse forthwith to punish such offending Slave or Slaves, or cause the same to be punished, in Manner aforesaid, that then such Master of the Watch, or Constable, shall make Complaint to the Justice of the said Tribe or Parish of the same, who is hereby empowered and directed to order the said Punishment to be inflicted upon such offending Slave or Slaves by the Constable of the said Tribe or Parish, the Master, Owner, or Possessor of the said Slave or Slaves satisfying and paying the Constable, as the Justices shall think reasonable.

Bermuda.—Slaves; for their Regulation, &c.

PART III.

Slaves how to be clothed.—Trial of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon.

Anno 1730. Vol. II. pa. 94.

An ACT for the further and better regulating Negroes and other Slaves, and for the more effectual and speedy Way of prosecuting them in Criminal Causes.

WHEREAS, notwithstanding several good and wholesome Laws for regulating Negroes and other Slaves have been Enacted, yet frequent Complaints are made by the Inhabitants of these Islands of their Insolency and daily Theft, by breaking Houses, and thence stealing Money, Plate, and other Things, which we conceive is chiefly occasioned by the great Liberty given to many of them by their Masters and Owners to buy for themselves, and wear, fine Cloaths, or other Ornaments, which cannot be procured by the said Slaves without stealing, whereby to purchase the same; for Prevention of which Evil for the future, we, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Assembly of these your Majesty's Bermuda or Summer Islands in America, do most humbly beseech your Majesty, That it may be Enacted, and be it Enacted by your Majesty's Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Assembly, and hereby it is Enacted and Ordained by Authority of the same, That from and after Publication hereof all Masters, or other Owners or Possessors of any Slave or Slaves in these Islands, shall find for them sufficient Food and Cloathing; and that no Master, or other Owner or Possessor of any Slave or Slaves in these Islands, (his Excellency the Governor for the Time being only excepted) do or shall, upon any Pretence whatsoever, give Liberty, or suffer any of them to wear any Silk, Lace, Ribbons, Rings, Bracelets, Buckles, nor any Sticks, Whips, or Clubs (except them that are decrepit or lame, who are allowed a Stick, &c. for their Support) nor other Ornaments.

Slaves how to be clothed.

Masters to clothe their Slaves, but not suffer them to wear Silk, Lace, &c.

Anno 1690, 1691. Vol. I. pa. 12.

An ACT for trying Negroes and Slaves:

BE IT ENACTED by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, and hereby it is Enacted by the Authority of the same, That if any Negroes, Mulattoes, Indians, Mustees, Quartercoons, or other Slaves whatsoever, shall at any Time or Times hereafter be accused to have committed any Murder, Burglary, Felony, or other Capital Crime, that then such Slave or Slaves shall be apprehended and brought before One or more Justice or Justices of the Peace, who are hereby authorized to take his or their Examination, with the Evidence, and the several Circumstances relating to the Fact; and if the Justices shall, in his or their Discretion, think the Matterailable, that then he or they shall and may admit the Accused to Bail.

Trial of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon.

Be it also further Enacted, That the Offender or Offenders shall be prosecuted by Bill of Indictment, and be brought on their Trial, and tried by a Judge and Jury, unless the Governor and Council for the Time being shall think fit to try such Offender or Offenders by a more speedy and proper Way, and that in Cases of this Nature and Kind, Be it Enacted, That the Oath of One White Person of Discretion shall be sufficient Proof to convict any such Offender, and in case no such White Person can swear to the Fact positively against him or them, yet with good Circumstances relating to the Fact, given upon Oath by One or more White Person or Persons, and the Testimony of One Black agreeing therewith, shall be sufficient Proof to convict such Offender or Offenders; but if any lesser Fact shall thereafter be committed by any Negro, or other Slave, as aforesaid, which may amount to the Punishment of Stocking, Whipping, or Imprisonment, that then and in such Case it shall be sufficient for any other Black to give Testimony against such Offender, and such Testimony shall be held lawful and sufficient Proof to convict such Offenders, who shall be punished in such Manner as One or more Justice or Justices of the Peace shall in his or their Discretion think fit.

And further be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Slave or Slaves as aforesaid shall be apprehended and imprisoned for any Crime, which may not beailable, that a Court be with all convenient Speed called and held to try such Offender.

Anno 1730. Vol. II. pa. 94.

VII. AND WHEREAS many heinous and grievous Crimes, as of that secret and barbarous Way of murdering by Poison, and other Murders, Burglaries, robbing on the Highways, Thefts, Rapes, Burning of Houses, &c. may be many Times committed by

Trial of Slaves, and Proceedings thereon.

How Negroes shall be
tried who are guilty
of Murder, &c.

Negroes and other Slaves, and many Times maliciously attempted by them to be committed, in which, though by divers Accidents have been prevented, yet are their Crimes nevertheless heinous, and therefore deserve the like Punishment; and also do many Times steal, wilfully kill, maim, or destroy Horses, Mares, Geldings, Cattle, Sheep, or other Thing of the like Nature, &c. and of the Value of Twelve Pence Sterling or above; and many Times, by attempting to steal from the Inhabitants of these Islands Stock and other Goods before mentioned, of above or under the Value aforesaid, do put such Inhabitants, or some of their Families, in Terror, Dread, and Jeopardy of their Lives; which said Offenders, for Danger or Fear of Escape, are not long to be in Prison, and (being Brutish Slaves) deserve not, for the Baseness of their Condition, to be tried by the legal Trial of Twelve Men (which neither truly can be rightly done as the Subjects of England are) nor is Execution to be delayed towards them in case of such horrid Crimes committed; It is therefore Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That when and as often as any such Crime as aforesaid shall be committed, or attempted to be committed, by any Negro Slave or Slaves, and the said Criminals apprehended and brought before any of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace within these Islands, the Justice before whom such Criminals are brought shall take Security for their forth-coming, or send them to Prison, and with all convenient Speed shall join with him Two nearest Justices, whereof One shall be of the Quorum; and these Justices shall by their Warrant or Precept call to their Assistance Four able and good Freeholders, to be nominated and chosen at the Discretion of the said Justices; and these Seven Persons, to wit, the Three Justices and Four Freeholders as aforesaid, shall hear and examine all Evidences, Proofs, and Testimonies, or by plain Circumstances, such as the said Justices and Freeholders, or the Majority of them, shall or may think sufficient and reasonable Proof to convict such Negro or other Slave, in order to punish them either with Death or otherwise, according to the Nature of their Crime, and as the said Justices and Freeholders shall think fit (the said Freeholders being first sworn before the Three Justices) who are hereby empowered to administer the same, and forthwith, by their Warrant, cause Execution to be done upon such Negro or Negro Slaves, by some Negro, to be pressed for that Purpose by some Constable, to be appointed by Warrant from the said Justices.

Any Freeholder neglecting to appear upon a Summons, shall forfeit Five Pounds.

VIII. And it is further Enacted, That if any of the Freeholders aforesaid shall make Default to appear upon such Summons before the Justices, as is before mentioned, or appearing refuse to join in sitting with them, as is above appointed, and do shew no sufficient Cause for such Default, to be approved of by the said Justices, then the aforesaid Justices shall, and are hereby obliged to impose a Fine of Five Pounds on such Refuser, which Fine or Forfeiture shall be immediately levied by the said Justice's Warrant, directed to the next or nearest Constable, or what Constable they shall think fit, to levy the same as aforesaid (upon Refusal of Payment) on their Goods and Chattels; to be One Half towards defraying the public Charges of these Islands, and the other Half to him or them that will sue for the same, to be recovered as aforesaid.

Justice delaying to convene Four Freeholders, &c. forfeit Five Pounds.

IX. Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Justice or Justices of the Peace whatsoever shall refuse, delay, or neglect meeting together in Form as aforesaid, or shall delay convening together Four Freeholders as aforesaid, such Justice or Justices so neglecting his or their Duty shall forfeit and pay the Sum of Five Pounds Current Money, to be recovered and to be to the Use aforesaid.

Allowance to be made Justices and Freeholders for hearing Trials.

XI. And also, that for each and every Day the said Justices and Freeholders shall have Cognizance, hearing, or determining of any Criminal Matters whatsoever, pursuant to the said Act, that they be allowed out of the Public Treasury of these Islands the Sum of Forty Shillings for their Entertainment.

And the Charges of trying them to be paid out of the public Treasury.

XIII. And that all Charges whatsoever, accruing by any Manner of Trials or Hearings pursuant to this Act, be taxed by the said Justices and Freeholders, and that the same be paid out of the public Treasury of these Islands, or by the Owner or Possessor of such Slave or Slaves, as the said Justices and Freeholders in their Discretion shall think fit to order.

How often this Act is to be read in every Parish Church.

XIV. And lastly, to the Intent this Act, and every Clause and Branch thereof, may receive full Execution, and no Person plead Ignorance therein, it is Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act be read and published in these Islands, in the Parish Churches, on the Lord's Day, where the Sermon or other Divine Service shall happen, the First Sunday in October and the First Sunday in April, in every Year ensuing; and that this Act shall be and remain in full Force for and during the Term of Three Years, and from thence to the next Sessions of Assembly.

B A H A M A I S L A N D S.

The Law of these Islands, with respect to Slaves, is contained in the following Acts, passed

7 July 1784.

25 Feb. 1788.

Slaves considered as Property.

Value of Slaves killed in Service.—Selling Spirituous Liquors, &c.—Planting.

7 July, 1784.

XXVII. **A**ND be it further Enacted, That if any Negro or other Slave, at any Time of Invasion or Appearance of an Enemy, shall happen to be killed in the Service of the Country, the Owner of such Negro or other Slave shall be paid out of the public Treasury the full Value of such Slave, to be ascertained by any Two Justices of the Peace. *Value of Slaves killed in Service.*

Slaves ; for their Regulation, &c.

7 July, 1784.

VII. **A**ND be it further Enacted, That no Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian shall, in any Pretence, sell, bargain, or carry about for Sale or Barter any Spirituous Liquors, Dry Goods, Wares, or Merchandize of any Kind whatsoever; and it shall and may be lawful for any White Person to take and seize all such Spirituous Liquors, Dry Goods, Wares, and Merchandize that shall be found exposed to Sale or Barter, in the Possession of any Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian, and they shall be lodged in the Hands of the Provost Marshal, or his Deputy, who shall forthwith sell the same at public Vendue, and pay One Half the Proceeds to the Person who seized such Spirituous Liquors, Dry Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, and the other Half shall be paid to the Churchwarden of Christ Church Parish for the Use of the Poor. *Selling Spirituous Liquors, &c.*

VIII. And any Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian so offending shall receive Twenty Lashes on the bare Back, by the Order of any Magistrate.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian shall engross or forestal any Kind of Butcher's Meat, Fish, Plantains, Eggs, Fruit, Vegetables, or other Plantation Provisions, to carry about for Sale at Second-hand, he shall forfeit all such Articles, which shall be sold or disposed of as aforesaid, and also shall receive Twenty Lashes on the bare Back, by Order of any Magistrate.

XI. And, in regard to Slaves that have been suffered to make Plantations in the remote Parts of these Islands, on Lands not the Property of their Owners, It is hereby Enacted, That

Planting.—Selling Spirituous Liquors.—Carrying Arms and assembling.

That within One Month after Notice shall have been given them to remove their Houses, and gather in their Crops, and break up their Plantations, it shall and may be lawful for any Constable or Constables, by an Order from a Magistrate, to take with him or them such Assistance as may be necessary, then to repair to the Plantations above described, to burn their Houses or Huts, to destroy their Crops, and all Improvements made thereon, contrary to this Act, unless there should be found any Thing valuable that will bear the Expence of Removal, which, in such Case, they shall cause to be brought to the Town of Nassau, and there publicly sold towards defraying the Expence of this Service ; and for every Day the Constable and others shall be employed in such Service, they shall receive out of the public Treasury Twelve Shillings per Day, allowing a reasonable Time in performing the Duty above-mentioned,

Selling Spirituous Liquors.

XXV. And be it further Enacted, That no Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian, shall vend or retail any Spirituous Liquors whatsoever ; and if any Slave shall, contrary to the Intent and Meaning of this Act, and without the Knowledge of his or her Owner or Employer, sell or vend any Spirituous Liquors, such Slave for every such Offence shall be publicly whipped, by Order of any Magistrate before whom Proof thereof shall be made ; but if it shall appear to have been done with the Knowledge of his or her Owner or Employer, then and in that Case the said Owner or Employer shall pay a Fine of Twenty Pounds, One Half whereof shall be to the Informer who shall sue for the same ; and if any free Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian shall sell any such Spirituous Liquors, he or she shall pay the like Fine of Twenty Pounds, One Half whereof shall be to the Informer who shall sue for the same, and for Want of Distress, such free Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian shall forfeit his or her Freedom to the Public, and the Informer shall be paid the Sum of Ten Pounds out of the Treasury.

Carrying Arms and assembling.

V. AND be it further hereby Enacted, That no Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian Slave shall carry dangerous Weapons, or assemble together in any noisy, riotous, or tumultuous Manner ; and it shall and may be lawful for any Person or Persons to disarm and take up any Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian Slave so offending, and carry him or her before the next Justice of the Peace, who is hereby empowered and directed to cause him or her to be whipped, as he shall think proper, for every such Offence.

VI. And it is further Enacted, That no Person or Persons whatever shall permit or suffer any such noisy, riotous, and tumultuous Assemblies at or near their Houses or Cabins, under the Penalty of Forty Shillings for every such Offence, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace, to whom Complaint shall be made thereof, by One or more Evidences, the One Half to the Use of the Parish, and the other Half to the Informer, which Fine shall be levied by Distress and Sale of the Offender's Goods, and if no such Goods are to be found, then such Person or Persons shall be committed to the Common Goal, there to remain Ten Days.

XII. AND be it further Enacted, That if any Slave be found strolling about, or rambling out of the Limits of his Master's or Owner's Lands, or carrying a Firelock, Cutlafs, Sword, Bayonet, or Macheet, without a Ticket from his Master or Employer, unless attending some White Person of honest Repute, or within the Limits of his Master's or Owner's Lands, which Ticket shall specify the Name of the Slave, the Day of the Month and Week it was intended for, and the Hour of the Day, and shall not exceed Twelve Hours ; and any Master or Owner offending contrary to the true Intent and Meaning hereof shall for every such Offence forfeit the Sum of Three Pounds, to be recovered before any Magistrate ; and any Negro taken with Arms, contrary to the Act, shall for every such Offence forfeit such Arms so taken upon him, and on Conviction before any Magistrate shall be whipped at Discretion, not exceeding One hundred Lashes ; and if any Negro shall refuse to deliver such Arms, or to produce his Ticket to any White Person, on Demand thereof, and shall resist such White Person in disarming him or them, it shall and may be lawful for any White Person to kill any such Offender, any Law to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

XIII. AND be it hereby further Enacted, That if any Slave shall be killed by any Person or Persons in the Execution of this Act, or under the Authority of the same, the Person or Persons by whom such Slave may be killed shall, as speedily as may be, give Information thereof to some Justice of the Peace, who is hereby required to receive such Information, on the Oath of the Person who might have so killed any Slave as aforesaid, and also the Evidence or Information of any credible Person respecting the same ; and if any Person so killing any Slave shall neglect forthwith to give the Information hereby required, he shall forfeit and pay the Sum of Sixty Pounds lawful Money of these Islands.

Carrying Arms and assembling.—Of Runaway Slaves.

XXIV. AND be it also Enacted, That from and after the Publication hereof, every Slave who shall be found out of his or her Owner's House or Cabin, where such Slave is known and allowed to reside, at any Time between the Hour of Nine in the Evening and Day-break, without a Ticket from his or her Owner or Employer, shall be taken up by any Constable who shall be informed thereof, or discover any Slave so offending, and conveyed to Gaol, in order to be punished the next Day at the public whipping Post, at the Discretion of any Magistrate before whom such Slave shall be convicted.

IX. AND whereas it is notorious that runaway Negroes have been often harboured, employed, and provided for in some Instances for a great Length of Time, by Slaves inhabiting and planting on the South Side and other remote Parts of this Island, to the great Detriment of their Masters or Owners, and to the Prejudice of the Public ;

X. Be it Enacted, from and after the Publication hereof, that any Master or Owner who shall suffer his or her Slave or Slaves to plant and remain on any Lands at a great Distance from his or her Residence, without causing some White Person to dwell thereon, in order to inspect and be a Check upon the Conduct of such Slave or Slaves ; and in case of Neglect or Refusal to comply herewith within the Space of Two Months, he or she shall be liable to forfeit such Plantation or Plantations to the Use of the Public.

XVII. Be it further Enacted, That whosoever shall apprehend any Slave that shall, after the Publication hereof, run away and be absent from his or her Owner above Fourteen Days and under Three Months, such Person shall be entitled to, as a Reward, the Sum of Three Pounds from the Owner of such Runaway, and shall bring or cause to be brought the said Runaway before some Magistrate, under the Penalty of Six Pounds, and the Magistrate shall order such Punishment to be inflicted on the said Runaway as he shall think proper, and also order the Owner of such Runaway to pay the Reward above-mentioned, which if the said Owner shall refuse to do, the said Magistrate shall order the said Runaway to be delivered to the Provost Marshal, who is hereby required to pay the said Award ; and it shall and may be lawful for the said Provost Marshal to detain and keep in Custody the Body of such Runaway, until his or her Owner shall pay unto him what he shall so pay unto the Person who shall have apprehended the said Runaway, with Two Shillings per Pound for advancing the Money, and also One Shilling and Six Pence for every Twenty-four Hours the said Slave shall remain in Custody, as an Allowance for the Maintenance of such Slave, or until the end of Six Months ; and if the Owner of such Slave shall not within Six Months from the Day such Slave was committed, pay to the Provost Marshal the Money by him advanced, and respective Allowance before mentioned, it shall and may be lawful for him to dispose of such Slave at public Sale, after giving Three Days Notice, and after detaining the before-mentioned Advance Money, and Allowances and Commissions on such Sale, he shall return the Overplus to the former Owner of the said Slave.

XVIII. And be it further Enacted, That any Slave who may be now run away, and shall not within One Month after the Publication of this Act return to his or her Owner, or any Slave that shall after the Publication hereof absent him or herself from his or her Owner for the Space of Three Months successively, such Slave shall be deemed an Out-law, and as an Encouragement to apprehend and bring to Justice such Runaways, any Person or Persons who shall apprehend any such Runaway, either dead or alive, shall be paid out of the public Treasury Twenty Pounds for every Slave so apprehended and taken, and any such Slave taken alive shall be delivered by the Person apprehending him or her into the Hands of the Provost Marshal of these Islands, who is hereby ordered and directed to put every such runaway Slave into Irons, and forthwith to make his Report thereof to some Justice of the Peace, who, with the Assistance of another Magistrate and Three Freeholders, shall proceed to Trial, and on Conviction shall order Execution of every such runaway Slave, unless it shall appear to them that such Slave has received such cruel Usage from his or her Owner or Owners, as to have been the Cause of his or her running away, then and in such Case the said Magistrates and Freeholders or Housekeepers shall sentence such Offender to be transported off these Islands: Provided always, and it is hereby further Enacted, That every Owner shall, within Fourteen Days after the running away of his or her Slave, give Notice thereof, by Advertisements to be affixed at the usual public Places, which shall be proved by Oath of one credible Witness, wherein shall be inserted the Name and Description of such Runaway, by Means of which he or she may be the more easily apprehended ; and in case the Owner as aforesaid shall neglect so to do, he or she shall not receive any Satisfaction from the public Treasury for such Slave as shall be so killed or executed.

XIX. And it is further Enacted, That if any White Person shall hereafter be guilty of employing, concealing, enticing, entertaining, or sending off these Islands any runaway Negro or other

Of Runaway Slaves.—Various Offences.

other Slave, who shall be suspected of having committed any capital Offence, every such White Person guilty of any such Offence shall forfeit the Sum of Six Pounds, One Half to the Person who shall inform and sue for the same, and for Want of Distress, such Offender shall receive Sixty Stripes at the public Whipping Post, by Order of the Court in which such Fine shall be sued for, and the Informer shall receive Thirty Pounds from the public Treasury, upon producing a Certificate from the Court who shall order such Punishment to be inflicted, and such Offender shall also be liable to the Owner's Action at Law for the Value of such Slave ; and if any Free Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian, shall be found guilty of any such Offence, he or she shall forfeit his or her Freedom, and be sold and transported off these Islands, by Order of Three Justices of the Peace, who are hereby empowered to take Cognizance of every such Offence, and to make such Orders, and to direct the due Execution thereof ; and any Person who shall inform against any such Free Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian, shall, on Conviction and Sale of such Offender, be entitled to and receive One Half of the Money arising from such Sale ; and if any Slave shall be guilty of such Offence, he or she shall be publicly whipped, at the Discretion of any Justice of the Peace, to whom Complaint and Proof thereof shall be made ; and any Person so informing shall on Conviction be entitled to and receive out of the public Treasury a Reward of Six Pounds, on producing a Certificate under the Hands of the Magistrates before whom such Offender shall be convicted.

XX. Be it also Enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the Owner of any runaway Slave to sell such Runaway, during his or her Absence, to any Person whatsoever ; and if the Sale of any such Slave shall be discovered, the Buyer and Seller thereof shall respectively forfeit the Sum of Thirty Pounds, One Half of which shall be to the Informer, or to any Person who shall sue for the same, and such Runaway shall be tried in Manner hereinbefore directed, and the Owner or Purchaser shall not be entitled to any Reward therefore out of the public Treasury.

XXXVII. Be it Enacted, That if the Owner of any Slave who shall run away and be absent from his said Owner for the Space of Three Months after the Publication hereof, shall thereafter receive the said Runaway, and shall not forthwith deliver him or her to the Provost Marshal, in order to be tried in Manner as is directed by the said Act, such Owner shall be deemed a Concealer and Harboured of such Runaway, and be liable to the Penalties therein mentioned.

Various Offences.

II. And be it further Enacted, That if any Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian shall assault a White Person with a dangerous Weapon, whereby the Life of the Person so assaulted may be greatly endangered, or make any Assault of a violent Nature, except a Slave and in Defence of his or her Owner or Employer's Person or Property, he or she shall suffer Death ; and in case such Assault shall be committed by the Direction of the Owner or Employer of such Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian, such Owner or Employer shall be liable to answer as by Law they ought ; and if any Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian be otherwise abusive to any White Person, he or she shall be punished by the Direction of One Justice of the Peace, or by Fine not exceeding Fifteen Pounds, or by corporal Punishment.

XXVI. And be it hereby Enacted, That every Slave who shall be seen playing at Dice, Cards, or be guilty of any other Kind of Gaming, shall be publicly whipped by Order of any Justice of the Peace to whom Complaint shall be made, and that every Free Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian who shall be found guilty of any Kind of Gaming, shall forfeit and pay a Fine of Six Pounds, One Half whereof shall be to the Informer, who shall sue for the same, or shall suffer Thirty Days Imprisonment by Order of such Magistrate ; and if any Keeper of a Tavern or Punch House shall suffer any Slaves to tittle or intoxicate themselves with Rum or any other Liquor, or suffer any Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian to game in or about his or her House or Yard, or shall entertain or suffer to remain in his or her House or Lot, after the Hour of Nine of the Clock at Night, any Slave, such Keeper of Tavern or Punch House shall pay a Fine of Three Pounds, to be recovered by the Informer by a Warrant from the Justice before whom such Information shall be lodged.

7 July, 1784.

An ACT for governing Negroes, Mulattoes, Mustees, and Indians, and for suspending several Acts therein mentioned.

WHEREAS many heinous and grievous Crimes, such as Murder, Poisoning, Burglaries, Robberies, Rapes, Burning and Breaking open Houses, and other Felonies, are many Times committed by Negro, Mulatto, Mustees, or Indian Slaves, or are many Times maliciously attempted by them to be committed, in which, though by divers Accidents they are prevented, yet are their Crimes nevertheless heinous, and therefore deserve Punishment: And whereas Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, and Indian Slaves do many Times steal, wilfully maim, kill, and destroy Horses, Cattle, Sheep, or other Things, of the Value of Six Shillings or above, or are accessory to the committing of such Crimes as are before mentioned, which several Offenders, for Danger of Escape, ought not to be long imprisoned, and deserve not, for the Baseness of their Condition, to be tried by the established Laws of England, nor is Execution to be delayed in case of their committing such horrid Crimes; Be it Enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, That if after the Publication hereof any Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian Slave shall be accused of having committed, or having attempted to commit any of the Crimes before-mentioned, upon Complaint thereof being made to any Justice of the Peace, the said Justice shall issue out his Warrant for the apprehending the Offender, and for all Persons to come before him that can give Evidence (and the Evidence of One Slave against another in this and all other Cases shall be deemed good and sufficient Proof); and if upon Examination it probably appears that the apprehended is guilty, he shall commit him or her to Prison, and certify to any other Justice the Cause, and require him, by virtue of this Act, to associate himself to him, which such Justice is hereby required to do; and they so associated shall issue out their Warrant to summon Three Freeholders or Housekeepers, setting forth to them the Matter, and requiring them to be at a certain Day and Hour, and at such Place as the said Justices shall appoint for such Trial, at which Time and Place the said Justices and Freeholders or Housekeepers shall cause the said Offender and Evidence to come before them, and if they on hearing of the Matter (the said Freeholders and Housekeepers being by the Justices first sworn to judge uprightly and according to Evidence, which Oath the said Justices are hereby empowered and required to administer) shall judge the Criminal guilty of the Offence complained of, they or the major Part of them, of whom One to be a Justice, shall give Sentence of Death, or order such other Punishment as they in their Judgment shall think meet, and forthwith, by their Warrant directed to the Provost Marshal or his Deputy, or any Constable, cause immediate Execution to be done upon such Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian Slave, in some public Place; and the said Magistrates shall severally be entitled to the Sum of Fifteen Shillings, and the said Freeholders or Housekeepers shall severally be entitled to the Sum of Seven Shillings and Six Pence for the whole Process against such Offender, and the Constable, for Service of every Warrant or Summons, shall be entitled to the Sum of Three Shillings, and for causing Execution to be done the Sum of Fifteen Shillings; all which Sums are to be paid out of the public Treasury of these Islands.

*Trial of
Slaves,
and Pro-
ceedings
thereon.*

CLAUSE I.

III. And be it further Enacted, That if any Freeholder or Housekeeper shall, upon Summons, refuse or neglect to appear and act with the said Justices, and do not shew Cause for such Neglect or Refusal, to be approved of by the said Justices, he shall forfeit Three Pounds, to be forthwith levied on his Goods and Chattels by Warrant from the said Justices to a Constable.

IV. And be it further Enacted, That all such Negroes, Mulattoes, Mustees, and Indians as have been Slaves and are now free shall, for all Offences capital or criminal, be tried and adjudged after the Manner and Method as before directed for the Trial and adjudging of Slaves, and the Evidence of a Slave against them shall be good and valid to all Intents and Purposes, any Law, Usage, or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

XXII. And be it further Enacted, that the Oath of Negroes, Mulattoes, Mustees, or Indians shall not be good or valid in Law against any White Person, excepting in Matters of Debt; and then any free Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian Christian shall be allowed to prove his or her Account, and sue for the same in any Court in these Islands where the same shall be cognizable.

XXVIII. AND whereas it is customary for Owners to commit their Slaves to the Common Gaol for slight Offences, which do not extend to a Breach of this Act, and as no Provision has hitherto been made for the Provost Marshal for his Trouble in receiving them;

*Of Slaves
imprisoned.*

PART III.

6 Q

XXIX. Be

Of Slaves imprisoned.—Killing a Slave.

XXIX. Be it therefore Enacted, If after the Publication hereof any Owner shall send his or her Slave, who shall not have been guilty of any of the capital Crimes hereinbefore recited, to Gaol, the Provost Marshal or his lawful Deputy shall forthwith take the said Slave into Custody, and him or her safely keep until released by the Owner, and shall receive for his Trouble from the said Owner, Three Shillings, together with Nine Pence for every Day such Slave shall have remained in the Gaol; provided such Slave shall have been maintained by the Provost Marshal.

XXX. And be it also Enacted, That the Provost Marshal shall be allowed and receive out of the public Treasury Nine Pence per Day for the Maintenance of every Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian, who shall be committed to the Gaol for any capital Crime before-mentioned.

XXXI. And be it also Enacted, That for all Warrants and Executions which shall be granted by any Magistrate, and served by any Constable, for any Fines and Forfeitures imposed by this Act, such Magistrate and Constable shall respectively be entitled to and receive the same Fees from the Person who may have offended as are directed to be paid for like Services by an Act, entitled, An Act to prevent vexatious, tedious, and troublesome Law Suits, &c.; and for all Warrants granted for apprehending and punishing of Slaves for such Crimes as are not deemed capital by this Act, the like Fees shall be paid by the Owners of such Slave as for the last-mentioned Services.

XXXII. And be it also Enacted, That any Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian, who shall for any Offence against this Act forfeit his or her Freedom to the Public, shall on such Forfeiture be committed to the Common Gaol until disposed of, and the Provost Marshal is hereby empowered and directed to dispose of such Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian, at public Outcry, within Ten Days from his or her Commitment, and after deducting thereout the Charges of maintaining such Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian, together with Commissions at and after the Rate of Five Pounds per Cent. to pay the Surplus Money arising from such Sale into the public Treasury; and any Person who shall purchase such Offender shall, within Three Months from the Day of such Sale, transport the said Offender from these Islands, and the said Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian shall remain in the Custody of the Provost Marshal, at the Charge of the Purchaser, until transported; and if any such Offender, who shall be transported, shall hereafter return to these Islands, upon Complaint made to any Justice of the Peace, he, upon View of the Record, is hereby empowered and required immediately to issue a Warrant under his Hand and Seal, directed to some Constable, for the Execution of such Offenders in such Manner as is before directed for capital Crimes.

Slaves; for their Protection, &c.

7 July, 1784.

Killing a Slave.

XXI. And it is further Enacted, That if any Person shall by Accident kill any Negro or other Slave, he or she shall not be liable to any Punishment therefore but the Owner's Action at Law for the Value of the Negro or other Slave so killed; and if any Person shall wilfully kill any Negro or other Slave, he or she shall be tried, and if found guilty shall suffer for the same, according to the Laws of England, Forfeiture of Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, only excepted.

XXIII. And be it also Enacted, That when any Slave shall suffer Death, Two Justices and Three Freeholders or Housekeepers shall forthwith enquire what Treatment such Slave had received from his or her Owner, and if it shall appear to them, or the major Part of them, that the Owner of such Slave had inhumanly used him or her, and that Necessity or cruel Usage might have compelled such Slave to run away, or to the Commission of the Offence for which he or she shall have suffered, the Owner shall not be entitled to or receive any Allowance for such Slave; but if it shall otherwise appear to the said Justices and Freeholders or Housekeepers, they shall then and in that Case value the said Slave at a certain Sum not to exceed Sixty Pounds, and certify the same to the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, who

who is hereby desired to issue his Warrant to the Treasurer to pay the Value of such Slave to the Owner thereof.

XXXVI. And it is hereby further Enacted, That from and after the Publication hereof, *Manu-*
if the Owner of any Slave shall manumit or make free such Slave, so as to entitle him or her *mission.*
to the Liberties or Indulgencies which any Free Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian may
enjoy or receive by virtue of the before-mentioned Act, he or she shall pay unto the Receiver
General and Treasurer the Sum of Ninety Pounds lawful Money of these Islands, towards
defraying the contingent Charges of this Government.

XIV. AND whereas many Inconveniencies have arisen from the Method of trying Ne- *Free Ne-*
groes, Mulattos, Mustees, and Indians Claims of Freedom at the Courts of Quarter Sessions *groes.*
only ; Be it hereby Enacted, That from and after the Publication of this Act it may at any
Time be lawful for the Receiver General and any Two Magistrates to examine the Manu-
missions or Passes of any Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian pretending to be free, and if
they should be forged, or otherwise insufficient, or producing no satisfactory Proof of their
being free, then he, she, or they are to be forthwith committed to the Common Gaol ; and
such Negroes, Mulattos, Mustees, or Indians shall remain there not longer than One Month,
when the Provost Marshal is required, after giving Three Days public Notice, to cause the
said Negroes, Mulattos, Mustees, or Indians, to be sold by public Auction, and the Money
arising from the Sale (lawful Charges and a Commission of Five per Cent. being first deduct-
ed) shall be paid into the Treasury of these Islands, and there shall be lodged for the Term
of Twelve Months, in order that the Owner, on due Proof of his Property, may receive the
same ; but if after the Time above-mentioned no Owner shall appear, or shall fail in sup-
porting his Claim, then the Money shall be applied towards defraying the contingent Charges
of this Government ; and the Provost Marshal, on the Commitment of such Negro, is
hereby ordered to put up an Advertisement, without Delay, describing as particularly as may
be the Negroes, Mulattos, or Indians so committed, that the Owner or Owners may receive
Notice thereof ; but if any such Claimant of Freedom as is above described shall appear
to be bona fide free, and his or her Manumission or Pass shall be judged good and valid, he
or she shall be warned and ordered by the Magistrates to depart this Government in Three
Months, under the Penalty of losing his or her Freedom, unless he or she gives Security to
pay Ninety Pounds into the Treasury at the End of Three Months ; and if any Freeman of
Colour shall by Indenture, or other Contract of Servitude, attempt to evade this Law, and
it shall appear to the Receiver General and Two other Magistrates that such Indenture or
Contract has been antedated, or is otherwise fraudulent, the same is hereby declared to be
void and of no Effect, and the White Person to whom such Indenture or Contract shall be
made shall, on Conviction for every such Offence, forfeit the Sum of Thirty Pounds, to be
paid into the public Treasury of these Islands.

XV. And the Governor or Commander in Chief is hereby empowered and requested to
issue his Proclamation, commanding all free Negroes, Mulattos, Mustees, or Indians, or that
call themselves free, to be and appear before the Receiver General in the Space of One Ca-
lendar Month after the Publication of this Act, and if they do not make their Appearance in
the Time above-mentioned, the Governor or Commander in Chief is further desired to issue
a Second Proclamation for the same Purpose, offering a Reward of Six Pounds, to be paid
out of the public Treasury to any Person or Persons (White or Black) that may apprehend
the same, and deliver him or her unto the Custody of the Provost Marshal, that the Validity
of his or her Claim of Freedom may be legally tried.

XVI. And be it further Enacted, That if any free Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian
be found out of his House bearing Fire Arms, Cutlafs, Sword, Bayonet, or Macheet, with-
out a Ticket from a Magistrate, any White Person may, and every Constable is required as
Part of his Duty, to disarm the said Free Man, and bring him before a Magistrate, and the
Constable shall produce the Arms so taken to the Magistrate, who may order him to retain
them to his own Use, as a Reward for bringing such Offenders before him, and the Magis-
trate may commit the Offender to the Common Gaol, at Discretion, if the Nature of his
Offence so require, not exceeding One Month ; and as all People of the above Description
(except Men of Property) should get their Livelihood by Labour, if any such be observed
from Day to Day living in an idle, vagrant Manner, without visible Means of Subsistence,
it shall be lawful for any Person, and every Constable is hereby required to inform a Magis-
trate, that he may be committed to the Common Gaol, there to remain until he shall be
transported, not to return under Penalty of forfeiting his Freedom to the Use of the
Public.

XXXV. And be it further Enacted, That if after the Publication hereof any Free Negro,
Mulatto,

Free Negroes.

Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian shall come into these Islands to reside, he or she shall pay into the public Treasury, for the defraying the contingent Charges of this Government, the Sum of Ninety Pounds, or depart thereout in Three Months, under Penalty of forfeiting his or her Freedom to the Public.

25 February, 1788.

An ACT for explaining and amending an Act, passed in the Twenty-fourth of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled, " An Act for governing " Negroes, Mulattoes, Mustees, and Indians, and for suspending several " Acts therein mentioned."

Preamble.

WHEREAS some Inconveniencies have arisen and may arise from the Mode of determining the Claims or Applications of Negroes, Mulattoes, Mustees, and Indians for Freedom, under the Powers given in and by an Act passed in the Twenty-fourth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled, " An Act for governing Negroes, Mulattoes, " Mustees, and Indians, and for suspending several Acts therein mentioned ;" in order to provide against any such Inconveniencies, and to explain and amend the said Act ; Be it Enacted and Declared by his Excellency the Right Honourable John Earl of Dunmore, His Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General, the Council, and the General Assembly of these Islands, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the Publication of this Act it shall and may be lawful for the Receiver General of these Islands for the Time being, and any Two or more Justices of the Peace, and they are hereby authorized Monthly, and on the First Monday in every Month in every Year, to meet and assemble in the Court House at Nassau, between the Hours of Nine in the Morning and Three in the Afternoon, and to adjourn such Meeting from Time to Time to any other Day or Days as they shall think fit, for the Purpose of hearing and determining the Claims and Applications of Negroes, Mulattoes, Mustees, or Indians, who shall or may claim to be entitled to his or their Freedom, and for the Purpose of carrying this Act into Execution.

The Receiver General and Two or more Justices of the Peace empowered to hear and determine the Applications of Negroes, &c.

Receiver General and Justices to be sworn.

II. Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That no such Receiver General, Justice or Justices, shall presume to act in the Execution of this Act, except in the administering the Oath herein mentioned in the First Instance (which Oath the said Receiver General and Justices, or any of them, are hereby empowered to administer) until he and they shall have taken an Oath to the following Effect :

The Oath.

" I A. B. do swear, That according to the best of my Judgment, Skill, and Knowledge, " I will faithfully, impartially, and truly execute all and every of the Powers and " Authorities reposed in me, in pursuance of an Act made in the Twenty-eighth Year " of the Reign of King George the Third, for explaining an Act passed in the Twenty-fourth Year of his said Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act for governing Negroes, " Mulattoes, Mustees, and Indians, and for suspending several Acts therein mentioned.

" So help me GOD."

Penalty on Persons acting before taking the Oath.

III. And be it further Enacted, That if any Person shall presume to act in the Execution of this Act, or any of the Powers herein contained, before he shall have taken the aforesaid Oath, he shall forfeit and pay for such Offence the Sum of Thirty Pounds of lawful Money of these Islands, to be recovered in any Court of Record, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, wherein no Essoign, Protection, or Wager of Law, nor more than One Imparance shall be allowed ; and that the Forfeitures and Penalties so to be incurred (all necessary Charges for Recovery thereof being first deducted) shall go and be distributed, One Moiety thereof to the public Treasury of these Islands, and the other Moiety thereof to him or her who shall inform or sue for the same.

Distribution of the Penalties incurred.

Receiver General, &c. to examine Manumissions, &c. and Persons on Oath.

IV. And be it further Enacted, That the Receiver General for the Time being, and any Two Justices of the Peace, present at any Meeting or Meetings under the Authority of this or the before-recited Act, shall be, and they are hereby authorized and required, from Time to Time, to examine the Manumissions, Passes, Certificates, Bills of Sale, and other Deeds and Writings, to be produced at any such Meeting, and to examine any Person or Persons upon Oath, which Oath the said Receiver General and Justices, or any of them, is and are hereby authorized to administer, and to hear and determine the Claims and Applications of all Negroes, Mulattoes, Mustees, or Indians, who pretend to be free, and to adjudge and determine any such Claimant or Claimants to be free, or to be Slaves, as to them

Free Negroes.

them shall seem right; and in case they adjudge any Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian to be free, they are hereby required to report their Determination, under their Hands and Seals, to the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being.

Determination in Favour of Negroes, &c. claiming Freedom, to be reported to the Commander in Chief.

V. And be it further Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor or Commander in Chief of these Islands for the Time being, to give a Certificate under his Hand and Seal, from Time to Time, to any Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian adjudged to be free under the Powers and Authorities of this or the before-recited Act; but no such Certificate shall be delivered into the Custody or Possession of such Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian, until the Time hereinafter limited for appealing against the Determination of the Receiver General and Justices shall be expired, or in case of Appeal, the same be heard and determined pursuant to the Powers hereinafter given; which Certificate and Certificates shall be registered by the public Secretary of these Islands, who shall be entitled to demand and receive for such Certificate and Registry, from the Party to whom the same is granted, the Sum of Twelve Shillings of lawful Money of these Islands; and such Certificate and Registry, or either of them, shall be deemed and considered as a full Proof of the Freedom of the Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian, to whom the same shall be so given; and where he or she shall be adjudged to be free in Consequence of any Proclamation issued by any of His Majesty's Officers or Commanders, during the late Disturbances in America, such Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian, shall be entitled to all the Rights, Privileges, and Immunities that any manumitted Slave is now, or heretofore has been deemed to be entitled to, who has paid Ninety Pounds into the public Treasury of these Islands, by virtue of any Act or Acts of Assembly now in Force, and such Certificate and Registry shall and may be produced and read in Evidence in all Courts whatsoever.

The Governor or Commander in Chief empowered to give Certificates to Negroes, &c. adjudged to be free.

Certificates to be registered by the public Secretary.

Secretary's Fee.

Such Certificate or Registry to be full Proof of Freedom;

and the Negro, &c. to whom granted, in consequence of the King's Officers Proclamations, during the American Disturbances, to enjoy all the Privileges of manumitted Slaves.

Proviso.

VI. Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That no such Certificate as aforesaid shall extend, or be deemed or construed to extend to authorize any Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian, except he, she, or they be deemed free in Consequence of any such Proclamation as is before mentioned, to be and remain upon these Islands beyond the Time limited, or contrary to any Law of this Colony now in Force, or to exempt him, her, or them from the Payment of any Sum or Sums of Money due or to become due from, or the Duty to be performed by any Free Negro, Mulatto, or Indian; but that the Departure of any Negroes, Mulattoes, Mustees, or Indians (except as aforesaid) shall be required; and all Monies, Fines, Forfeitures, and Duties, shall and may be sued for, recovered, had, levied, and performed, as if such Certificate or Certificates had not been given, and this Act had never been made.

VII. And be it further Enacted, That in case any Manumission, Pass, Certificate, Bill of Sale, or other Deed or Writing produced by or on Behalf of any Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, at any such Meeting, shall appear to the said Receiver General and Justices to be forged, antedated, or otherwise fraudulent, or that the Application of such Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian is not well founded, or that he or she hath attempted to impose on the said Receiver General and Justices, it shall and may be lawful for the said Receiver General and Justices, and they are hereby authorized to commit such Negro, Mulatto, or Indian to the Common Gaol of these Islands, for any Time not exceeding Three Days, and to cause him or her to be publicly whipped within that Time, not exceeding Fifty Lashes, at such Place as they shall think proper.

Penalty on Negroes, &c. producing fraudulent Certificates, Passes, &c.

VIII. And be it further Enacted, That in case any Person or Persons, who shall or may claim to be the Owner, Master, or Mistress of any such Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, shall produce at any such Meeting any Bill of Sale, Contract, or other Deed or Writing, which shall appear to the said Receiver General and Justices to be forged, antedated, or otherwise fraudulent, every such Person or Persons shall, for every such Offence, forfeit and pay the Sum of Thirty Pounds of lawful Money of these Islands, to be recovered in any Court of Record, by Action of Debt, Bill, Complaint, or Information, wherein no Effoign, Protection, or Wager of Law, nor more than one Imparlanee shall be allowed, and that the Forfeiture and Penalty so to be incurred shall go and be distributed, one Moiety thereof to the public Treasury of these Islands, and the other Moiety to him or her who shall inform or sue for the same.

Persons claiming Property in Negroes, &c. producing fraudulent Writings, to forfeit 30l.

IX. And be it further Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Receiver General and Justices, or any one of them, to summon any Person or Persons to appear and give Evidence at any Meeting or Meetings to be held under the Authority of this or the before-recited Act; and if any Person or Persons who shall be so summoned as aforesaid shall neglect or refuse to appear on such Summons (and if Proof shall be made on Oath of such Summons having been duly served upon him, her, or them for that Purpose) or if any Person or Persons shall appear, and neglect or refuse to answer such lawful Questions as shall

Receiver General, &c. empowered to summon Persons to give Evidence.

Penalty on Persons refusing or neglecting to obey such Summons, or to give Testimony.

PART III.

Bahama Islands.—Slaves ; for their Protection, &c.

Free Negroes.

be proposed to him, her, or them by such Receiver General and Justices, or any of them, he, she, or they so offending shall for every such Offence forfeit and pay the Sum of Ten Pounds, which Penalty or Forfeiture shall be paid into the public Treasury of these Islands, and shall be levied by Distress and Sale of the Offender's Goods and Chattels, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of the said Receiver General and Justices ; and for Want of sufficient Distress, the Offender or Offenders shall and may be committed to the Common Gaol of these Islands, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of the said Receiver General and Justices, there to remain, without Bail or Mainprize, for a Term not exceeding One Calendar Month.

Persons guilty of Perjury to incur the Penalties prescribed by Law.

X. And be it further Enacted, That in case any Person or Persons taking an Oath at any such Meeting shall be guilty of wilful and corrupt Perjury, and be thereof convicted by due Course of Law, he, she, or they shall incur and suffer the Pains, Penalties, and Punishments which by Law are enacted or inflicted in Cases of wilful and corrupt Perjury.

Register of Proceedings to be kept.

XI. And be it further Enacted, That all Acts, Orders, and Proceedings of the said Receiver General and Justices shall be entered in a Book or Books, to be provided or kept by the Receiver General for that Purpose, and shall be signed by the said Receiver General at each Meeting, or at the next ensuing Monthly Meeting ; and such Orders shall be then deemed and taken to be original Orders, and such Book or Books shall and may be produced and read in Evidence in all Courts, and at any Meeting of the Governor and Council of these Islands.

Persons thinking themselves aggrieved by the Determinations may appeal to the Governor and Council.

XII. And be it further Enacted, That if any Person or Persons shall think himself, herself, or themselves aggrieved by the Determination of the said Receiver General and Justices, or by the Determination of any Person or Persons to be named in a Special Commission, pursuant to the Power hereinafter given to the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, in Council, or by any Thing done in pursuance of this or the before-recited Act, such Person or Persons may, within Two Months after the Cause of Appeal shall have arisen, appeal to the Governor and Council of these Islands for the Time being, such Appellant or Appellants first giving or causing to be given Eight Days Notice at least, in Writing, of his, her, or their Intention to bring such Appeal, and of the Matter thereof, to the Clerk of the Council for the Time being, and within Two Days after such Notice enter into Recognizance before the said Clerk of the Council, with sufficient Sureties conditioned to try such Appeal, and to abide the Order of the Governor or Commander in Chief and Council, and to pay such Costs and Charges as shall be awarded by the said Governor or Commander in Chief and Council ; and the said Governor or Commander in Chief and Council, upon due Proof of such Notice being given, and of the entering into such Recognizance as aforesaid, shall hear and finally determine the Cause and Matter of such Appeal in a summary Way, and award such Costs to the Party or Parties appealing or appealed against as they the said Governor or Commander in Chief and Council shall think proper ; and the Determination of such Governor or Commander in Chief and Council shall be binding, final, and conclusive, to all Intents and Purposes.

Determination of the Governor and Council final and conclusive.

In case Appellants neglect to prosecute Appeal within One Month, the Adjudication of the Receiver General, &c. to be confirmed.

XIII. And be it further Enacted, That if after Notice given by any Person or Persons of his or their Intention to appeal, as is hereinbefore directed, such Appellant or Appellants shall neglect to prosecute and try such Appeal for the Space of One Month, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor or Commander in Chief and Council to confirm the Adjudication of the Receiver General and Justices, and all Acts, Matters, and Things done by and under the Powers and Authorities hereby given, which Determination shall be binding, final, and conclusive to all Intents and Purposes.

Proceedings to be sent to the Clerk of the Council.

XIV. And be it further Enacted, That all Acts, Orders, and Proceedings of the said Receiver General and Justices, and all Books in which any Entry or Entries shall be made under the Authority of this Act, shall, from Time to Time, be delivered and sent to the Clerk of the Council for the Time being, in order that the same may be produced to the Governor and Council upon the hearing and determining Appeals.

Persons thinking themselves aggrieved by the Determination of the Receiver General, &c. heretofore made, to appeal within Six Months after the Publication of this Act.

XV. And, to prevent vexatious Suits, and to remove any Doubts and Differences which may have arisen with respect to any former Determination or Determinations of the Receiver General and Justices of these Islands, under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act ; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for any Person or Persons who may think himself, herself, or themselves aggrieved by any Determination or Determinations of the Receiver General and Justices heretofore made, at any Time within the Space of Six Months next after the Publication of this Act, to appeal to the Governor or Commander in Chief and Council of these Islands, such Appellant or Appellants first

first giving, or causing to be given, Eight Days Notice at least in Writing of his, her, or their Intention to bring such Appeal, and of the Matter thereof, to the Clerk of the Council, and within Two Days after such Notice, entering into a Recognizance before the said Clerk, with sufficient Sureties, conditioned to try such Appeal, and to abide the Order of the Governor or Commander in Chief and Council, and to pay such Costs and Charges as shall be awarded by the said Governor or Commander in Chief and Council; and the said Governor or Commander in Chief and Council, upon due Proof of such Notice being given, and of the entering into such Recognizance as aforesaid, or the Appellant or Appellants neglecting to prosecute such Appeal, for the Space of One Month next after such Notice given, shall and may hear and finally determine the Cause and Matter of such Appeal in a summary Way, and award such Costs to the Party or Parties appealing, or appealed against, as they the said Governor or Commander in Chief and Council shall think proper.

XVI. And be it further Enacted, That all and every Acts, Orders, Adjudications, Determinations, and Proceedings of the Receiver General and Justices of these Islands, had, made, and done, under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act, or hereafter to be had, made, and done in pursuance of the Authorities given by this Act, and which shall not be quashed, altered, or declared void upon any Appeal to the Governor or Commander in Chief and Council, pursuant to the Powers herein given, shall and are hereby declared to be good and valid, and shall and are hereby declared to be binding, final, and conclusive to all Intents and Purposes.

Proceedings of the Receiver General, &c. in pursuance of the Act of 24th Geo. III. not quashed, altered, or declared void; on Appeal, to be good and valid.

XVII. And be it further Enacted, That the Receiver General for the Time being shall, upon every Determination of the Freedom or Slavery of any Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian, under the Authority of this or the before-recited Act, receive out of the public Treasury of these Islands the Sum of One Pound Twelve Shillings of lawful Money of these Islands for his Trouble and Attendance, and also such further Sum and Sums of Money for Books, Paper, Ink, and other contingent Expences, as the Governor or Commander in Chief and Council shall from Time to Time think proper; and that each Justice shall receive, upon every such Determination as aforesaid, for his Trouble and Attendance, the Sum of Sixteen Shillings of like Money; and his Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief for the Time being, by and with the Advice and Consent of His Majesty's Honourable Council, is hereby authorized and requested to issue his Warrant, from Time to Time, for the Payment of the same.

Fees of the Receiver General and Justices.

XVIII. And to prevent any Delay or Omission in the Execution of this Act, which can or may happen by reason of the Absence or Sicknes of the Receiver General, and to provide against any such Inconvenience; Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, in Council, in case of the Absence or Sicknes of the Receiver General, to issue a special Commission, directed to such Person as he shall think proper, thereby empowering him to execute the Powers and Authorities given to the Receiver General in and by this Act, which Commission shall remain in force during the Pleasure of the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, who may from Time to Time issue a like Commission as often as may be necessary, and the Person to be named in any such Commission and Commissions shall and is hereby authorized and required, during the Pleasure of such Governor or Commander in Chief, to meet and assemble, from Time to Time, with any Two or more Justices, for the Purpose of carrying this Act into Execution, in the Room and Stead of the Receiver General; and every Person to whom any such Commission shall be directed, shall have the same Powers vested in him and them for putting this Act in Execution, as the Receiver General for the Time being might or could have, if he was personally present and acted at such Meeting, and as if he and they had been named in or by virtue of this Act, and shall be entitled to all Fees given to the Receiver General in and by this Act.

In case of the Absence or Sicknes of the Receiver General, the Governor or Commander in Chief empowered to appoint a Person to act in his Stead.

XIX. Provided always, That no Person or Persons to be named in any such Commission shall presume to act in the Execution of this Act until he and they shall have taken the Oath prescribed by this Act; and that if any such Person shall presume to act herein without having taken the aforesaid Oath, he shall forfeit and pay for every such Offence the Sum of Thirty Pounds of lawful Money of these Islands, to be recovered in any Court of Record; and the Forfeitures and Penalties so to be incurred shall go and be distributed, One Moiety to the public Treasury of these Islands, and the other Moiety thereof to him or her who shall inform or sue for the same.

Provido.

XX. And be it further Enacted, That no Proceeding to be had or taken in pursuance of this Act shall be quashed or vacated for Want of Form, or removed by Certiorari, or other Writ or Process whatsoever, into any Court of Record of these Islands, save and except the Right and Power of Appeal as is hereinbefore given, any Law or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

No Proceeding had in pursuance of this Act, to be quashed or vacated for Want of Form, or removed into any Court of Record,

XXI. And

Free Negroes.

Distress made in pursuance of this Act, not to be deemed unlawful.

XXI. And be it further Enacted, That where any Distress shall be made for any Sum or Sumas of Money to be levied by virtue of this Act, the Distress itself shall not be deemed unlawful, nor the Party or Parties making the same to be deemed a Trespasser or Trespassers, on Account of any Default or Want of Form in any Proceedings relating thereto.

Persons sued for any Thing done in pursuance of this Act, to plead the General Issue.

XXII. And be it further Enacted, That if any Action or Suit shall be brought or commenced against any Person or Persons, for any Thing done in pursuance of this Act, or in Relation to the Matters herein contained, such Action or Suit shall be brought within Six Months next after the Fact committed, and not afterwards, and the Defendant and Defendants in every such Action or Suit shall and may plead the General Issue, and give this Act and the Special Matter in Evidence at any Trial to be had thereupon, and that the same was done in pursuance of and by the Authority of this Act; and if the same shall appear to be so done, or if such Action or Suit shall be brought after the Time before limited for bringing the same, then the Jury shall find for the Defendant or Defendants, and upon such Verdict, or if the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs shall be nonsuited, or discontinue his or their Action or Suit, after the Defendant or Defendants shall have appeared, or if upon Demurrer Judgment shall be given against the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, then the Defendant or Defendants shall recover Treble Costs, and have such Remedy for recovering the same as any Defendant or Defendants have or hath in other Cases by Law.

Penalty on Persons conveying away any Negro, &c. whilst the Trial of such Negro, &c. is pending.

XXIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons claiming a Right to any Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian, either in his, her, or their own Right, or by virtue of any Power of Attorney, or other Deed or Deeds, shall presume to inveigle, transport, or convey away, or shall cause it to be done, any such Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian, after they or any of them shall have exhibited his, her, or their Claim or Pretensions to Freedom, or whilst the Trial of the said Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian shall be held and pending, or after any Adjudication of the Receiver General (or other Person lawfully acting in his Stead) and the Magistrates appointed by this Act to determine upon such Claims and Pretensions, or upon the Determination of the Governor or Commander in Chief and Council, on Appeal, declaring such Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian to be free, every such Person or Persons so offending shall, upon due Conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for the First Offence Three hundred Pounds lawful Money for each Negro, Mulatto, Mustee, or Indian so inveigled, transported, or conveyed away, and for the Second and every succeeding Offence Six hundred Pounds lawful Money as aforesaid, to be recovered and applied as is hereinbefore directed.

Continuance of this Act.

XXIV. And be it further Enacted, That this Act shall be and continue in Force for and during the Continuance of the before-recited Act.

IV.

The several Accounts which have been called for, in order to shew the Extent of the Trade in all its Branches, and the Number of the White People and Slaves in each of the Islands in the *West Indies*, according to the Plan which is mentioned in Paper B. in the Appendix, as far as the Accounts could be procured.

VI

The first of these is the fact that the
number of the series is not the same in all the
cases. The second is the fact that the series
is not the same in all the cases. The third is the
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fact that the series is not the same in all the cases.
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The twenty-fifth is the fact that the series is not the same
in all the cases. The twenty-sixth is the fact that the series
is not the same in all the cases. The twenty-seventh is the
fact that the series is not the same in all the cases.
The twenty-eighth is the fact that the series is not the same
in all the cases. The twenty-ninth is the fact that the series
is not the same in all the cases. The thirtieth is the fact
that the series is not the same in all the cases.

600

P A R T IV. *The Export Trade to Africa.*

N^o I. An ACCOUNT of the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which cleared from Great Britain to Africa in each Year, from 1700, together with the Total Exports to Africa in each Year during the same Period; distinguishing the Value of the British, India, and Foreign Goods; to which are added the Quantity and Value of each Article from the Year 1782.—[N. B. This Account was made up from Accounts furnished by the Inspector General of the Imports and Exports to and from Great Britain.]

Years.	Ships.	Tons.	British Manufacture.	India Goods.	Foreign Merchandize.	TOTAL.
1701	104	—	83,280 14 6	—	50,673 7 5	133,954 1 11
1702	72	—	54,733 11 5	—	41,318 14 4	96,052 5 9
1703	56	—	64,155 19 5	—	40,023 14 2	104,179 13 7
1704	50	—	47,646 14 3	—	39,019 3 7	86,665 17 10
1705	45	—	31,883 7 2	—	33,221 8 11	65,104 16 1
1706	42	—	37,003 16 —	—	19,682 11 4	56,686 7 4
1707	31	—	58,531 8 6	—	33,596 7 10	92,127 16 4
1708	—	—	40,507 18 7	—	15,485 18 —	55,993 16 7
1709	38	4,430	33,539 9 1	—	25,864 3 4	59,403 12 5
1710	—	—	45,595 19 7	—	23,391 9 10	68,987 9 5
1711	—	—	37,518 7 11	—	26,758 7 3	64,276 15 2
1712	—	—	24,791 6 6	—	12,716 11 8	37,507 18 2
1713	—	—	87,934 8 3	—	23,871 — 1	111,805 8 4
1714	—	—	34,848 15 2	—	28,568 12 —	63,417 7 2
1715	24	2,866	24,549 1 1	—	27,363 5 1	51,912 6 2
1716	32	3,532	54,337 — 10	—	43,548 11 8	97,885 12 6
1717	43	4,845	59,186 4 —	—	53,263 8 2	112,449 12 2
1718	60	6,958	46,231 5 9	—	47,082 10 9	93,313 16 6
1719	39	3,900	29,382 9 2	—	37,059 5 9	66,441 14 11
1720	65	5,764	60,928 5 7	—	69,422 9 4	130,350 14 11
1721	54	5,140	48,908 3 1	—	77,148 — 4	126,056 3 5
1722	59	6,135	70,217 7 3	—	116,338 17 2	186,556 4 5
1723	55	4,200	62,242 16 —	—	76,264 17 3	138,507 13 3
1724	74	7,450	95,266 — 11	—	121,102 1 8	216,368 2 7
1725	—	—	121,273 3 10	—	162,751 12 —	284,024 15 10
1726	—	—	65,180 — 6	—	153,524 11 9	218,704 12 3
1727	—	—	64,225 18 3	—	74,381 16 3	138,607 14 6
1728	—	—	75,400 13 1	—	112,003 2 6	187,403 15 7
1729	—	—	96,895 4 11	—	156,484 17 6	253,380 2 5
1730	111	10,416	109,688 7 4	—	151,001 15 3	260,690 2 7
1731	—	—	101,076 3 2	—	105,027 1 2	206,103 4 4
1732	—	—	87,746 2 4	—	116,254 — 1	204,000 2 5
1733	—	—	50,005 17 4	—	78,781 17 5	128,787 14 9
1734	—	—	52,144 7 11	—	76,539 17 4	128,684 5 3
1735	—	—	30,721 — 1	—	99,698 4 9	130,419 4 10
1736	—	—	87,619 14 3	—	105,534 5 7	193,153 19 10
1737	109	10,560	107,872 4 3	—	126,227 19 4	234,100 3 7
1738	—	—	120,884 5 9	—	156,363 19 5	277,248 5 2
1739	—	—	87,630 6 8	—	132,243 8 4	219,873 15 —
1740	—	—	40,563 19 2	—	69,979 15 10	110,543 15 —
1741	—	—	65,708 6 10	—	66,983 2 1	132,691 8 11
1742	—	—	52,608 3 2	—	77,776 19 1	130,385 2 3
1743	—	—	98,497 6 9	—	120,551 — 4	219,048 7 1
1744	53	4,326	37,303 18 1	—	57,789 5 —	95,093 3 1
1745	—	—	26,665 4 9	—	44,734 6 3	71,399 11 —
1746	—	—	50,289 7 3	—	67,185 — 5	117,474 7 8
1747	—	—	78,846 17 9	—	107,553 4 —	186,400 1 9
1748	—	—	107,136 13 4	—	126,534 10 3	233,671 3 7
1749	—	—	109,819 12 8	—	88,619 11 8	198,439 4 4

PART IV. *The Export Trade to Africa.*

N^o I. *continued.*

Years.	Ships.	Tons.	British Manufacture.	India Goods.	Foreign Merchandize.	TOTAL
1750	—	—	77,561 13 6	—	83,230 — 6	160,791 14 —
1751	94	9,843	100,378 17 7	—	114,261 6 6	214,640 4 1
1752	106	11,327	147,012 10 2	—	89,050 3 2	236,026 13 4
1753	126	12,053	207,324 17 10	—	68,035 11 —	275,360 8 10
1754	124	10,352	152,922 5 11	—	82,135 7 7	235,057 13 6
1755	86	7,617	111,688 10 4	—	61,981 9 8	173,670 — —
1756	100	8,932	127,672 10 9	—	60,910 8 9	188,582 19 6
1757	74	7,856	111,725 19 4	—	42,772 3 4	154,498 2 8
1758	103	12,217	114,193 11 11	—	53,706 4 7	167,899 16 6
1759	120	13,212	127,315 3 —	—	101,145 7 —	228,460 10 —
1760	138	15,647	243,542 18 9	—	102,005 1 4	345,548 — 1
1761	138	15,689	246,720 1 5	—	78,587 — 6	325,307 1 11
1762	123	14,469	209,677 9 4	—	63,450 9 3	273,127 18 7
1763	163	18,939	346,242 8 3	—	117,576 1 1	463,818 9 4
1764	163	17,802	324,820 18 3	—	140,057 15 11	464,878 14 2
1765	163	18,754	333,647 9 6	—	135,387 4 10	469,034 14 4
1766	134	15,665	364,180 6 9	—	132,609 5 3	496,789 12 —
1767	158	16,799	398,066 3 1	—	159,996 2 7	558,062 5 8
1768	134	13,471	416,297 9 11	—	196,094 19 9	612,392 9 8
1769	146	14,743	387,177 15 2	—	218,002 10 9	605,180 5 11
1770	156	16,211	347,252 14 8	—	223,750 12 1	571,003 6 9
1771	192	20,296	449,487 8 —	168,340 11 9	94,710 7 7	712,538 7 4
1772	175	19,021	564,013 14 —	187,727 15 10	114,653 1 5	866,394 11 3
1773	151	15,696	419,926 9 8	140,403 8 1	127,780 13 2	688,110 10 11
1774	167	17,218	528,333 5 —	183,095 17 8	135,096 9 9	846,525 12 5
1775	152	16,787	474,053 19 3	188,731 3 7	123,382 19 10	786,168 2 8
1776	101	12,083	300,623 16 4	96,329 13 1	73,825 11 8	470,779 1 1
1777	58	7,196	139,975 19 —	56,647 14 3	42,594 9 9	239,218 3 —
1778	41	5,316	95,690 19 8	34,154 8 8	24,240 13 6	154,086 1 10
1779	28	3,475	99,183 13 11	46,012 12 3	14,021 13 5	159,217 19 7
1780	53	7,355	121,288 1 5	56,627 17 —	17,991 15 7	195,907 14 —
1781	77	9,730	208,055 16 9	73,591 9 8	31,175 1 5	312,822 7 10
1782	69	9,311	253,250 11 8	71,254 18 —	27,229 8 9	351,734 18 5
1783	130	20,077	573,245 15 2	153,619 — 3	60,698 12 7	787,563 8 —
1784	99	14,383	360,012 12 5	122,624 7 2	41,348 16 7	523,985 16 2
1785	116	16,064	412,656 15 —	116,433 7 6	58,106 7 8	587,196 10 2
1786	146	21,483	583,052 12 7	176,076 8 5	129,609 1 10	888,738 2 10
1787	137	22,263	401,593 15 8	186,258 16 9	80,403 1 11	668,255 14 4

Memo.

- 1st. It appears from the Account furnished by the proper Officers, that there is no Trade carried on from North Britain or Ireland to Africa.
- 2d. That the Shipping, with their Tonnage, in the foregoing Account, from 1701 to 1708, are inserted from a Statement of the Board of Trade.
- 3d. That the Shipping, with their Tonnage, for the Years 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, and 1724, are entered from a Custom House Account among the Papers of the Board of Trade.
- 4th. The Account containing the Particulars of the Quantity and Value of each Article of the British, India, and Foreign Goods, is hereunto annexed.

N. B. The Lords of the Committee having asked the following Questions;—namely, Are the Ships which bring Negroes to the British Islands employed in carrying back the Produce of those Islands to Europe? What Proportion do these Ships make of the Number freighted from those Islands?—received for Answer, from the Assemblies and Agents, That the Ships bringing Negroes from Africa are not generally employed in transporting the Produce of the West India Islands; and that the Number of such Vessels, which are employed in transporting Produce, bear little or no Proportion to the Whole.

An ACCOUNT of the Quantity and Value of each Article of British Manufacture exported from Great Britain to Africa since the Year 1782.

SPECIES OF GOODS.	1783.		1784.		1785.		1786.		1787.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Allum — — —	Cwt. q ^r lb. 1514 2 17	1590 7 7	722 2 24	758 17 —	209 — 6	219 10 1	839 1 —	401 4 3	590 3 12	830 7 11
Apothecary Ware — —	—	—	19 — —	38 — —	8 — —	15 — —	21 — —	48 — —	95 — —	190 — —
Apparel, Garments — —	N ^o 4683	1170 10 —	348 — —	87 — —	2,225 — —	537 — —	7,931 — —	732 15 —	1,436 — —	606 10 —
Beer — — —	Tons Hds. Gal ^{ls} 48 — 43	240 19 —	75 1 —	376 5 —	33 2 3	267 11 1	84 2 30	193 6 4	82 1 9	393 8 6
Books, Printed — — —	—	—	—	—	10 — —	40 — —	—	—	—	—
Brass, Wrought — — —	Cwt. q ^r lb. 3861 — —	17,374 10 —	2,737 — —	12,316 10 —	3,618 — —	16,336 — —	4,643 — —	20,803 10 —	3,897 — —	17,986 10 —
Bricks — — —	N ^o 33,000	16 10 —	94,000 — —	47 — —	10,000 — —	5 — —	10,000 — —	12 10 —	69,000 — —	34 10 —
Cabinet Ware — — —	—	60 — —	—	50 — —	—	8 — —	—	60 — —	—	121 — —
Candles, Tallow — — —	Doz. N ^o 533 3	119 19 7	—	—	667 6 —	110 1 1	740 4 —	165 11 6	814 — —	194 8 —
— Wax — — —	400 — —	30 — —	400 — —	34 — —	400 — —	43 — —	400 — —	40 — —	—	—
Cards, Playing — — —	7 — —	7 17 6	—	—	—	—	7 — —	7 17 6	—	—
— New — — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	338 6 —	150 15 9
— Old — — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	967 — —	290 2 —
Cattle, Live Horses — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coals, Newcastle Measure —	Cha. 14	3 — —	13 — —	31 4 —	71 — —	18 — —	16 42 —	40 8 —	101 — —	46 8 —
Colours for Painters — —	—	13 — —	—	22 — —	—	218 — —	—	67 10 —	—	4 — —
Copperas — — —	Cwt. q ^r lb. 1423 3 5	377 17 —	911 — —	250 8 6	—	—	—	—	765 2 10	179 5 —
Copper, Wrought — — —	1866 — —	918 16 —	1,387 — 8	7,362 1 6	1,861 — —	9,863 6 —	1,592 — —	8,437 12 —	2,315 — —	12,269 10 —
Cordage, Old — — —	200 1 21	850 10 —	5 — —	5 15 —	160 — —	184 — —	298 3 16	343 14 6	319 — 20	367 1 —
— New — — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corn, Barley — — —	—	—	5 —	3 5 —	26 3 —	17 2 10	—	—	—	—
— Beans — — —	Q ^{rs} . Bu ^{sh} . 1042 4	677 12 6	540 4 —	351 6 6	295 2 —	191 15 3	87 3 —	56 15 10	305 2 —	198 8 3
— Oatmeal — — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Oats — — —	—	—	5 —	2 12 6	—	—	—	—	6 2 —	3 5 7
— Pease — — —	Q ^{rs} . Bu ^{sh} . 31 2	37 10 —	148 4 —	178 4 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Wheat — — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— D ^r Flour — — —	C. 90 — —	183 — —	45 6 —	91 10 —	70 — —	110 — —	78 5 —	157 5 —	139 3 —	278 15 —
Cottons, and Linens Check'd —	121,985 — —	151,642 10 —	104,768 — —	124,701 12 —	98,858 — —	118,623 12 —	206,834 — —	247,480 16 —	75,732 — —	31,997 2 —
— Printed — — —	95,403 — —	1,198 17 —	115,715 — —	9,040 17 —	111,483 — —	7,821 — —	234,779 — —	17,608 8 6	143,054 — —	10,729 1 —
— 6 a 18d. before stained —	19,236 — —	2,825 8 —	14,139 — —	1,809 15 —	Yds. 18,833 & 6,455 P ^o	2,311 1 1	42,470 — —	5,088 5 —	12,561 — —	1,669 — —
— D ^r before dyed — — —	—	—	—	—	33,710 — —	10,116 — —	27,520 — —	8,376 — —	115,851 — —	7,241 3 9
— Furlans — — —	1 — —	2 — —	12 — —	12 — —	1,141 — —	1,141 — —	411 — —	411 — —	—	—
— Manchester — — —	—	—	—	6,141 — —	—	1,552 — —	—	—	—	—
Cyder — — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish, Cod — — —	42 — —	42 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 2 —	20 — —
— Herrings, Red — — —	Barrels. 32	44 — —	2 — —	2 15 —	24 — —	33 — —	20 — —	27 10 —	50 — —	68 15 —
— White — — —	16 — —	25 12 —	29 — —	32 — —	3 — —	4 16 —	—	—	—	—
— Salmon Salted — — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glass and Earthen Ware — —	259,390 — —	618 9 6	73,800 — —	184 10 —	64,610 — —	161 12 —	191,561 — —	478 18 —	316,670 — —	791 13 6
— Green — — —	Cwt. q ^r lb. P ^o 1,508 3 — & 1,453 —	877 13 6	637 2 — & 1,303 —	415 2 —	365 — — & 1,270 —	559 10 8	2,323 1 —	1,161 12 6	2,563 2 27	1,281 17 4
— White Flint — — —	63 — —	63 — —	24 — —	24 — —	361 — —	361 — —	421 — —	421 — —	325 — —	325 — —
— for Windows — — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloves, Plain Leather — —	—	—	—	—	20 — —	6 — —	—	—	—	—
Grindle Stones — — —	—	—	1 Chal ^{ls} — —	— 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gunpowder — — —	C. q ^r lb. 10,354 2 21	35,081 13 7	10,233 1 26	28,171 9 9	13,953 3 20	47,227 14 2	12,609 3 8	42,676 16 5	11,182 — 16	37,923 10 10
Haberdashery — — —	112 — —	224 — —	16 — —	30 8 —	124 2 —	249 — —	46 — —	92 — —	104 2 —	209 — —
Hats, Beaver — — —	Doz. N ^o 170 — —	722 10 —	9 — —	38 5 —	10 — —	42 10 —	312 — —	1,326 — —	196 — —	833 — —
— Carolina — — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Felt — — —	Doz. N ^o 5,297 6	6,621 17 6	3,660 — —	4,575 — —	3,629 — —	4,536 5 —	3,946 — —	4,932 10 —	5,419 — —	6,673 15 —
Hoops for Barrels — — —	—	—	—	—	12,000 — —	15 — —	—	—	—	—

An ACCOUNT of the Quantity and Value of each Article of British Manufacture exported from Great Britain to Africa since the Year 1782.

SPECIES OF GOODS.	1783.		1784.		1785.		1786.		1787.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cottons, Stuffs	—	—	—	—	40,137	6,020 11 —	—	—	—	—
Iron, Cast	Cwt qu. lb. 295 — —	176 7 6	428 — —	246 11 —	559 — —	364 7 6	784 — —	489 17 6	462 — —	299 — —
— Nails	40 — —	70 — —	—	—	35 — —	61 5 —	10 — —	17 10 —	25 — —	43 15 —
— Wrought	11,926 2 7	32,798 — 11	9,303 — 8	25,583 8 11	10,263 — —	28,223 5 —	14,71 — —	40,463 10 —	15,699 — —	43,172 5 —
Lace, Gold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lead and Bird Shot	Ton 188 8 — 24	1,978 6 2	119 9 1 27	1,254 9 7	208 15 3 7	2,192 5 11	190 10 — 2	2,000 5 4	134 2 1 19	1,428 5 6
— D ^o Ore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leather, Tanned	Cwt 20 — 14	70 8 9	55 3 7	195 6 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Wrought	280 lb.	31 10 —	—	—	—	—	300 lbs.	33 15 —	100	11 5 —
Line	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linens, Plain, not Br	963 Yds	1,685 5 —	170	297 10 —	3,923	3,365 5 —	18	31 10 —	309	540 15 —
— British, 5 ^{ds} to 6 ^{ds}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— British, 6 ^{ds} to 18 ^{ds}	Yd 140,416	7,020 16 —	115,526	5,776 6 —	102,834	5,141 14 —	46,098	2,304 18 —	25,215	1,260 15 —
— Checked, 7 ^{ds} to 18 ^{ds}	Yd 511,206	26,625 6 3	176,895	9,213 5 7	389,050	20,263 — 5	382,995	19,947 13 1	296,415	14,893 1 2
— — 4 ^{ds} to 16 ^{ds}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— — under 7 ^{ds}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Sheetings, 6 ^{ds} to 18 ^{ds}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Sail Cloth	21,371 Yds	3,068 11 —	16,360	818 — —	30,204	1,510 4 —	30,990	1,549 10 —	30,221	1,506 1 —
— Irish, 6 ^{ds} to 18 ^{ds}	186,972	9,348 12 —	72,165	3,558 5 —	204,243	10,212 3 —	—	—	—	—
— Diaper, 6 ^{ds} to 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pease	Cwt 1,587 2 —	5,556 5 —	878 2 —	3,074 15 —	881 3 12	3,086 10 —	2,495 — —	8,732 10 —	1,789 — —	6,261 10 —
Plate, Wrought Silver	—	—	200	80 — —	441 —	286 — —	—	—	—	—
Provisions, Bacon and Ham	—	—	2 Cwt	3 4 —	—	—	1 2 18 & 20	21 — —	34	27 4 —
— Beef and Pork	183 Barrels	503 5 —	40	110 — —	20	55 — —	17	46 15 —	75	206 5 —
— D ^o Tripes	90 Bls. Cwt qu. lb.	157 10 —	60	105 — —	20	35 — —	40	70 — —	180	315 — —
— Bread and Biscuit	80 — —	60 — —	230 2 —	172 17 6	106 2 18	80 — —	78 — —	67 5 —	203 1 —	152 10 —
— Butter	40 lb.	39 — —	—	—	—	—	24	23 8 —	6	5 17 —
— Cheese	20	24 — —	4 — —	4 16 —	—	—	30 — —	36 — —	46 — —	55 4 —
— Potatoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	15 — —	600	45 — —
Salt, White	Busbels 19,629	508 18 2	16,453	351 14 1	25,038	539 3 —	38,701	689 14 1	42,189	1,229 3 10
— Rock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silk, in Pieces	lb. oz. 755 12	3,322 11 3	912,14	1,597 10 7	1,656 8	2,898 17 6	1,473 12	2,579 1 3	1,704 15	2,983 12 9
— Sewing	24 — —	42 — —	—	—	—	—	29 4	51 3 9	—	—
— Wrought	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soap, hard	Cwt qu. lb. 35 — —	105 — —	70 1 —	210 15 —	61 1 7	183 18 9	100 — 3	300 1 7	45 3 18	137 14 7
Spirits, British	Gallons 392,380	33,624 3 6	283,118	24,296 17 6	297,243	21,337 16 6	205,450	15,626 14 6	290,542	20,417 2 6
Stationary	—	20 — —	—	148 — —	—	230 — —	—	140 — —	—	—
Stained Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,480	61 — —	—	—
Starch	Cwt qu. lb. 3 2 3	3 10 6	3 2 16	3 12 10	3 3 14	3 17 6	3 2 —	3 10 —	—	—
Stones, Slate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stockings, Thread	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 —	35 —
Sugar, fully refined	Cwt qu. lb. 520 1 17	1,431 2 —	339 1 14	933 5 7	361 — 18	993 3 9	529 3 16	1,457 3 11	446 1 17	1,227 11 9
Tin	116 — —	423 8 —	53 — —	193 9 —	8 — —	29 4 —	107 — —	390 11 —	86 — —	313 18 —
D ^o Plates	—	—	—	100 — —	—	—	—	100 — —	—	35 — —
Tobacco Pipes	Grofs 8436	421 16 —	2613	130 13 —	3,602	180 2 —	8,229	411 9 —	71 8 10	359 1 —
Toys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 — —
Vinegar	Tons H. G. 1 — —	8 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 16 1
Watches, Silver	—	—	—	—	1	3 15 —	—	—	—	—

PART IV. *The Export Trade to Africa.*
Appendix to Account N° 1. *continued.*

An ACCOUNT of the Quantity and Value of each Article of British Manufacture exported from Great Britain to Africa, since the Year 1782.

SPECIES OF GOODS.		1783.		1784.		1785.		1786.		1787.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Woollen Goods.	Bays, Double	P ^l 430	1,400 — —	2,330	8,155 — —	—	—	794	2,779 — —	1,572	4,802 — —
	Single	P ^l 436	801 17 —	2,490	4,917 15 —	230	454 5 —	1,900	3,752 10 —	2,330	4,601 5 —
	Caps, Woollen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Worsted	8,026	2,151 10 —	8,245	2,145 12 —	9,325	2,330 — —	8,697	2,395 17 —	7,789	1,947 10 —
	Plain Monmouth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Carpets, Northern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cloths, Long	P ^l 7,408	81,488 — —	2,443	26,873 — —	2,991 $\frac{1}{2}$	32,906 10 —	4,346	47,806 — —	6,103	67,133 — —
	Remnants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Short	P ^l 7,773	80,881 10 —	2,405	25,252 10 —	2,885	30,292 10 —	4,494	47,187 — —	4,279	44,929 10 —
	Spanish	—	—	6	37 10 —	—	—	30	187 10 —	—	—
	White	P ^l 1	10 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cottons, Kendal	Goods. 93,200	5,159 18 4	49,550	2,683 19 2	36,500	1,977 1 8	58,140	3,149 5 —	99,076	5,366 12 4
	Welch Plains	Goods. 1,500	67 10 —	2,000	110 — —	2,000	110 — —	4,300	236 10 —	1,000	55 — —
	Flannel	—	3,000	225 — —	3,240	243 — —	760	57 — —	—	—	—
	Northern, Dozens Single	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	45 — —	48	90 — —
	Perpetts and Serges	—	—	—	—	800	85 — —	—	—	1,500	159 7 6
	Says	—	—	—	—	—	—	Doz ⁿ 50	85 — —	—	—
	Stockings, Worsted	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Stuffs	lbs. 102,200	16,705 — —	54,327	8,828 2 9	18,420	2,993 5 —	22,390	3,638 7 6	46,570	7,567 12 6
	D ^o , Silk and Inkle	lbs. 2,584 8	549 4 1	6,010 12	1,277 5 10	10,686	2,270 15 —	4,503 4	956 18 9	7,899 12	1,678 13 2
	Grogam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Articles	—	19,265 16 6	—	3,728 — —	—	8,548 8 —	—	9,892 2 —	—	52,380 8 —	
Total	—	573,245 15 2	—	360,012 12 5	—	412,656 15 —	—	583,052 12 7	—	401,593 12 8	

Appendix to N° 1. *continued.*

P A R T IV. *The Export Trade to Africa.*

An ACCOUNT of the Quantity and Value of each Article of Foreign Merchandize exported from Great Britain to Africa, since the Year 1782.

SPECIES OF GOODS.			1783.		1784.		1785.		1786.		1787.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Beads, Coral	—	—	23½ lbs.	8 — 4	24	7 16 —	42	14 13 —	108	35 19 5	151 C. qu. lb. 82 3 13	52 10 3
Brimstone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76 12 6
Bugle, Great	—	—	lbs. 90,920	6,895 7 6	89,694	7,939 18 —	108,174	9,980 19 8	140,698½	12,238 9 6	143,002	12,916 11 6
China Ware	—	—	135 P.	3 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corn, Beans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	qu ^{rs} . 24	36 — —	20	30 — —
— Oatmeal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Pease	—	—	—	—	—	—	Qu. Bushl. 11 2	22 10 —	—	—	—	—
— Wheat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Qu ^{rs} . Bushl. 29 1	39 6 4
— D ^o Flour	—	—	—	—	C. qu. lbs. 16 3 8	8 8 2	16 — 21	8 10 —	75 2 8	37 15 8	79 — —	158 — —
Cowries	—	—	C. qu. lbs. 1,357 — 20	6,371 10 6	178 — 10	1,075 14 —	994 3 12	6,099 9 10	854 2 9	5,289 5 4	805 1 24	4,873 — 8
Drugs.	Aloes Cicotrina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Arfnic	—	lbs. 7,107	888 7 6	—	—	1,316	27 8 4	—	—	5,487	114 6 3
	Cantharides	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	lbs. 19½	5 18 6	—	—
	Cassia Lignia	—	lbs. 132	17 12 —	—	—	—	—	327	43 12 —	311	41 9 4
	Cortex Peru	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gum Tragagant	—	546 lb.	27 6 —	—	—	50	7 10 —	714½	107 3 6	—	—
	Jallop	—	—	—	—	—	610	30 10 —	255 lbs.	12 5 —	—	—
	Opium	—	lb. 16	4 — —	—	—	—	—	53	9 14 7	—	—
	Quicksilver	—	lb. 286	85 16 —	—	—	—	—	17½	6 13 2	—	—
	Radix Ipecacuenna	—	—	—	150 lb.	45 — —	—	—	34½	10 5 6	—	—
	Rhubarb	—	—	—	1 lb.	— 5 —	—	—	34	8 10 —	—	—
	Sarsaparilla	—	—	—	4 lb.	5 4 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Senna	—	—	—	326 lb.	21 14 8	—	—	36	2 8 —	498	33 4 —
	Verdigrease	—	—	—	2	— 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Drugs	—	—	—	360	34 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
			256 5 10	—	56 12 4	—	—	—	285 11 3			

An ACCOUNT of the Quantity and Value of Foreign Merchandize exported from Great Britain to Africa. Continued.

SPECIES OF GOODS.		1783.		1784.		1785.		1786.		1787.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Dye Stuffs.	Argol	—	—	—	—	C. qr. lb. 19 1 13	21 6 —	—	—	15 2 — Tons.	17 1 —
	Brazil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 — — —	75 — —
	Cochineal	lb. 100	112 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Logwood	—	—	Ton. 1 — — —	14 — —	—	—	2 — — —	28 — —	—	—
	Smalts	—	—	lb. 10	— 4 2	lb. 10	— 4 2	10	— 4 2	—	—
Fish, Stock Fish		C. qu. No. 33 2	25 2 6	83 — 5	149 15 3	188 1 7	282 9 3	263 3 8	197 17 3	150 1 2	150 5 4
Groceries.	Cinnamon	lb. 157	39 5 —	3	— 15 —	3	— 15 —	62½	15 12 6	1	— 5 —
	Cloves	—	—	404	151 10 —	683	256 2 6	937	351 7 6	2,696½	1,011 1 10
	Coffee	C. qu. lb. 92 — 7	1,337 9 5	63 3 8	925 8 2	55 3 17	813 11 1	78 1 25	1,137 17 1	61 1 17	890 — 8
	Currants	—	1 17 —	4 1 24	8 5 1	3 3 13 C. qu. lb. 6 3 2	7 2 11	5 1 17	9 19 10	6 3 12	12 13 7
	Figs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ginger	C. qu. lb. 155 2 8	338 8 9	67 — —	145 14 6	41 3 3 lb. 1	90 17 3	179 — 6	389 8 9	112 1 13 lb. 1	244 7 10
	Mace	—	—	1	— 19 —	1	— 19 —	2	1 18 —	1	— 19 —
	Nutmegs	107	35 15 6	10	3 5 —	5	1 12 6	5½	1 15 9	2½	— 16 3
	Pepper	7,560	409 10 —	1,360	79 3 —	800	43 6 8	5,520	299 — —	2,974	185 4 2
	Pimento	1,079	31 9 5	—	—	345	10 1 3	336	9 16 —	103	3 — 1
	Prunes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Raisins, Denia	1 — 11	1 1 11	2 — 16	2 2 10	—	—	—	—	— 1 24	— 9 3
	— Lipra	6 1 16	6 10 4	—	—	—	—	17 1 —	17 4 11	1 — 21	1 4 3
	— Malaga	C. qu. lb. — 3 24	— 16 10	1 — —	— 17 6	4 — 23 C. 1 — —	4 4 —	2 — 17	1 17 7	— 2 —	— 8 9
	— Smirna	—	—	—	—	—	— 17 —	85 — 4	72 3 6	4 3 11	4 2 5
	— Solis	4 1 25	5 — 6	9 3 21	11 3 7	10 2 10	11 18 1	2 2 23	3 — 9	20 1 9	22 17 4
	Rice	454 3 2	454 15 4	2,458 — 14	2,458 2 6	2,718 2 17	2,718 12 11	2,76 1 1	3,276 5 2	2,232 1 12	2,232 7 2
	Sago	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 — —	4 18 —	—	—
	Sugar, Brown	C. qu. lb. 288 — 13	720 10 2	180 3 27	452 9 5	164 3 19	412 5 10	267 — 9	667 14 —	191 3 18	479 15 5
	Tea	lb. 136	45 6 8	—	—	—	—	938½	205 15 4	769	256 6 8
Hides, Indian, in Hair		288	129 12 —	749	337 1 —	600	270 — —	200	90 — —	—	—
Iron, Bar		T. C. qu. lb. 755 8 18	9,824 11 1	650 1 3 2	8,451 11 8	756 18 2 1	9,845 14 7	939 17 2 3	12,218 7 9	842 1 3 4	10,947 3 2
Lemons and Oranges		—	—	—	—	11,000 N ^o	80 5 —	—	—	—	—
Linens.	Cambricks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	191 P.	26 16 3
	Canvas, Hessian	—	—	—	—	C. qu. Ells. — 15	— 8 9	—	—	— 27	— 15 9
	— Spruce	—	—	C. qu. Ells. 7 3 15	27 11 3	—	—	—	—	7 2 10	17 1 3
	Diaper Napkins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	French Linen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	600 Yds.	107 5 —
	Germany, under 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	— above 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	C. qu. Ells. 6 2 20	56 13 4
	— Narrow	C. qu. N ^o . 479 3 25	2,639 15 5	192 2 25	1,059 17 11	49 2 23	273 19 7	342 2 —	1,883 15 —	425 2 26	2,341 8 10
	Irish Diaper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	302 Yds.	15 2 —
	— Plain	—	—	—	—	25 Yds.	1 6 —	324,552	16,232 12 —	206,690	10,334 10 —
Dye Stuffs, Sticklack		lb. 6,416	213 17 4	14,524	484 2 8	12,373	412 8 8	42,060	1,402 — —	37,996	1,266 10 8

Appendix to N^o 1. continued.

PART IV. The Export Trade to Africa.

An ACCOUNT of the Quantity and Value of Foreign Merchandize exported from Great Britain to Africa.—Continued.

SPECIES OF GOODS.		1783.		1784.		1785.		1786.		1787.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Linen.	Lawn Sil ^a Hol ^a whitened	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	P ^a 152	60 16 —
	— not ditto	P ^a 120	48 —	—	—	— 69	27 12 —	262 C ^t qu. Ells.	104 16 —	—	—
	Ruffia Broad, 22½	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 —	55 —	6 1 —	34 7 6
	— above 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 — 18	49 4 —
Piece Goods, Bengal, rated		P ^a 15,712½	9,427 14 7	17,702½	10,625 7 6	—	—	50,929½	30,557 15 1	66,358½	39,818 15 —
— unrated		P ^a 138,963	143,783 15 2	105,142½ Last. Bar ^t	111,919 16 8	128,265½	116,390 — 10	132,524 Bar ^t	145,219 13 4	111,009	147,046 10 6
Fish and Tar		—	—	4 —	52 —	—	—	2	2 4 2	—	—
Provisions.	Beef	Bar ^t 204	380 16 —	172½	302 7 6	285	532 —	365	630 —	115	179 16 8
	Butter	Cw ^t qu. lbs. 64	88 —	50 —	68 15 —	110	151 5 —	90	105 —	90 —	101 5 —
	Pork	67 Bar ^t	125 1 4	6	9 —	100	186 13 4	204½ Cw ^t qu. lb.	342 10 —	60	93 13 4
Salt Petre		—	—	—	—	—	—	3 —	9 15 —	—	—
Spirits, Brandy		—	Ton. hhd. Gal ⁿ 2 8	—	—	—	—	— 2 1	31 15 —	—	—
— Rum		—	Gallons 59,153	17,745 18 —	21,440	6,432 —	48,865	14,659 10 —	179,895	53,968 10 —	64,584 19,406 8 —
Tallow		—	Cw ^t qu. lbs. 882 3 18	1,531 7 4	392 3 8	690 11 8	226 2 24	387 1 1	269 —	472 2 6	151 3 18 271 16 9
Tobacco		—	lbs. 165,867	3,110 — 1	171,717	3,219 13 10	310,245	5,817 1 10	630,359	11,819 4 6	372,412 6,982 14 6
Wax, Bees		—	—	—	—	—	—	Ton. hhd. Gal. 1 3 47	79 7 10	—	—
Wine.	Canary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	French	—	Ton. hhd. Gal ⁿ 48	10 —	4 1 58	347 4 2	1 49	34 8 10	58	17 17 3	—
	Madeira	—	—	—	2 1 9	91 8 6	2 3 52	118 5 —	10	1 11 8	1 3 55 79 14 4
	Port	—	20 3 22	510 2 3	14 1 4	485 — 9	13 2 24	462 15 7	24 — 46	822 4 —	14 2 39 298 5 1
	Rhenish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Spanish	—	— 1 3	11 18 10	1 — 14	36 18 10	1 3 17	63 12 2	2 1 3	79 3 4	— 1 53 16 2 2
Other Wines		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 13 8	—	—
Wood, Deals, Ordinary		—	C ^t qu. N ^o 24 2 10	49 3 4	17 2 25	35 8 4	2 1 4	4 11 4	13 — 12	26 4 —	6 2 20 13 6 8
Wool, Cotton		—	—	1,977 lbs.	74 2 9	—	—	—	—	2,092	78 9 —
Miscellaneous Articles		—	6,009 11 5	—	5,624 1 7	—	3,998 16 2	—	2,943 2 5	—	3,094 1 1
Total		—	214,317 12 10	—	163,973 3 9	—	174,539 15 2	—	305,685 10 3	—	266,661 18 8

PART IV. *The Import Trade from Africa.*

Nº 2. An ACCOUNT of the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which entered in the Ports of Great Britain from Africa, in each Year, from 1700, together with the Total Value of Imports to Great Britain in each Year during the same Period, with the Amount of the Duties of Customs and Excise; to which are added the Quantity and Value of each Article from the Year 1782. —[N. B. This Account was made up from Accounts furnished by the Inspector General of the Imports and Exports to and from Great Britain.]

Years.	Ships.	Tons.	Value of Imports.	Duties of Customs and Excise.
1701	—	—	21,074 19 7	
1702	—	—	31,295 — 4	
1703	—	—	17,565 2 1	
1704	—	—	15,441 — 11	
1705	—	—	8,679 1 1	
1706	—	—	7,280 15 5	
1707	—	—	9,384 5 2	
1708	—	—	7,661 14 4	
1709	1	50	5,087 9 3	
1710	—	—	14,436 2 4	
1711	—	—	7,919 17 1	
1712	—	—	10,794 — 10	
1713	—	—	11,515 18 8	
1714	—	—	25,380 6 11	
1715	—	—	30,096 12 6	
1716	5	310	32,330 11 7	
1717	—	—	19,282 14 2	
1718	—	—	25,783 14 9	
1719	—	—	18,060 9 2	
1720	—	—	25,307 1 8	
1721	—	—	21,949 16 2	
1722	—	—	33,671 1 10	
1723	2	83	29,877 12 5	
1724	—	—	47,181 18 1	
1725	—	—	67,514 4 —	
1726	—	—	36,189 — 6	
1727	—	—	38,690 11 1	
1728	—	—	22,443 13 1	
1729	—	—	49,355 11 5	
1730	23	1,150	57,081 18 10	
1731	—	—	29,339 11 —	
1732	—	—	50,423 13 4	
1733	—	—	57,635 6 3	
1734	—	—	69,416 11 5	
1735	—	—	41,663 14 5	
1736	—	—	53,691 11 10	
1737	16	997	55,779 14 11	
1738	—	—	61,911 8 2	
1739	—	—	43,035 19 2	
1740	—	—	62,787 11 7	
1741	—	—	43,815 18 1	
1742	—	—	35,259 18 9	
1743	—	—	26,297 12 7	
1744	1	60	13,889 8 5	
1745	—	—	11,031 — 11	

PART IV. *The Import Trade from Africa.*

N^o 2. *continued.*

Years.	Ships.	Tons.	Value of Imports.	Duties of Customs and Excise.
1746	—	—	25,301 17 1	
1747	—	—	1,603 2 9	
1748	—	—	17,640 9 —	
1749	—	—	15,724 9 11	
1750	—	—	29,007 2 10	
1751	10	1,166	56,292 2 11	
1752	8	750	42,642 7 1	
1753	19	1,860	34,011 13 5	
1754	12	890	22,024 8 1	
1755	22	2,455	40,254 16 8	
1756	15	1,670	39,166 3 11	
1757	9	1,350	30,453 4 7	
1758	11	1,720	43,952 1 10	
1759	16	1,640	24,382 6 2	
1760	20	2,183	39,410 14 —	
1761	11	1,191	12,201 3 2	
1762	16	1,600	30,540 16 3	
1763	20	2,355	18,128 2 8	
1764	20	1,975	35,738 9 2	
1765	19	1,840	51,692 2 11	
1766	31	3,195	52,217 3 11	
1767	33	3,465	55,981 8 6	
1768	50	4,775	67,249 1 4	
1769	51	5,038	58,955 12 6	
1770	39	3,570	68,449 13 7	
1771	50	4,602	97,486 19 3	
1772	69	5,732	92,338 12 —	
1773	65	6,349	68,424 19 9	
1774	53	5,267	56,503 8 7	
1775	71	8,037	67,328 6 3	
1776	61	6,094	99,674 13 11	
1777	41	4,857	62,740 1 4	
1778	20	2,465	81,951 16 4	
1779	9	1,185	33,960 16 9	
1780	6	860	21,689 — 7	
1781	11	1,750	36,386 8 10	
1782	8	1,180	68,475 16 5	
1783	15	1,917	47,860 12 9	
1784	31	5,697	119,152 — 1	
1785	40	7,245	48,535 12 —	7,863 8 5½
1786	42	5,998	117,683 1 1	9,032 2 8
1787	46	6,630	117,817 16 10	12,453 4 10½

Memo.—It appears by the Report of the proper Officer, that there are no Excise Duties collected on any Articles imported directly from the Coast of Africa; and the Account containing the Quantity and Value of the Articles imported from the Year 1782 is hereunto annexed.

669

PART IV. The Import Trade from Africa.

Appendix to Account N^o 2.

An ACCOUNT of the Quantity and Value of each Article imported into Great Britain from Africa, since the Year 1782.

SPECIES OF GOODS.	1783.		1784.		1785.		1786.		1787.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Bugle, Great	—	—	lbs. 4,820	180 15 —	—	—	—	—	2,792 Dug ⁿ 1 8	104 14 — — 7 6
Bottles, Glass	—	—	—	—	—	—	No 1	15 — —	—	—
Cattle, Live Horses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Qrs. Bush. 7 5	5 6 9
Corn, Beans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Qrs. Bush. 29 3	30 16 10
Pease	Cwt. qrs. lb. 486 2 6	1,277 4 —	2,076 1 11 lbs. 410	5,450 8 2 30 15 —	1,713 3 11	4,498 16 11	1,438 2 14	3,776 7 8	3,092 — 8	8,116 13 8
Almonds, Bitter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cassia Lignia	Cwt. qrs. lb. 805 — 11	1,710 16 7	4,804 2 18	10,209 17 11	1,225 3 9	2,604 17 6	2,007 1 22	4,265 16 5	3,006 — 14	6,388 — 2
Gum Arabic	—	—	62 2 4	132 17 9	5 3 —	12 4 1	1,289 — 6	2,739 4 9	2,439 3 9	5,184 12 9
Gum Senegal	2,136 — 16	4,539 6 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil, Palm	1,091 2 10	1,091 11 9	990 1 14	990 7 6	1,135 3 3	1,135 15 5	937 — 2	937 — 3	770 2 16	770 12 10
Other Drugs	—	172 12 2	—	382 16 2	—	506 — 9	—	1,019 2 9	—	1,053 7 3
Orchellia	120 3 —	105 13 1	16 2 4	14 1 4	—	—	—	—	1 3 14	1 12 9
Bozwood	—	—	—	—	Tons 50 — —	400 — —	—	—	71 — —	568 — —
Camwood	Tons Ct. qrs. lb. 64 15 — —	518 — —	160 7 — 6 Ton	1,282 16 5	120 4 2 —	961 16 —	100 9 1 15	803 15 —	248 11 — 19	1,988 9 3
Ebony	—	—	— 9 1 3	7 13 1	—	—	101 3 1 22	1,669 6 9	88 12 — 17	1,462 — 5
Mahogany	—	—	—	—	Cwt. — 18 2 4	7 8 5	—	—	—	—
Redwood	Tons 588 2 3 16 Cwt.	23,525 15 8	2,098 7 1 21	8,934 17 6	376 12 2 14	15,065 5 —	1,979 8 2 12	79,177 4 2	1,562 — — 5	62,480 1 9
Elephants' Teeth	— 1,940 1 8	11,641 18 6	1,923 1 15 lbs. 738	11,540 6 —	— 2,481 3 —	14,890 10 —	1,928 — 3 19	11,573 10 3	2,555 3 — 26	15,335 17 9
Feathers, Ostrich, undressed	Qrs. lb. — 1 24	1 — 10	123 2 12	278 2 3	597 3 —	1,344 18 9	598 1 16	1,346 7 8	1,839 — 6 Cwt. qrs. lb. 4 2 20	4,137 17 4 32 15 —
Almonds, Sweet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pepper	—	—	—	—	Cwt. qrs. lb. 5 3 —	4 9 4	—	—	— 3 15	— 13 8
Raisins, Malaga	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rice	Cwt. 53 2 18	40 4 10	24 — 14	18 1 10	65 — 11	48 16 5	30 3 10	23 2 6	55 1 12 Cwt. qrs. lb. 8 2 12	41 10 4 11 16 8
Sugar, Brown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turmeric	—	—	—	—	—	—	No 81	28 7 —	—	—
Hides, Ox or Cow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ton, Cwt. qrs. lb. 6 9 3 6	63 5 6
Iron, Bar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Qrs. 3	— 1 10
Cast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linen Sails, Foreign made	Ells 604	10 1 6	—	—	270	16 17 6	953 1/2	10 9 4	643	16 1 6
Linseed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil, Ordinary	Tons hhd. gal. 44 2 58	1,252 8 10	58 2 53 Ton hhd.	1,643 17 9	185 2 40	5,198 8 8	234 1 19	6,561 1 11	194 3 43	5,457 15 6
Train	—	—	9 2	123 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seeds for Gardens	—	—	—	—	lb. 9	— 6 9	—	—	—	—
Skins, Deer, in Hair	—	—	—	—	—	—	No 79	9 17 6	4	— 10 —
Goat, Ordinary	—	—	—	—	Dogs ⁿ No 92 — 6	92 10 —	— 81 10	81 16 8	8 4	8 4 —
Tanned	—	—	—	—	2 — 1	— 14 7	—	—	88 6	30 19 6
at Value	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 8 6
Tobacco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	lb. 94	— 17 7
Tortoiseshell	—	—	lb. 27	6 1 6	—	—	—	—	4	— 18 —
Wax, Bees	Cwt. qrs. lb. 362 1 14	1,721 5 6	468 1 22	2,215 2 4	290 2 1 Gals ⁿ	1,379 18 1	650 2 19	2,995 13 5	804 — 23	3,819 19 5
Wine, French	—	—	—	—	49	4 7 6	—	—	46	4 2 1
Madeira	—	—	Ton 3 — 25	65 1 8	—	—	5 1 12	111 5 —	1 2 44	35 3 4
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 3 19	45 12 7
Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gals ⁿ 7	— 12 2
Wool, Cotton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	lb. 40	1 3 4
Sheep's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	lb. 592	14 16 —
Dye Stuff, Lignum Vira	—	—	Ton 12 — —	57 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Articles	—	252 13 6	—	162 17 11	—	40 6 6	—	253 8 1	—	193 5 4
		47,860 12 9		119,152 — 1		48,535 12 —		117,683 1 1		117,817 16 10

Appendix
to the

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

TABLE
I
Showing the number of acres of land in the several counties of the State, and the number of acres of land in the several townships of each county, as reported by the several commissioners of the land office, for the year 1850.

County	Township	Acres
Albany	Albany	100,000
	Albany	100,000
	Albany	100,000
	Albany	100,000
	Albany	100,000
	Albany	100,000
	Albany	100,000
	Albany	100,000
	Albany	100,000
	Albany	100,000
Albany	Albany	100,000
	Albany	100,000
	Albany	100,000
	Albany	100,000
	Albany	100,000
	Albany	100,000
	Albany	100,000
	Albany	100,000
	Albany	100,000
	Albany	100,000

P A R T IV.

N^o 3. ACCOUNTS of the Shipping and Trade of the particular Towns in Great Britain, concerned in the Trade to the Coast of Africa, as the same were given in to the Committee by the Delegates of the said Towns.

N^o 1. Mr. TARLETON's CALCULATION of the Trade of Liverpool to Africa and the West Indies, and of the Ships employed therein; as given in by him.

EXPORTS, &c. from Liverpool to the West Indies and Africa, 1787.

PLACES.	N ^o of Ships.	Tonnage.	Seamen.	Value of Ships and Outfits.	GOODS.			Value per Custom House Books.	Real Value.
					India.	British.	Foreign.		
To the West Indies — —	87	23,284	1,740	217,500	6,230	265,970	30,802	303,002	387,097
To Africa — —	80	14,028	2,524	223,287	99,428	295,389	41,967	390,222	436,784
Total —	167	37,312	4,264	440,787	105,658	561,359	72,769	693,224	823,881

IMPORTS, &c. from the West Indies and Africa to Liverpool, 1787.

PLACES.	N ^o of Ships.	Tonnage.	Seamen.	PRODUCE.					Value by Custom House Books.	Real Value.	Customs.	Excise.	Total Duties.
				C ^{wt} of Sugar.	Gall ^s of Rum.	C ^{wt} of Coffee.	lbs. of Cotton.	Value Sundries.					
From the West Indies —	143	36,771	2,860	180,583	482,336	7,919	1,909,204	54,773	466,824	775,788	127,455	113,231	240,686
From Africa —	8	1,161	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	120,000	{ Do not appear in the Accounts delivered to Parliament.		
Total —	151	37,932	3,020	180,583	482,336	7,919	1,909,204	54,773	466,824	895,788	127,455	113,231	240,686

MR. NORRIS'S SUPPLEMENTS to the Account of the Trade of Liverpool; being, First, An Account of the Number of British and Foreign Ships, including their repeated Voyages, their Tonnage, and Number of Seamen, that have traded to or from the Port of Liverpool, in the Years 1785, 1786, and 1787: And Secondly, An Account of the Inland Navigations to and from Liverpool.

G AN ACCOUNT

PART IV. *The Trade of particular Towns continued.*

N^o 3. *continued.*

An ACCOUNT of the Inland Navigations to and from Liverpool, for the Years 1786, 1787, and 1788.

On the Lancashire End of the Leeds Canal there are employed between Liverpool and Wigan Eighty-nine Boats, of Thirty-five to Forty Tons Burthen each; which brought to Liverpool in the Years

			1786.	1787.	1788.
viz.	Coals	—	Tons. 91,249	96,248	109,202
	Flags, Slates, and Millstones	—	D ^o . 3,944	4,561	3,613
	Merchandize	—	D ^o . 347	393	405
	Oak Timber	—	Feet. 17,403	17,986	13,589
Took from thence,	Merchandize	—	Tons. 3,836	4,610	4,257
	Limestone and Bricks	—	D ^o . 2,245	2,064	1,429
	Lime and Manure	—	D ^o . 10,213	11,129	12,224
	Pine Timber	—	Feet. 160,766	163,706	153,006

Between Liverpool and the River Douglas 36 Boats are employed, which brought

Coals	—	Tons. 16,724	2,592	20,706
And took back Limestone	—	D ^o . 4,589	6,164	5,921

The Tonnage of the Vessels employed on the Sankey Canal, the Business of which is divided between Liverpool, Northwich, and Warrington, amounted to

	Tons. 74,289	8,356	115,828
--	--------------	-------	---------

Between Liverpool on the River Mersey, and Northwich and Winsford on the Weaver, One hundred and Ten Vessels are employed in carrying Timber, Salt, Coals, and Merchandize, to the Amount of 164,000 Tons Annually.

Between Liverpool and Manchester there are employed, on the Old Navigation Twenty-five Boats of 55 Tons each, which make generally Three Trips every Two Spring Tides; or, upon an Average, allowing for Delays from bad Weather, 36 Trips each in a Year.

There are also on the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, which communicates with the Staffordshire Canal, Forty-two Boats employed, of 50 Tons each, which make on an Average 3 Trips to Liverpool every 14 Days: Ten Boats will be added to this Part of the Navigation in the Summer.

675

PART IV. *The Trade of particular Towns continued.*

N^o 3. *continued.*

N^o 2. An ACCOUNT of the Trade of Manchester to Africa, as given in by Mr. Samuel Taylor, the 8th March, 1788.

THE Value of Goods Annually supplied from Manchester, and the Neighbourhood, for Africa, is about £. 200,000, of which about £. 180,000 are for the Purpose of Negroes only.

This Manufacture employs immediately about 18,000 Men, Women, and Children.

This Manufacture employs a Capital of at least £. 300,000, including that Part of the Capital which belongs to the Dealers in the Materials who sell them to the Manufacturer.

Besides the Manufactures which are directly furnished by the Manufacturers of Manchester for the African Trade, they equally furnish for the West India Trade upwards of £. 300,000 a Year worth of Manufactures, in the making of which a still greater Number of Hands are employed.

677

P A R T IV. *The Import and Export of Negroes.*

N^o 4.—An A C C O U N T of the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which have entered Annually in the several British West India Islands from Africa; with the Number of Negroes which were imported on Board the same in each Year, and also the Negroes imported from other Countries; together with the Number of Negroes which were exported; distinguishing each Island.—[N. B. This Account was made up from Accounts furnished by the Inspector General of the Imports and Exports to and from Great Britain.]

Arrivals from Africa.			Negroes Imported.			Names of the Islands.	Negroes Exported.				N ^o of Negroes retained Annually in the British W. Indies.
N ^o of Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	From Africa.	From Foreign W. Indies.	Total N ^o from Foreign Parts.		To Foreign W. Indies in Foreign Bottoms.	To Foreign W. Indies in British Bottoms.	To the States of America.	Total Number exported to Foreign Parts.	
4	630	111	1,581	—	1,581	Antigua	—	141	200	341	
21	3,070	778	9,644	—	9,644	Jamaica	—	64	—	64	
13	1,755	359	4,983	—	4,983	Tortola	—	404	—	404	
38	5,455	1,248	16,208	—	16,208	Total 1783	—	609	200	809	15,399
8	995	163	1,750	—	1,750	Antigua	—	68	39	107	
18	2,205	466	5,200	—	5,200	Dominica	—	13	—	13	
9	1,170	184	1,881	—	1,881	Grenada	—	15	16	31	
39	6,466	1,438	15,468	—	15,468	Jamaica	4,014	451	—	4,465	
5	410	48	785	—	785	St. Kitt's	—	99	148	247	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Montserrat	—	—	—	—	
10	1,425	204	2,103	23	2,126	Nevis	—	—	—	—	
4	630	80	1,340	—	1,340	St. Vincent's	—	400	—	400	
93	13,301	2,583	28,527	23	28,550	Total 1784	4,014	1,046	203	5,263	23,287
1	150	29	300	—	300	Antigua	—	58	5	63	
2	145	23	149	—	149	Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	
25	2,895	559	6,254	—	6,254	Dominica	—	117	—	117	
9	1,630	213	2,531	—	2,531	Grenada	—	90	—	90	
30	5,330	854	11,046	—	11,046	Jamaica	3,436	758	395	4,589	
—	—	—	—	78	78	St. Kitt's	—	—	68	68	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Montserrat	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Nevis	—	—	—	—	
6	580	107	1,240	—	1,240	St. Vincent's	—	91	—	91	
73	10,730	1,785	21,520	78	21,598	Total 1785	3,436	1,114	468	5,018	16,580
3	200	47	462	—	462	Antigua	—	116	10	126	
5	483	74	606	—	606	Barbadoes	—	163	18	181	
29	3,445	751	8,407	—	8,407	Dominica	—	189	—	189	
7	782	137	2,005	—	2,005	Grenada	—	—	—	—	
15	2,170	429	5,645	—	5,645	Jamaica	3,143	191	309	3,643	
3	300	59	660	15	675	St. Kitt's	—	128	—	128	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Montserrat	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Nevis	—	—	—	—	
4	690	133	1,360	—	1,360	St. Vincent's	—	50	—	50	
67	8,070	1,630	19,145	15	19,160	Total 1786	3,143	837	337	4,317	14,843
5	388	80	562	—	562	Antigua	—	77	25	102	
7	831	102	713	—	713	Barbadoes	—	85	—	85	
25	3,640	548	5,709	—	5,709	Dominica	1,655	233	130	2,018	
13	1,943	312	3,713	—	3,713	Grenada	257	279	—	536	
16	2,696	493	5,682	—	5,682	Jamaica	1,659	92	29	1,780	
5	645	109	1,095	—	1,095	St. Kitt's	—	185	—	185	
—	—	—	—	45	45	Nevis	—	—	—	—	
12	1,767	252	3,361	—	3,361	St. Vincent's	—	660	—	660	
2	273	55	143	—	143	Tortola	—	—	—	—	
85	12,183	1,951	20,978	45	21,023	Total 1787	3,571	1,611	184	5,366	15,657

PART IV. *The African Company's Trade.*

N^o 5.—An ACCOUNT of the Trade carried on by the African Company, from 1679 to 1689; distinguishing each Year (from the Books of the Board of Trade) and from a Statement given in by the Company itself.

YEARS.	Number of Ships.	EXPORTS.	Negroes shipped.	Negroes delivered.	Loss. per Cent.
1680 — —	24	46,347 13 8	5,190	3,751	27 $\frac{2}{3}$
1681 — —	22	75,188 15 11	6,327	4,989	21 $\frac{1}{3}$
1682 — —	31	89,616 18 9	6,330	4,494	29
1683 — —	35	78,028 18 —	9,081	6,488	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
1684 — —	22	54,932 11 7	5,384	3,845	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
1685 — —	35	82,346 — 1	8,658	6,304	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
1686 — —	31	66,128 12 3	8,355	6,812	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
1687 — —	24	77,695 11 3	5,606	4,777	14 $\frac{4}{5}$
1688 — —	25	65,171 2 5	5,852	4,936	15 $\frac{2}{3}$

679

PART IV. *The Export Trade to the British West Indies.*

N^o 6. An ACCOUNT of the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which cleared Outwards from Great Britain to the British West India Islands in each Year, from 1700, together with the Total Value of Exports from Great Britain to the British West Indies; distinguishing the Amount of the British, India, and Foreign Goods: To which are added the Quantity and Value of each Article, from the Year 1782.—[N. B. This Account was made up from Accounts furnished by the Inspector General of the Imports and Exports to and from Great Britain.]

Years.	Ships.	Tons.	British Manufacture.		India Goods.		Foreign Merchandize.		Total Value of Exports.
1701	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	339,249 9 10½
1702	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	255,694 10 11½
1703	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	284,834 18 2½
1704	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1705	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1706	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1707	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1708	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1709	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1710	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1711	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1712	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1713	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1714	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1715	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	409,043 5 —
1716	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	505,686 18 4
1717	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	425,372 10 8

Nº 6. *continued.*

Years.	Ships.	Tons.	British Manufacture.	India Goods.	Foreign Merchandize.	Total Value of Exports.
1718						
1719						
1720						
1721						
1722						
1723						
1724						
1725	—	—	—	—	—	603,362 16 —
1726	—	—	—	—	—	393,622 9 4
1727	—	—	—	—	—	373,984 4 8
1728						
1729						
1730						
1731						
1732						
1733						
1734						
1735	—	—	—	—	—	434,692 12 5
1736	—	—	—	—	—	493,313 9 2
1737	—	—	—	—	—	456,747 — —
1738						
1739						
1740						
1741						
1742						
1743						
1744						
1745						
1746						
1747						
1748						
1749						
1750						
1751	—	—	—	—	—	632,088 19 —
1752	—	—	—	—	—	703,920 5 7

PART IV. *The Export Trade to the British West Indies.*

Nº 6. *continued.*

Years.	Ships.	Tons.	British Manufacture.		India Goods.		Foreign Merchandize.		Total Value of Exports.
1753	315	43,125	—	—	—	—	—	—	832,378 8 6
1754	301	43,718	—	—	—	—	—	—	685,675 3 —
1755	255	34,394	—	—	—	—	—	—	694,667 13 3
1756	361	47,007	—	—	—	—	—	—	733,458 16 3
1757	376	53,886	—	—	—	—	—	—	776,272 4 11
1758	397	59,704	—	—	—	—	—	—	878,319 1 8
1759	342	52,894	—	—	—	—	—	—	978,079 10 4
1760	403	57,089	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,374,097 19 5
1761	332	53,594	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,079,767 8 5
1762	419	72,853	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,397,879 3 —
1763	451	74,479	1,018,041	16 11	—	—	169,392 5 3	1,187,434 2 2	
1764	372	64,862	834,053	10 1	—	—	135,965 12 9	970,019 2 10	
1765	371	62,573	924,685	9 5	—	—	125,853 17 1	1,050,539 6 6	
1766	373	64,334	939,273	19 10	—	—	130,992 3 11	1,070,266 3 9	
1767	480	84,301	976,218	8 11	—	—	111,518 2 9	1,087,736 11 8	
1768	464	78,995	1,052,933	1 6	—	—	205,951 4 9	1,258,884 6 3	
1769	474	80,986	1,167,215	7 7	—	—	179,031 16 9	1,346,247 4 4	
1770	398	69,153	1,153,814	8 6	—	—	159,862 11 1	1,313,676 19 7	
1771	430	77,335	1,062,888	3 —	30,494 6 10	—	116,439 18 1	1,209,822 7 11	
1772	433	78,942	1,253,629	13 4	28,470 2 8	—	150,928 7 8	1,433,028 3 8	
1773	464	86,257	1,179,780	8 5	21,292 3 1	—	137,630 10 10	1,338,703 2 4	
1774	472	87,694	1,265,262	4 8	25,060 16 7	—	130,201 6 11	1,420,524 8 2	
1775	498	93,717	1,554,462	10 8	21,131 2 —	—	130,707 17 5	1,706,301 10 1	
1776	490	85,753	1,405,711	4 9	19,658 2 2	—	177,344 8 9	1,602,713 15 8	
1777	420	76,861	1,069,540	18 4	17,713 15 8	—	160,516 13 7	1,247,771 7 7	
1778	504	90,834	988,165	8 7	29,025 7 2	—	134,403 6 4	1,151,594 2 1	
1779	522	97,135	970,507	2 6	24,221 — 9	—	132,737 15 10	1,127,465 19 1	
1780	535	101,798	1,415,147	8 4	47,743 15 4	—	212,421 17 —	1,675,313 — 8	
1781	353	64,851	901,552	1 7	30,664 15 6	—	98,811 6 2	1,031,028 3 3	
1782	452	80,726	1,087,496	1 11	38,268 15 8	—	163,787 4 2	1,289,552 1 9	
1783	473	96,751	1,454,877	8 6	28,731 14 4	—	186,997 5 11	1,670,606 8 9	
1784	457	93,247	1,098,197	18 6	13,921 13 11	—	102,866 19 8	1,214,986 12 1	
1785	532	111,011	1,082,918	16 —	23,083 11 1	—	91,208 5 —	1,197,210 12 1	
1786	481	103,772	1,113,393	— 3	16,937 1 11	—	136,974 5 6	1,267,304 7 8	
1787	527	124,454	1,441,048	8 4	23,570 8 11	—	174,084 16 11	1,638,703 13 10	

PART IV. *The Export Trade to the British West Indies.*

N° 6. *continued.*

Memorandums.

- 1st. That the Shipping from the Port of Liverpool, from the Years 1750 to 1756, are not included in the foregoing Account.
- 2d. The Shipping with their Tonnage from North Britain is only included in the preceding Account from the Year 1777 to 1788.
- 3d. The Account containing the Particulars of the British, India, and Foreign Goods exported from 1782, is hereunto annexed,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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PART IV. The Export Trade to the British West Indies.

Nº 6. Appendix.

An ACCOUNT of the Quantity and Value of British Manufacture and Produce Annually exported from Great Britain to the British West India Islands, between the 5th of January 1783 and the 5th of January 1788; distinguishing each Year, and the Islands to which the same have been exported.

	Allum.		Apparel Garments.		Apothecar. Ware.		Beer.		Books printed.		Bottles, Glafs.		Brafs wrought.		Bricks.		Candles, Tallow.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Nº	£. s. d.	C. q. lb.	£. s. d.	Tuns. H. G.	£. s. d.	Cts. lb.	£. s. d.			C. lb.	£. s. d.	Nº	£. s. d.	Doz. lb.	£. s. d.
Antigua	—	—	422	105 10 —	43 3 —	99 10 —	251 — 6	1,384 6 4	11 —	44 —	—	—	4 —	18 —	60,000	30 —	27,497 7	6,186 16 10
Barbadoes	—	—	4,798	1,199 10 —	218 —	435 —	425 3 1 1/2	2,438 5 5	5 —	20 —	—	—	70 —	315 —	59,800	29 16 9	36,415 8	8,193 10 7
Dominica	—	—	2,395	598 15 —	29 3 —	59 10 —	127 1 61	637 9 2	2 —	8 —	—	—	30 2 —	137 5 —	25,500	12 15 —	4,350 —	978 15 —
Grenada	—	—	2,596	649 —	35 1 14	70 15 —	59 3 21	328 15 4	—	—	—	—	2 —	9 —	109,000	54 10 —	3,691 2	830 10 3
Jamaica	—	—	2,791	697 14 —	1,480 — 16	960 5 8	1,499 — 27	7,974 13 2	63 3 —	255 —	—	—	1,327 1 21	5,973 9 4	660,100	329 2 1	63,789 1	14,352 9 10
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	18 —	36 —	15 1 36	76 19 3	—	—	—	—	100 —	450 —	—	—	164 —	36 18 —
Nevis	—	—	—	—	12 —	24 —	14 2 54	73 11 4	1 —	4 —	—	—	10 —	45 —	15,000	7 10 —	2,517 11	566 10 7
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	65 —	130 —	96 — 19	486 8 —	5 —	20 —	—	—	70 —	315 —	66,000	33 —	735 —	165 7 6
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	165 2 —	331 —	55 2 21	277 18 4	8 —	32 —	—	—	1 —	4 10 —	56,000	28 —	3,997 5	899 8 4
Tortola	—	—	280	70 —	77 —	154 —	143 3 15	832 8 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1783	— 1 14	— 7 10	13,282	3,320 9 —	2,144 2 2	1,301 — 8	2,689 3 9 1/2	14,510 14 7	95 3 —	383 —	—	—	1,614 3 21	7,267 4 4	1,051,400	524 13 10	143,157 10	32,210 6 11
Antigua	—	—	144	36 —	46 1 7	92 12 6	134 2 52	883 3 3	9 2 —	38 —	—	—	59 —	265 10 —	211,000	105 10 —	8,124 6	1,828 — 2
Barbadoes	—	—	542	135 10 —	147 3 14	295 15 —	135 2 2	796 12 1	10 1 —	41 —	—	—	74 2 —	335 5 —	155,000	76 —	23,495 2	5,286 8 3
Dominica	—	—	1,540	385 —	43 2 —	87 —	157 3 54	789 16 4	5 —	20 —	—	—	46 —	207 —	118,000	59 —	8,713 4	1,960 10 —
Grenada	—	—	282	70 10 —	143 2 —	28 —	165 1 7	1,001 — 9	6 —	24 —	—	—	253 1 14	1,011 18 9	64,100	32 — 3	1,899 11	427 9 7
Jamaica	—	—	1,561	390 14 —	1,089 1 24	1,178 18 6	855 1 1	4,659 2 5	55 1 —	221 —	—	—	835 3 14	3,761 8 9	761,960	377 18 8	52,308 5	11,779 7 10
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	15 3 —	31 10 —	13 1 45	67 2 9	—	—	—	—	12 —	54 —	23,000	11 10 —	594 6	133 15 3
Nevis	—	—	—	—	7 —	14 —	4 3 —	23 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,000	7 10 —	464 3	104 9 1
St Kitt's	—	—	160	40 —	53 1 —	106 10 —	118 2 17	629 2 4	2 —	8 —	—	—	—	—	60,000	30 —	8,462 7	1,904 1 7
St Vincent's	—	—	480	120 —	77 1 —	154 10 —	86 1 61	438 15 9	4 —	16 —	—	—	132 —	594 —	100,000	50 —	1,455 1	327 7 10
Tortola	—	—	800	200 —	37 —	74 —	72 1 12	399 9 9	—	—	—	—	1 —	4 10 —	37,000	18 10 —	2,145 1	482 12 10
Total 1784	— 1 2 16	— 1 14 6	5,509	1,377 14 —	1,660 3 17	1,321 16 —	1,744 — 62	9,688 — 5	92 —	368 —	—	—	1,413 3 —	6,233 12 6	1,545,060	767 18 11	107,662 10	24,234 2 5
Antigua	—	—	180	45 —	84 3 20	169 17 1	225 2 48	1,212 2 2	7 —	28 —	—	—	251 —	1,129 10 —	369,900	184 13 —	12,726 —	2,863 7 —
Barbadoes	—	—	538	134 10 —	300 3 —	601 10 —	131 3 57	740 6 3	19 —	76 —	—	—	75 —	337 10 —	210,000	105 —	28,462 10	6,404 2 8
Dominica	—	—	7,710	1,927 10 —	30 2 —	61 —	198 — 35	1,198 8 6	—	—	—	—	40 —	180 —	99,500	49 15 —	17,624 2	3,965 8 9
Grenada	—	—	3,840	960 —	166 2 —	333 —	175 3 53	1,274 1 2	17 —	171 —	—	—	233 2 4	1,050 18 2	593,900	284 4 11	6,200 5	1,395 1 10
Jamaica	—	—	1,766	441 10 —	1,030 3 24	1,061 18 6	898 — 23	4,908 2 11	45 2 —	185 —	—	—	1,095 — 8	4,927 16 5	1,580,000	788 4 —	48,607 9	10,936 14 10
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	9 —	18 —	17 2 —	87 10 —	—	—	—	—	11 —	49 10 —	—	—	143 —	32 3 6
Nevis	—	—	—	—	4 —	8 —	10 3 —	53 15 —	—	—	—	—	3 —	13 10 —	20,000	10 —	362 6	81 9 9
St Kitt's	—	—	30	7 10 —	47 1 —	94 10 —	115 — 51	628 11 6	5 —	20 —	—	—	43 —	193 10 —	111,500	54 12 6	10,761 —	2,421 4 5
St Vincent's	—	—	228	57 —	102 —	204 —	181 2 48	908 9 —	—	—	—	—	80 —	360 —	160,000	80 —	3,693 6	831 — 9
Tortola	—	—	538	134 12 —	46 —	92 —	72 — 7	426 6 6	—	—	—	—	— 3 24	4 6 9	130,428	64 9 10	2,792 4	628 4 9
Total 1785	— 1 4	— 2 7	14,830	3,707 12 —	1,821 3 16	1,643 15 7	2,027 — 7	11,437 13 —	93 2 —	480 —	—	—	1,832 2 8	8,246 11 4	3,275,228	1,620 19 3	131,373 6	29,558 18 3
Antigua	—	—	288	72 —	126 —	252 —	388 3 54	2,047 11 4	11 —	44 —	—	—	73 2 —	330 15 —	446,000	223 —	9,591 9	2,158 2 10
Barbadoes	—	—	819	204 15 —	230 —	460 —	133 2 57	852 13 5	10 —	40 —	—	—	179 1 —	806 12 6	120,000	59 14 —	35,047 6	7,885 13 8
Dominica	—	—	1,610	402 10 —	46 —	92 —	250 3 55	1,300 2 8	—	—	—	—	110 —	495 —	78,000	39 —	8,395 9	1,889 — 11
Grenada	—	—	1,338	334 10 —	258 3 —	517 10 —	187 2 7	1,230 7 9	4 —	16 —	—	—	74 —	333 —	554,600	271 18 7	10,606 14	2,386 12 2
Jamaica	—	—	1,202	300 10 —	1,565 1 15	1,559 13 11	871 — 41	4,766 11 11	33 1 —	133 —	—	—	655 —	2,947 10 —	1,271,500	630 2 6	52,238 11	11,753 15 1
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	48 —	96 —	26 —	130 —	—	—	—	—	2 —	9 —	—	—	100 3	22 11 1
Nevis	—	—	—	—	32 2 —	65 —	21 2 54	108 11 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,000	11 10 —	246 5	55 8 10
St Kitt's	—	—	500	125 —	95 —	190 —	212 — 31	1,230 — 10	8 2 7	63 —	—	—	12 —	54 —	100,000	50 —	13,115 5	2,950 19 3
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	84 1 10	173 10 —	55 2 27	293 10 6	10 —	40 —	—	—	100 —	450 —	89,000	42 5 —	2,604 9	586 1 4
Tortola	—	—	308	77 —	51 —	102 —	59 3 20	329 13 3	5 —	20 —	—	—	15 1 10	73 —	93,000	46 10 —	1,520 1	342 — 4
Total 1786	— 4 — 14	— 4 6 7	6,065	1,516 5 —	2,536 3 25	1,707 13 11	2,207 2 31	12,289 3 —	81 3 7	356 —	—	—	1,221 — 10	5,498 17 6	2,775,100	1,374 — 1	133,468 —	30,030 5 6
Antigua	—	—	808	202 —	47 3 —	95 10 —	221 — 42	1,298 16 11	3 —	12 —	—	—	291 1 —	1,310 12 6	353,050	176 9 —	21,686 1	4,879 7 5
Barbadoes	—	—	1,818	454 10 —	399 — 23	868 —	299 3 41	1,918 16 7	28 — 4	112 2 10	—	—	229 3 22	1,034 15 2	285,500	142 4 6	20,407 5	4,591 13 4
Dominica	—	—	4,586	1,146 10 —	36 3 —	73 10 —	225 1 33	1,150 6 8	20 —	80 —	—	—	477 1 —	2,147 12 6	39,000	19 10 —	7,941 9	1,786 17 10
Grenada	—	—	1,496	1,124 —	171 3 —	366 —	173 2 23	1,076 — 3	16 3 4	67 2 10	—	—	473 — 20	2,130 6 —	409,480	203 2 —	8,665 1	1,949 12 10
Jamaica	—	—	1,005	251 8 —	1,272 2 10	1,214 5 8	593 — 16	3,348 9 7	12 —	48 —	—	—	1,156 2 —	5,204 —	833,000	412 19 6	53,504 1	12,038 8 6
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	34 3 —	69 10 —	26 —	130 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	277 8	62 9 5
Nevis	—	—	—	—	25 —	50 —	30 1 —	151 5 —	1 —	4 —	—	—	15 —	67 10 —	23,000	11 10 —	1,658 9	373 4 4
St Kitt's	—	—	746	186 10 —	139 — 1	278 — 4	84 3 32	467 2 10	10 2 —	42 —	—	—	55 —	247 10 —	48,000	24 —	21,547 10	4,848 5 2
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	89 2 19	181 15 —	69 3 23	351 8 7	7 —	28 —	—	—	131 —	539 10 —	180,250	85 12 1	2,720 40	612 3 9
Tortola	—	—	1,222	305 10 —	101 —	202 —	249 — 49	1,286 16 7	10 1 —	41 —	—	—	211 —	949 10 —	133,000	65 15 —	4,071 2	915 19 10
Total 1787	— 1 2 2	— 1 11 10	14,681	3,670 8 —	2,317 1 25	1,738 11 —	1,973 1 7	11,179 3 —	108 2 8	434 5 8	—	—	3,040 — 18	13,681 6 2	2,304,280	1,141 2 1	142,480 8	32,058 2 5

N^o 6. Appendix.

PART IV. The Export Trade to the British West Indies.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES exported.—Continued.

	Candles, Wax.		Cards, New, Wool.		Cards, Playing.		Chariots and Coaches.		Cattle, Cows, and Oxen.		Horses.		Mules.		Coals, Small.		Coals, Great.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.		Doz.		C. lb.		N ^o				N ^o		N ^o		Chald. Buhl		Tons. C. qr. lb.	
Antigua	—	—	—	—	10 3	12 1 10	—	—	—	—	19	190 —	153	1,530 —	356 19	411 6 —	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	8 —	9 —	—	—	—	—	87	737 10 —	20	—	802 9	849 19 6	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	2 2	2 16 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83 27	100 10 —	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	90 —	10	100 —	616 34	728 17 11	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	35 3	354 14 4	9	190 —	—	—	26	260 —	132	1,320 —	4,691 18	5,505 12 —	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	1 —	1 2 6	—	—	—	—	2	20 —	6	60 —	42 —	50 8 —	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	11 —	12 7 6	—	—	—	—	2	20 —	18	180 —	36 27	44 2 —	—	—
S ^t Kitt's	—	—	—	—	26 —	29 5 —	—	—	—	—	38	380 —	49	486 —	91 —	105 16 6	—	—
S ^t Vincent's	—	—	—	—	3 —	3 7 6	—	—	—	—	19	190 —	41	205 —	72 18	87 —	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	170 —	10	100 —	59 —	70 16 —	—	—
Total 1783	7,855	806 1 —	60	28 10 —	98 —	224 14 11	12	255 —	—	—	219	2,057 10 —	439	4,181 —	6,852 8	7,954 7 11	136 —	34 —
Antigua	—	—	—	—	15 3	17 14 4	1	20 —	N ^o	—	85	850 —	167	1,250 —	426 18	410 11 —	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	6 —	6 15 —	1	20 —	—	—	19	170 —	—	—	306 —	345 19 3	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115 —	138 —	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	14 1	16 — 7	—	—	—	—	47	470 —	50	500 —	1,104 24	1,193 3 9	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	47 —	52 17 6	9	190 —	—	—	30	300 —	2	20 —	3,957 4	4,670 16 10	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	1 —	1 2 6	—	—	—	—	1	10 —	24	240 —	157 27	189 6 —	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	1 —	1 5 7	—	—	—	—	7	70 —	30	300 —	86 —	103 4 —	—	—
S ^t Kitt's	—	—	—	—	8 2	9 11 3	7	150 —	—	—	80	800 —	45	450 —	380 37	417 11 2	—	—
S ^t Vincent's	—	—	—	—	1 2	1 13 9	—	—	—	—	24	230 —	108	1,290 —	26 27	32 2 —	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	— 2	— 11 3	—	—	—	—	13	130 —	80	800 —	—	—	—	—
Total 1784	7,069	688 2 —	—	—	94 3	106 11 9	18	380 —	1	5 10 —	306	3,030 —	506	4,850 —	6,560 29	7,500 14 —	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	2 —	2 5 —	—	—	—	—	11	110 —	43	430 —	163 18	159 15 —	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	12 3	14 6 10	1	25 —	—	—	22	212 10 —	—	—	531 12	599 11 6	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	4 2	5 1 3	—	—	—	—	4	40 —	—	—	86 —	93 1 6	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	13 —	14 12 6	—	—	—	—	17	165 —	10	100 —	2,425 4 7	2,425 4 7	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	35 3	40 4 4	37	781 —	—	—	84	822 10 —	57	570 —	3,752 10	4,672 8 5	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10 —	20	210 —	75 —	90 —	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	160 —	4	40 —	23 —	27 12 —	—	—
S ^t Kitt's	—	—	—	—	3 2	3 18 9	2	45 —	—	—	59	590 —	51	510 —	836 21	962 10 —	—	—
S ^t Vincent's	—	—	—	—	— 2	— 11 3	—	—	—	—	5	50 —	—	—	558 —	669 12 —	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	— 1	— 5 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	700 —	42 —	42 6 —	—	—
Total 1785	8,400	594 15 —	—	—	72 1	81 5 6	40	851 —	—	—	219	2,160 —	255	2,560 —	8,283 31	9,742 1 —	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	15 —	16 17 6	2	45 —	—	—	34	340 —	128	1,360 —	258 27	299 14 —	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	28 —	31 10 —	3	60 —	—	—	14	135 —	8	100 —	211 27	235 14 1	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	33 1	37 8 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 18	65 8 —	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	6 1	7 — 7	—	—	—	—	11	100 —	142	1,540 —	2,566 27	2,957 18 6	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	17 1	19 8 1	20	410 —	—	—	58	557 10 —	55	550 —	2,230 18	2,624 12 6	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58 —	69 12 —	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	1 —	1 2 6	—	—	—	—	9	90 —	6	60 —	61 —	73 4 —	—	—
S ^t Kitt's	—	—	—	—	4 2	5 1 3	3	60 —	—	—	51	490 —	16	160 —	494 9	547 4 —	—	—
S ^t Vincent's	—	—	—	—	4 —	4 10 —	—	—	—	—	23	230 —	36	390 —	31 27	34 4 4	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	30 —	—	—	70 —	70 10 —	—	—
Total 1786	7,349	527 8 4	120	57 —	109 1	122 18 —	28	575 —	10	55 —	202	1,972 10 —	391	4,160 —	6,037 9	6,978 1 5	72 —	18 —
Antigua	—	—	—	—	5 2	6 3 9	—	—	—	—	27	270 —	29	290 —	363 9	427 7 —	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	6 —	6 15 —	4	80 —	—	—	46	362 10 —	—	—	259 12	286 —	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	1 2	1 13 9	1	25 —	—	—	2	20 —	—	—	316 27	409 — 3	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	5 3	6 9 4	—	—	—	—	31	290 —	8	80 —	2,048 —	2,220 14 6	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	22 —	24 15 —	15	360 —	—	—	18	180 —	2	20 —	3,936 27	4,547 16 —	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	— 2	— 11 3	—	—	—	—	2	20 —	—	—	45 18	54 6 —	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	130 —	53	530 —	149 18	179 8 —	—	—
S ^t Kitt's	—	—	—	—	3 2	3 18 9	—	—	—	—	19	190 —	53	530 —	686 —	816 9 —	—	—
S ^t Vincent's	—	—	—	—	4 1	4 15 7	1	20 —	—	—	14	125 —	—	—	244 —	292 16 —	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	40 —	—	—	1	10 —	—	—	74 29	12 16 5	—	—
Total 1787	3,222	319 —	144	68 8 —	49 —	55 2 5	24	545 —	7	37 10 —	173	1,597 10 —	145	1,450 —	8,153 32	9,246 13 2	119 15 —	29 18 9

PART IV. The Export Trade to the British West Indies.

N^o 6. Appendix.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES exported.—Continued.

	Copperas.		Copper, Wrought.		Cordage, Old.		Cordage, New.		Corn, Barley.		Ditto, hulled.		Beans.		Oats.		Oatmeal.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			C. qrs. lbs.		C. qrs. lbs.				Qrs. Buft.		C. lb.		Qrs. Buft.		Qrs. Buft.		Qrs. Buft.	
Antigua	—	—	166 1 20	887 7 6	1,924 3 21	2,213 13 7	—	—	15 2	9 18 3	27 12 4	16 10 5	2,665 5	1,732 13 1	1,606 1	843 4 4	58 7	35 6 6
Barbadoes	—	—	70 1 10	375 18 —	1,745 2 12	2,007 8 11	—	—	— 2	— 3 3	33 — 2	19 16 2	582 2	381 10 9	483 2	258 18 4	57 4	57 10 —
Dominica	—	—	39 — —	206 14 —	314 — —	361 2 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	36 —	23 8 —	160 2	84 2 7	2 2	1 7 —
Grenada	—	—	58 — 7	307 14 7	442 — 7	508 7 5	—	—	50 —	32 10 —	—	—	152 2	103 7 9	319 1	172 6 —	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	2,905 2 2	15,451 14 —	4,620 1 15	5,445 3 4	—	—	2 3	1 10 10	145 2 —	87 6 —	494 2	331 4 9	388 5	204 3 3	92 5	86 14 1
Montserrat	—	—	374 — —	1,982 4 —	36 — —	41 8 —	—	—	5 —	3 5 —	—	—	446 —	289 18 —	301 —	158 — 6	—	—
Nevis	—	—	8 1 21	44 14 4	48 2 4	55 16 3	—	—	57 —	37 1 —	—	—	559 5	363 15 1	416 —	218 8 —	14 4	8 14 —
S ^t Kitt's	—	—	77 2 20	412 2 6	549 — —	631 7 —	—	—	4 —	2 12 —	12 3 22	7 15 4	1,237 6	804 10 9	1,355 2	711 10 1	2 1	1 5 6
S ^t Vincent's	—	—	100 — —	530 — —	182 — —	209 6 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	421 4	221 5 9	2 —	1 4 —
Tortola	—	—	167 3 12	895 — —	1,862 1 20	2,142 1 7	—	—	—	—	6 2 22	4 — 4	989 4	643 3 6	701 4	372 — 9	23 3	20 3 9
Total 1783	—	—	3,967 1 8	21,093 8 11	11,725 1 21	13,615 14 1	—	—	133 7	87 — 4	225 2 22	135 8 3	7,163 2	4,673 11 8	6,152 5	3,243 19 7	253 2	206 4 10
Antigua	—	—	305 — —	1,616 10 —	1,074 3 24	1,236 4 1	—	—	5 4	3 11 6	10 3 16	6 10 8	3,377 4	2,195 7 6	1,777 5	933 5 —	11 —	6 12 —
Barbadoes	—	—	189 3 24	1,007 8 —	1,152 — —	1,324 10 —	—	—	—	—	12 1 3	7 7 4	32 —	20 16 —	394 6	218 16 7	—	—
Dominica	—	—	264 — —	1,399 4 —	388 — 7	446 16 11	—	—	11 —	7 3 —	—	—	110 —	71 10 —	1,266 3	674 15 7	21 4	12 18 —
Grenada	—	—	344 — 13	1,827 12 4	310 — 14	357 4 4	—	—	3 —	1 19 —	353 3 1	212 5 1	486 —	315 18 —	1,200 1	630 1 3	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	2,353 2 6	12,499 4 7	3,155 1 20	3,628 14 —	—	—	54 4	35 8 6	218 — 13	130 17 4	357 3	236 — 1	930 7	502 11 8	92 4	90 10 —
Montserrat	—	—	27 — —	143 2 —	2 — —	2 8 —	—	—	16 —	10 8 —	—	—	772 6	502 5 9	711 —	373 5 6	19 4	11 14 —
Nevis	—	—	24 — —	127 4 —	33 — —	38 10 6	—	—	57 4	37 7 6	—	—	650 —	422 10 —	379 2	199 2 1	335 4	201 6 —
S ^t Kitt's	—	—	122 3 4	650 18 6	775 3 —	892 2 3	—	—	4 —	2 12 —	8 3 20	5 7 1	1,200 2	785 12 3	2,220 3	1,174 17 7	46 —	44 6 —
S ^t Vincent's	—	—	245 3 12	1,308 8 —	367 — —	422 1 —	—	—	4 —	2 12 —	11 1 24	6 17 7	51 —	33 3 —	456 6	230 9 7	6 7	5 5 6
Tortola	—	—	131 — —	694 6 —	125 — —	143 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	194 —	126 2 —	498 4	261 14 3	—	—
Total 1784	—	—	4,007 1 3	21,273 17 5	7,384 3 9	8,492 12 1	—	—	155 4	101 1 6	615 1 21	369 5 1	7,230 7	4,709 4 7	9,835 5	5,198 19 1	532 7	372 11 6
Antigua	—	—	311 — —	1,648 6 —	1,309 3 4	1,506 5 10	—	—	— 2	— 3 3	8 3 20	5 7 2	1,599 3	1,039 11 10	1,574 6	826 14 10	112 4	67 10 —
Barbadoes	—	—	195 1 16	1,035 17 —	2,168 — 8	2,493 5 10	—	—	—	—	20 — 20	17 10 2	92 4	60 2 6	729 1	400 18 9	—	—
Dominica	—	—	309 1 24	1,641 10 —	470 — —	540 10 —	—	—	—	—	4 — 24	28 18 7	87 —	56 11 —	417 4	219 3 9	1 —	—
Grenada	—	—	594 2 8	2,960 6 7	1,974 2 6	2,270 14 7	—	—	5 —	3 5 —	4 — 24	104 8 9	671 —	452 16 —	1,422 —	779 — 6	20 —	—
Jamaica	—	—	2,418 1 25	12,844 6 10	3,707 2 20	4,327 10 7	—	—	20 5	13 8 1	174 — 7	—	1,357 —	886 6 6	1,479 7	776 18 7	80 —	66 —
Montserrat	—	—	32 — —	169 12 —	5 — —	5 15 —	—	—	16 —	10 8 —	—	—	502 6	326 15 9	340 4	178 15 3	14 —	8 8 —
Nevis	—	—	3 — —	15 18 —	27 — —	31 1 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	469 —	304 17 —	167 —	87 13 6	—	—
S ^t Kitt's	—	—	86 3 20	463 8 —	49 — —	56 7 —	—	—	30 5	19 18 1	10 2 20	6 8 1	887 2	583 8 11	1,389 2	739 8 10	47 3	45 11 6
S ^t Vincent's	—	—	650 — —	3,445 — —	552 — —	334 16 —	—	—	22 —	14 6 —	—	—	140 —	91 — —	399 —	209 9 6	—	—
Tortola	—	—	121 3 20	649 8 7	70 — —	80 10 —	—	—	1 —	— 13 —	19 2 16	11 15 9	109 5	76 4 10	284 4	157 4 9	—	—
Total 1785	—	—	4,722 3 1	24,873 13 —	10,393 — 10	11,947 1 10	—	—	95 4	62 1 5	290 2 23	174 8 6	5,915 4	3,877 14 4	8,203 4	4,375 8 3	274 7	200 1 6
Antigua	—	—	144 — —	763 4 —	731 — —	840 13 —	—	—	19 —	12 7 —	25 3 —	15 9 —	4,270 7	2,776 1 4	2,435 5	1,281 3 6	130 6	80 9 —
Barbadoes	—	—	263 — —	1,393 18 —	1,326 1 23	1,525 8 4	—	—	—	—	20 1 2	12 3 2	202 4	110 15 6	687 3	430 3 1	26 1	15 13 6
Dominica	—	—	111 — —	588 6 —	390 1 16	448 18 11	—	—	4 —	2 12 —	—	—	135 —	87 15 —	687 2	360 16 1	—	—
Grenada	—	—	1,154 — —	6,116 4 —	941 3 19	1,083 4 1	—	—	54 —	35 5 3	211 3 6	127 1 8	1,541 4	1,012 18 6	3,261 5	1,804 11 2	46 4	42 10 —
Jamaica	—	—	2,474 2 15	13,120 15 10	4,920 3 11	5,658 19 5	—	—	28 6	18 13 9	160 1 9	96 3 11	700 7	465 3 4	878 5	514 19 —	849 4	648 10 —
Montserrat	—	—	270 — —	1,431 — —	250 — —	287 10 —	—	—	1 —	— 13 —	—	—	774 —	503 2 —	640 —	336 — —	17 —	10 4 —
Nevis	—	—	271 — —	1,436 6 —	255 — —	270 5 —	—	—	25 —	16 5 —	—	—	314 —	204 2 —	366 4	192 8 3	2 —	1 4 —
S ^t Kitt's	—	—	695 1 2	3,685 — —	491 3 26	571 10 7	—	—	14 6	9 11 9	9 2 20	5 16 1	1,747 2	1,160 16 9	2,727 1	1,457 13 4	591 7	544 6 6
S ^t Vincent's	—	—	237 2 20	1,262 — —	53 — —	66 12 9	—	—	— 4	— 6 6	19 3 15	11 18 7	117 4	76 7 6	684 5	360 15 6	18 4	17 18 —
Tortola	—	—	188 — —	996 8 —	135 — —	155 5 —	—	—	7 4	4 17 6	4 1 24	2 13 7	432 4	357 9 6	367 2	200 9 10	—	—
Total 1786	53 — —	10 12 —	5,808 2 9	30,793 1 10	9,483 2 5	10,908 7 1	1,016 1 22	1,168 18 1	154 2	100 11 9	452 — 20	271 6 —	10,236 —	6,784 11 5	12,736 —	6,938 19 9	1,682 2	1,360 15 —
Antigua	—	—	407 3 —	2,161 1 6	766 2 —	881 9 6	370 3 10	426 9 3	100 3	65 4 10	33 — 18	19 17 11	3,898 —	2,548 8 —	2,329 3	1,225 — 5	241 4	167 4 —
Barbadoes	—	—	241 3 22	1,282 6 3	1,281 3 14	1,477 10 1	60 1 19	69 9 7	15 6	10 4 9	—	—	196 7	137 19 4	679 4	371 5 9	2 —	1 4 —
Dominica	—	—	375 1 —	1,988 16 6	334 1 15	384 10 9	132 3 8	152 14 11	43 2	28 2 3	120 1 24	72 5 7	395 —	256 15 —	542 5	284 17 6	105 —	103 —
Grenada	—	—	239 1 10	1,281 1 —	658 1 12	757 2 2	1,201 — 9	1,381 4 10	71 2	48 6 3	410 3 27	246 12 —	621 4	470 14 —	1,625 3	907 7 —	841 4	722 16 —
Jamaica	—	—	3,305 2 2	17,569 9 1	3,259 2 24	3,748 13 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	829 2	556 19 6	567 7	298 11 8	15 1	9 1 6
Montserrat	—	—	22 2 —	110 5 —	1 — —	1 14 —	—	—	28 6	18 13 9	—	—	935 4	608 1 6	596 7	313 7 2	10 2	6 3 —
Nevis	—	—	45 — —	238 10 —	456 — 3	524 8 6	228 3 18	263 4 10	16 —	10 18 —	7 — —	4 4 —	535 —	347 15 —	616 5	323 14 6	49 —	40 6 3
S ^t Kitt's	—	—	308 3 27	1,637 17 6	512 3 15	589 16 4	269 1 25	309 17 10	70 2	45 13 3	44 2 16	26 16 1	1,899 6	1,247 2 9	2,961 2	1,580 9 1	— 4	— 6 —
S ^t Vincent's	—	—	177 — 3	938 5 —	48 — 2	55 17 4	241 1 —	277 8 9	1 2	— 16 3	7 2 —	4 10 —	452 —	293 16 —	851 3	455 17 6	4 —	4 —
Tortola	—	—	640 — 20	3,393 15 —	445 2 8	512 8 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	385 —	260 15 —	608 7	333 3 2	—	—
Total 1787	—	—	5,763 2 —	30,610 6 10	7,768 1 14	8,933 10 1	2,504 3 5	2,880 10 —	346 7	227 19 4	623 3 1	374 5 7	10,147 7	6,728 6 1	11,379 6	6,093 13 9	1,268 7	1,054 — 9

N^o 6. Appendix.

PART IV. *The Export Trade to the British West Indies.*

BRITISH MANUFACTURES exported.—Continued.

	Pease.		Rye.		Wheat.		Ditto Flour.		Colours for Painters.		Cabinet War.		Cottons not for Bounty.		Cottons and Linens, checked, not Bounty.		Cottons and Linens, 6d. to 18d. before printed.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Value.		Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Antigua	Qrs. Bushls		Qrs. Bushls		Qrs. Bushls		Qrs. Bushls						Yds.		Yds.		Yds.	
Barbadoes	161	193 4	43	39 15 6			670 3	1,240 6 10		428 16		713	53,085	4,621 3 9	130	161	22,343	3,351 8
Dominica	250	300					375 1	707 12 9		1,048 2		878	60,786	5,538 8 9			13,204	1,989 12
Grenada	210 2	25 10					6 2	12 10		120		50	8,356	748 19	535	642	3,869	580 7
Jamaica	15	18					102	204		740		148	8,049	653 9	410	508 9	658	98 14
Montserrat	218 5	262 7					2,772 3	5,094 17 3		1,031 8		1,430 16 8	380,239	36,726 5 6	2,311	2,874 13	252,712	37,906 14
Nevis	10	12					8	16				150	310	35 18 6	20	24	1,051	157 13
St Kitt's	28 1	33 15	71	65 13 6			39 2	78 10		220			534	80 2			658	98 14
St Vincent's	14	16 6					288 4	570 13 5		108		586	6,590	622 3	300	360	7,725	1,158 15
Tortola					8	10 16	195 2	390 10				121 6	6,212	635 14 9	335	418 15	792	54 16
Total 1783	752 7	899 7 9	114	105 9	8	10 16	5,068 6	9,347 3		3,345 16		4,157 2 8	524,161	49,661 13 3	4,041	4,988 17	303,072	45,396 13
Antigua	40	48					70	140		659 10		425	14,344	2,153 7 6	4	4 16	20,051	1,725 3
Barbadoes	25 6	30 18					602 1	1,187 8 2		848 6		680	21,203	1,817 13 3	422	506 12	18,864	2,096 1
Dominica	16 7	20 5			160	210	361 6	723 10		76 40		100	9 532	770 16	297	356 8	4,788	477 10
Grenada	34 6	34 10					21 4	43		2,568 5		258	10,254	990 19	1,490	1,788	17,613	1,147 16
Jamaica	206 6	245 7			74 6	100 18 3	2,539 2	4,681 10 4		1,727 15		3,148 12 8	128,365	13,345 15 6	305	366	273,899	27,329 5 6
Montserrat	103	123 12					190	380		10		60	144	22			56	17 15
Nevis	124 7	149 17	35	32 7 6	81 2	109 13 9	133 6	267 10		91		130	271	20 10			1,072	122 17
St Kitt's	18	17 1 8	46 2	42 15 7	19 5	20 9 10	624 5	1,249 5 5		108 10		1,220	10,715	1,302 7 9			37,026	4,270 5
St Vincent's	2	6					35	70		1 5		304 16 8	4 814	361 1	24	28 16	232	86 4
Tortola	59 2	71 2					45	90		25 15		160	3,857	273 5	368	441 12	4,032	201 19
Total 1784	629 4	740 18 8	81 2	75 3 1	335 5	453 1 10	4,623	8,832 3 6		6,116 16		6,480 9 4	203,499	21,057 15	2,910	3,492 4	377,740	37,474 15 6
Antigua	63 5	76 7	77 4	71 13 9			261 7	523 15		292		255	19,275	1,678 9	114	142 10	10,341	1,121 9
Barbadoes	269 2	323 2	25	23 2 6	150	202 10	1,667 3	1,680 4		321		1,040	38,903	3,409 2 6	324	378 16	46,488	5,072 5
Dominica	55	66					395 3	790 15		291 10		1,598 6 8	10,240	373 14	510	424 2 6	1,217	103
Grenada	67 6	81 6					208 6	417 10		599 10		747 6 8	29,646	1,995 13 3	1,830	2,196	13,045	785 18
Jamaica	1,389 4	1,668			1,261 2	1,702 13 9	5,195 5	10,311 5 6		1,270 4		1,713	85,103	7,791 4 6	82	98 8	163,172	18,951 11
Montserrat	3 4	4 4					23 2	46 10										
Nevis	303	308 8					58 6	117 10		103		70						
St Kitt's	10	12			520	715	1,945 2	3,872 13 11		246		730 12	23,750	3,553 16 3			14,521	1,411 11 6
St Vincent's	31 4	37 16					102 4	205		37 10		80	6,272	470 8	180	216	1,974	203
Tortola	32 2	34 10 10					8 6	17 10		109		225	1,408	193 12	305	366	1,077	53 17
Total 1785	2,225 3	2,611 13 10	102 4	94 16 3	1,931 2	2,620 3 9	9,867 4	17,982 14		3,269 14		6,459 5 4	214,657	19,465 11 3	3,345	3,821 16 6	251,836	27,822 11 6
Antigua	218	261 12	45 5	42 4	12 5	17 10	694 7	1,389 15		363		186	7,104	602 18	80	96	8,332	1,110
Barbadoes	439 6	527 14					1,321 7	2,648 15		287		1,126	110,861	9,118 6 9	411	507 3	63,570	7,155 6
Dominica	3 7	4 13					79 3	141 17 6		70		336	19,484	1,461 6	50	60	2,592	345 12
Grenada	383 1	556 16 6					208 4	417		333 3		1,037 11 6	32,865	2,781 1 9	491	590 16	4,252	212 12
Jamaica	736 4	888 6			1,001 4	1,352 6	2,442 7	4,701 14 4		1,451 10		927 10	40,144	3,646 7 3	838	1,018 17	132,239	16,264 19
Montserrat	45	54					64 5	129 5				9					3,713	50
Nevis	40	48	185	171 2 6			448 3	896 15		33		30					482	50
St Kitt's	314 7	377 17	11 2	10 8 1	37 4	50 12 6	1,743 2	3,418 18 5		387		814	17,154	1,705 4 6			13,007	976 9
St Vincent's	35 4	42 12					39	78		133 5		768 5	14,512	1,142 6 9	300	361 4	2,249	267 2
Tortola	13	15 12					50	100				80	3,800	367 17 6	460	552	1,345	127 2
Total 1786	2,229 5	2,777 2 6	241 7	223 14 7	1,316 5	1,778 8 10	7,092 6	13,977 3		3,057 18		5,314 6 6	245,924	20,825 8 6	2,633	3,180	232,181	27,009 2
Antigua	128 2	153 18	138 4	128 2 3	200	270	179 2	558 10		582 4		135	15,776	1,367 4 9	50	62 10	9,819	968 6
Barbadoes	219 5	263 11					1,127 4	2,255		326 15		381	149,138	13,013 6 3	413	516 5	95,637	7,984 6
Dominica	5	6					171 7	343 15		144 5		97	23,657	1,780	1,915	2,268	3,670	386
Grenada	437	524 8	13	12 6			1,485 7	2,897 15 1		510 10		998	25,843	2,344 16 9	1,969	2,362 16	9,663	747 11
Jamaica	741	889 4			313 4	423 4 6	3,460 2	6,844 1 6		1,686 10		1,135 14	113,520	10,622 17 3	419	502 16	423,612	52,725 18
Montserrat	100	120					58 2	116 10									2,205	380
Nevis			134 6	124 12 10			490	980		65		50	168	12 12			3,249	348
St Kitt's	85 5	100 10					2,277	4,515 18		382 16		335	21,249	2,006 11 6			9,657	607 17
St Vincent's	106 3	127 13					354 5	709 5		199		30	11,046	830	188	225 12	1,283	200
Tortola	106 2	118 15								180 15		65	3,928	520 9 6	305	366	6,801	628 12
Total 1787	1,929 1	2,303 19	286 2	264 15 7	513 4	693 4 6	9,610 5	19,020 14 7		4,017 15		3,226 14	364,331	32,497 18	5,259	6,303 19	565,596	64,976 10

P A R T IV. *The Export Trade to the British West Indies.*
B R I T I S H M A N U F A C T U R E S exported.—Continued.

	Cottons, Manchester.		Cottons, Fustians.		Cyder.		Fish, Cod, dry.		Herrings, Red.		D ^o , White.		Pilchards.		Salmon falted.		Fish at Value.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Antigua	—	500 —	Pieces. 200 —	200 —	Tons. Hds. Gals. 7 2 —	60 —	C. N ^o 30 —	15 —	Bals. 246 —	338 —	Bals. 706 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	928 14 —	—	—	Bals. 13 —	52 —	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	2,229 —	2,229 —	7 2 —	60 —	149 2 2	74 15 2	620 —	852 10 —	4,036 —	5,281 10 —	293	512 15 —	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	30 —	—	—
Dominica	—	1,034 10 —	669 —	669 —	—	—	—	—	45 —	61 17 6	1,100 —	1,760 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	150 —	462 —	462 —	— 48	1 10 5	—	—	150 —	206 5 —	2,492 —	3,682 8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	1,735 —	2,828 —	2,828 —	150 —	1,040 —	134 3 12	334 8 6	1,513 —	2,080 7 6	12,051 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	15,499 12 —	20	35 —	43 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	131 5 —	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 —	32 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	90 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	87 —	119 12 6	330 —	348 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
S ^t Kitt's	—	770 —	187 —	187 —	— 58	1 16 9	—	—	9 —	12 7 6	350 —	560 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
S ^t Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 —	34 7 6	416 —	546 8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	70 —	50 —	50 —	10 — 36	81 2 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1783	—	4,349 10 —	6,625 —	6,625 —	155 2 16	1,244 10 —	314 1 14	424 3 8	2,695 —	3,705 7 6	21,501 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	28,638 12 —	313	547 15 —	64 —	213 5 —	—	—
Antigua	—	314 —	1,060 —	1,060 —	4 2 30	36 19 —	22 2 2	11 5 2	83 —	114 2 6	231 —	281 12 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	610 —	5,184 —	5,184 —	2 1 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	953 —	1,310 7 6	3,221 —	4,389 12 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	950 —	2,285 —	2,285 —	4 2 —	36 —	—	—	290 —	398 15 —	464 —	662 8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	1,790 —	1,790 —	1 — 44	9 7 11	30 —	30 —	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	156 1 3	2,038 —	2,052 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	606 —	2,137 —	2,137 —	137 1 —	1,038 —	117 3 9	107 2 7	3,503 —	4,816 12 6	17,979 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	21,359 4 —	—	—	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	103 17 6	—	—
Montserrat	—	30 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	176 —	281 12 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	100 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 —	80 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
S ^t Kitt's	—	130 —	4,708 —	4,708 —	3 2 —	23 —	—	—	15 —	20 12 6	3,033 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	2,634 8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
S ^t Vincent's	—	—	110 —	110 —	2 2 —	20 —	—	—	185 —	254 7 6	832 —	1,057 12 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	50 —	50 —	—	—	—	—	140 —	192 10 —	760 —	1,096 16 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1784	—	2,830 —	17,324 —	17,324 —	155 3 11	1,246 6 11	175 1 11	153 7 9	5,282 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	7,263 8 9	28,785 —	33,895 4 —	—	—	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	103 17 6	—	—
Antigua	—	115 —	1,030 —	1,030 —	— 30	— 19 1	—	—	50 —	68 15 —	230 —	400 —	—	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	10 —	—	—
Barbadoes	—	515 —	250 —	250 —	3 —	24 —	15 —	15 —	250 —	343 15 —	1,908 —	2,633 12 —	—	—	—	—	—	42 18 —
Dominica	—	—	2,120 —	2,120 —	5 —	40 —	20 —	20 —	402 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	553 8 9	1,288 —	1,801 12 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	320 —	680 —	680 —	2 — 30	16 19 —	146 3 19	115 1 8	100 —	137 10 —	2,495 —	2,560 16 —	—	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	10 —	—	—
Jamaica	—	1,140 —	615 —	615 —	57 2 48	461 10 5	504 3 19	468 9 2	2,054 —	2,824 5 —	13,023 —	15,213 12 —	—	—	115 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	459 15 —	—	1,480 16 —
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ —	25 —	—	—
Nevis	—	30 —	—	—	1 —	8 —	23 1 24	11 14 9	—	—	3,613 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	2 956 8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
S ^t Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	60 —	60 —	150 —	206 5 —	498 —	796 16 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
S ^t Vincent's	—	100 —	1,230 —	1,230 —	—	—	23 3 8	11 18 3	118 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	162 18 9	82 —	131 4 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	20 —	20 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1785	—	2,220 —	5,945 —	5,945 —	68 3 45	551 8 6	794 — 14	702 3 10	3,125 —	4,296 17 6	23,137 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	26,494 —	—	—	126 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	504 15 —	—	1,523 14 —
Antigua	—	—	2,062 —	2,062 —	10 1 —	82 —	10 —	5 —	110 —	151 5 —	574 —	748 16 —	—	—	—	—	—	1 13 9
Barbadoes	—	80 —	571 —	571 —	10 3 —	86 —	—	—	580 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	798 3 9	1,958 —	1,560 16 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	1,823 —	1,823 —	12 3 50	103 11 8	—	—	101 —	138 17 6	540 —	456 16 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	100 —	552 —	552 —	3 —	24 —	115 2 4	63 15 4	120 —	165 —	4,257 —	3,918 8 —	—	—	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	51 —	—	—
Jamaica	—	440 —	1,883 —	1,883 —	62 2 36	501 2 10	454 — 6	409 10 6	3,154 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	4,337 8 9	21,388 —	24,524 16 —	—	—	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	88 10 —	—	30 —
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125 —	200 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S ^t Kitt's	—	—	—	—	1 2 —	12 —	27 3 1	13 18 6	132 —	181 10 —	2,637 —	2,109 12 —	—	—	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ —	15 —	—	—
S ^t Vincent's	—	—	283 —	283 —	4 —	32 —	14 —	14 —	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	134 1 3	1,237 —	1,790 8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	33 — 14	10 11 3	30 —	41 5 —	183 —	186 8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1786	—	630 —	7,174 —	7,174 —	105 — 23	840 14 6	654 2 7	522 15 7	4,325 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	5,947 11 3	32,899 —	35,896 —	—	—	44 $\frac{1}{4}$ —	154 10 —	—	31 13 9
Antigua	—	148 —	845 —	845 —	1 3 27	12 17 1	30 2 23	15 7 —	50 —	68 15 —	858 —	1,173 12 —	—	—	1 —	4 —	—	—
Barbadoes	—	600 —	8,403 —	8,403 —	1 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	202 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	278 8 9	3,271 —	3,108 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	200 —	2,501 —	2,501 —	1 2 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	125 —	171 17 6	930 —	968 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	110 —	384 —	384 —	1 2 —	12 —	220 3 9	186 18 3	365 —	501 17 6	7,469 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	7,530 —	—	—	82 —	328 —	—	—
Jamaica	—	1,345 —	6,943 —	6,943 —	69 3 9	558 5 8	406 1 19	336 19 2	4,301 —	5,913 17 6	26,460 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	29,887 4 —	—	—	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	422 —	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	290 —	464 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	30 —	—	—	— 2 —	4 —	—	—	200 —	275 —	84 —	134 8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
S ^t Kitt's	—	—	1,287 —	1,287 —	1 —	8 —	—	—	456 —	627 —	2,935 —	2,428 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
S ^t Vincent's	—	—	164 —	164 —	1 —	8 —	17 3 12	8 18 7	—	—	531 —	537 12 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	700 —	20 —	20 —	5 —	40 —	12 —	9 —	65 —	89 7 6	370 —	491 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1787	—	3,133 —	20,547 —	20,547 —	83 — 36	663 2 9	719 3 7	589 3 —	5,764 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	7,926 3 9	43,199 —	46,721 16 —	—	—	188 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	754 —	—	—

N^o 6. Appendix.

PART IV. The Export Trade to the British West Indies.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES exported.—Continued.

	Fishing Tackle.		Glass and Earthen Ware.		Green.		White Flint.		For Windows.		Grindstones.		Gunpowder.		Gloves, plain Leather.		Glue.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Antigua	—	—	—	—	Doz. No. C. Qs. lb.	—	No. C. lb.	—	C. lbs.	—	Chaldn No.	—	lbs.	—	Doz. C.	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	4,553 — & 625 3 7	683 8 2	3,650 & 53 — 14	179 10 7	—	—	47 —	—	—	—	180	54 —	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	9,874 3 & 1,237 2 7	1,513 17 9	85 1 23	110 8 5	16 3 1	24 8 9	49 1	73 2 6	—	—	75	22 10 —	7 —	13 6 —
Grenada	—	—	—	—	937 3 & 545 3 7	306 12 7	41 —	41 —	—	—	2 —	3 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	628 6 & 1,101 —	231 14 6	22 —	22 —	—	—	27 2	38 2 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	48,755 9 & 1,622 3 22	5,486 13 6	36,000 & 259 2 20	1,313 11 —	138 2 18	156 4 2	256 9	383 18 —	9,375	283 11 9	661	198 6 —	6 —	11 8 —
Nevis	—	—	—	—	6,300	15 15 —	—	—	—	—	4 18	6 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	4,000	10 —	—	—	—	—	10 —	15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	83,350	208 7 6	—	—	—	—	13 —	19 10 —	—	—	40	12 —	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	13,268	33 3 5	—	—	—	—	2 —	3 —	—	—	14	4 4 —	—	—
Total 1783	—	—	—	—	58,843	147 2 2	—	—	—	—	13 27	10 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	77,375	196 10 —	5,104 — & 248 2 20	605 7 9	4 3 7	9 14 8	18 3 25	27 11 3	46 —	60 —	600	37 10 —	58	17 8 —
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	235,700	591 15 9	1,295 — & 724 1 11	432 17 11	71 — 24	80 9 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	15 —	5,250	103 13 —	311	93 6 —
Dominica	—	—	—	—	184,550	461 7 6	2,828 9 & 558 — 24	561 19 8	10 —	10 15 —	14 —	24 —	—	—	—	—	40	12 —
Grenada	—	—	—	—	187,700	487 12 6	653 — & 493 1 24	255 11 8	43 1 —	66 8 9	18 2 20	18 13 6	15 —	22 10 —	1,000	30 5 —	115	34 10 —
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	1,047,313	2,656 5 1	50,456 — & 999 1 21	5,410 5 7	137 — 24	269 18 7	24 3 7	24 16 3	951 18	1,127 5 —	27,364	833 1 —	140	42 —
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	25,400	63 10 —	258 9 —	45 17 6	—	—	—	—	2 18	3 15 —	—	—	60	18 —
Nevis	—	—	—	—	550	1 7 6	541 6 —	54 3 —	—	—	—	—	20 —	39 —	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	79,500	199 7 3	3,783 9 & 91 1 14	410 7 1	12 — 18	33 8 10	—	—	21 —	31 10 —	700	21 3 6	22	6 12 —
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	57,000	142 10 —	3,412 1 & 186 1 3	423 13 1	16 —	16 —	—	—	40 —	60 —	—	—	14	4 4 —
Tortola	—	—	—	—	53,915	134 15 9	829 — & 378 — 26	271 — 10	31 3 1	46 18 9	—	—	62 —	91 —	—	—	—	—
Total 1784	—	—	—	—	1,949,003	4,935 1 4	69,261 10 & 3,680 — 3	8,501 4 1	327 — 18	533 13 7	75 1 24	84 1 —	1,182 —	1,772 —	34,914	1,085 12 6	760	228 —
Antigua	—	—	—	—	24,440	61 2 —	2,011 —	307 — 7	—	—	6 —	6 —	37 —	55 10 —	1,100	33 4 7	81	24 6 —
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	143,389	361 4 2	1,108 6 —	314 — 3	—	—	16 1 11	16 6 11	19 —	28 10 —	13,000	392 14 2	161	48 6 —
Dominica	—	—	—	—	94,654	240 19 5	472 1 3	802 12 5	21 2 23	59 13 9	3 —	3 —	26 —	39 —	—	—	50	15 —
Grenada	—	—	—	—	245,483	656 1 5	2,512 —	707 10 11	47 1 16	101 12 10	—	—	54 18	81 15 —	—	—	48	14 8 —
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	452,918	1,172 17 8	1,470 3 5	707 10 11	47 1 16	101 12 10	—	—	54 18	81 15 —	—	—	48	14 8 —
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	1,230	3 1 6	1,906 3 15	5,112 2 10	101 2 17	155 1 6	36 2 8	36 11 5	480 —	720 —	8,850	270 11 5	458	137 8 —
Nevis	—	—	—	—	870	2 3 6	43,933 6 —	46 15 —	—	—	—	—	2 —	3 —	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	35,220	88 11 —	131 6 —	13 3 —	—	—	—	—	10 —	15 —	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	94,960	237 8 —	467 6 —	675 — 2	—	—	—	—	6 9	9 7 6	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	27,750	69 7 6	50 —	71 8 —	47 —	47 —	—	—	24 —	36 —	—	—	—	—
Total 1785	—	—	—	—	1,120,914	2,892 16 2	62,034 — & 5,783 — 8	8,569 15 6	238 2 4	415 6 3	61 3 19	61 18 4	661 9	991 17 6	22,950	696 10 2	798	239 8 —
Antigua	—	—	—	—	37,205	95 6 3	C. gr. lb.	286 15 10	7 1 13	20 5 1	18 3 14	21 7 6	31 18	47 5 —	700	21 2 11	68	20 8 —
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	142,164	381 8 10	619 2 27	531 12 5	5 2 3	15 4 —	22 —	22 —	1 —	10 —	13,700	413 17 1	481	144 6 —
Dominica	—	—	—	—	103,060	257 13 —	1,299 1 11	1,220 1 4	3 2 8	3 11 4	—	—	15 —	22 10 —	—	—	30	9 —
Grenada	—	—	—	—	221,666	571 6 3	2,470 3 20	666 15 3	19 1 9	31 5 8	—	—	172 12	258 10 —	1,500	45 6 3	20	6 —
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	614,758	1,563 3 6	1,559 —	3,827 19 6	50 1 24	94 3 —	63 1 10	68 6 9	192 9	288 7 6	2,650	81 13 4	118	35 8 —
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	11,800	29 10 —	8,026 —	74 15 —	—	—	—	—	105 —	157 10 —	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	3,214	8 — 8	149 2 —	99 17 6	—	—	—	—	101 —	151 10 —	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	42,214	105 10 8	199 3 —	621 6 10	—	—	—	—	4 —	6 —	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	42,620	108 9 4	1,389 2 7	502 9 —	5 1 14	9 10 7	—	—	47 —	70 10 —	1,000	30 4 2	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	54,510	136 10 10	1,024 2 21	50 15 11	17 3 27	47 14 6	5 — 23	12 2 11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1786	—	—	—	—	1,273,211	3,256 19 4	16,874 2 26	7,882 8 7	109 2 14	221 14 2	114 1 19	123 17 2	669 3	1,003 12 6	19,550	592 3 9	717	215 2 —
Antigua	—	—	—	—	69,092	172 14 7	C. gr. lb.	487 10 10	— 2 9	— 11 7	— 1 20	1 —	38 18	57 15 —	—	—	16	4 16 —
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	393,466	1,050 12 1	1,168 — 15	766 8 11	147 3 —	165 5 —	20 —	20 —	33 —	49 10 —	3,000	90 12 6	1,255	376 10 —
Dominica	—	—	—	—	122,642	306 12 1	1,915 1 4	721 3 1	31 — 20	31 3 7	—	—	4 —	6 —	—	—	15	4 10 —
Grenada	—	—	—	—	101,892	349 13 4	1,460 —	462 11 1	79 — 9	116 10 4	36 1 25	81 1 3	97 9	145 17 6	2,350	70 19 9	60	18 —
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	984,594	2,533 5 10	1,164 3 22	2,478 2 4	51 — 20	62 2 —	26 —	26 —	338 —	507 —	28,630	865 16 8	154	46 4 —
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	6,000	15 —	5,348 3 2	8 2 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	2,900	7 5 —	16 1 2	247 14 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	67,350	174 10 —	495 1 26	340 4 3	—	—	—	—	23 —	34 10 —	25	1 11 3	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	40,100	100 5 —	728 2 24	155 14 8	1 — 22	3 5 10	—	—	37 —	55 10 —	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	353,829	916 5 10	314 2 7	251 10 11	23 2 21	47 12 10	—	—	22 —	31 10 —	—	—	118	35 8 —
Total 1787	—	—	—	—	2,141,865	5,626 3 9	13,159 1 7	5,919 3 6	334 2 17	426 11 2	82 3 17	128 1 3	592 27	887 12 6	34,005	1,029 — 2	1,618	485 8 —

B R I T I S H M A N U F A C T U R E S exported.—Continued.

	Haberdashery.		Hats, Beaver.		Carolina.		Felt.		Hoops, Barrel.		Hoops, several Sorts.		Iron, Cast.		Iron Nails.		Iron, Wrought.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	C. qrs. lbs.		Doz. No.		Doz.		Doz.		No.				C. lb.		C. lb.		C. lb.	
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1783	8,493 1 3	26,583 13 9	4,954 6	19,810 4 —	22 6	84 7 6	16,099 2	19,354 11 11	1,122,350	1,401 18 9	—	3,858 15 —	1,471 1 24	875 9 2	2,733 1 7	4,783 5 11	45,030 2 21	117,482 9 8
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1784	5,096 2 11	14,970 17 11	3,847 3	15,385 2 —	14 —	52 10 —	11,965 10	14,124 15 4	1,200,400	1,500 10 —	—	1,153 5 —	1,895 1 14	1,194 12 6	1,851 2 —	3,240 2 6	42,240 3 5	112,381 8 4
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1785	4,254 3 14	12,456 1 3	2,792 6	11,170 —	46 6	174 7 6	11,007 6	13,426 17 6	1,758,100	2,202 12 6	—	3 695 —	1,732 — 22	1,025 8 —	4,244 3 —	7,402 11 7	48,113 2 18	127,830 14 11
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1786	5,324 — 9	16,343 5 7	3,557 3	14,229 —	38 6	144 7 6	13,703 6	16,716 19 10	2,200,800	2,751 —	—	3,190 7 —	1,165 —	728 17 6	3,712 2 —	6,467 12 6	49,449 1 15	135,360 8 2
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1787	4,894 1 9	16,263 17 11	3,718 11	14,875 13 4	52 —	195 —	18,434 4	22,723 13 —	1,928,610	2,410 15 3	—	3,320 11 —	1,842 1 12	1,153 19 6	2,431 2 26	4,255 10 7	57,131 2 20	152,188 6 9

1790

PART IV. The Export Trade to the British West Indies.

Nº 6. Appendix.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES exported.—Continued.

	Lace, Gold.		Lace, Silver.		Lead.		Lead, Red.		Lead, White.		Leather, Tann'd.		Leather, Wrought.		Lime.		Linen, Cambricks.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Oz dwts		Oz dwts.		Tons. C. q ^r lb.				C. lb.		C. lb.		lbs.		Chd. Bufl.			
Antigua	—	—	—	—	18 18 1 11	207 8 9	—	—	—	—	61 3 8	423 10 3	29,311	3,211 7 6	424 27	371 13 1	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	6 8 3 10	80 3 4	—	—	30 —	52 10 —	111 1 13	592 4 7	19,732	2,218 16 —	315 20	186 17 6	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	2 7 2 14	25 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,535	735 3 9	24 —	21 —	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	11 8 1 7	49 17 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,354	822 8 9	242 24	205 11 3	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	222 16 — 26	2,865 2 —	—	—	—	—	223 3 24	1,160 16 7	132,958	14,712 8 10	659 —	576 12 6	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	4 — —	42 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	273	30 14 3	33 —	28 17 6	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	— 2 — 14	1 2 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	718	80 15 6	11 —	9 12 6	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	6 9 — 14	67 15 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,182	582 19 6	217 9	237 6 10	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	4 14 — 7	49 7 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,207	135 15 9	122 27	107 8 1	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36 1 26	166 13 9	11,119	1,224 17 5	309 18	270 16 3	—	—
Total 1783	172 —	473 —	86 12	155 16 —	277 4 2 19	3,387 16 10	—	—	30 —	52 10 —	434 1 9	2,347 16 2	214,389	23,755 7 3	2,359 17	2,015 15 6	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	32 14 1 12	343 10 8	—	—	—	—	37 3 19	215 7 —	5,104	574 4 —	482 18	422 3 9	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	7 9 — 24	78 6 9	—	—	—	—	214 — 27	812 17 4	33,437	3,755 13 5	130 9	109 16 10	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	6 6 1 3	66 5 10	—	—	—	—	18 2 16	65 5 —	7,326	824 3 6	259 —	226 12 6	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	6 6 3 17	69 14 4	—	—	—	—	32 — 11	200 12 2	8,683	976 16 9	986 —	862 15 —	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	273 7 1 20	2,911 3 2	—	—	—	—	203 1 15	1,173 11 8	70,609	7,889 6 5	824 —	713 17 6	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	5 6 3 7	56 1 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	515	57 18 9	74 27	65 7 9	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	2 — 1 —	21 2 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	175 —	153 2 6	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	23 13 3 7	248 14 11	—	—	—	—	11 1 17	58 3 9	6,855	771 3 9	543 —	475 2 6	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	7 8 —	77 13 11	—	—	—	—	5 — 1	32 14 6	4,503	506 11 9	112 —	98 —	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	— 19 3 7	10 8 6	—	—	—	—	5 3 25	39 — 6	4,285	482 1 3	559 —	463 2 6	—	—
Total 1784	16 —	44 —	13 8	24 6 —	365 12 3 13	3,883 2 2	—	—	—	—	528 2 19	4,597 11 11	141,317	15,837 19 7	4,145 18	3,590 — 10	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	27 3 1 24	285 6 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,290	707 13 7	605 18	529 17 8	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	11 13 1 —	122 9 1	—	—	—	—	239 3 6	769 16 2	15,150	1,704 16 6	250 —	218 15 —	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	22 3 1 —	233 14 1	—	—	—	—	29 1 21	119 8 4	6,510	732 7 6	346 18	303 6 3	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	26 4 1 —	313 19 7	—	—	—	—	53 1 15	302 12 6	11,020	1,107 13 8	959 9	839 6 9	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	881 2 1 5	9,314 8 7	—	—	—	—	231 1 4	1,089 17 4	51,923	5,833 4 10	1,253 18	1,096 16 3	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	3 6 2 4	34 18 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60 18	52 18 9	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	2 7 3 24	25 3 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,706	191 18 6	301 —	263 7 6	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	24 14 3 —	259 14 10	—	—	—	—	23 1 1	126 18 8	6,871	772 19 9	957 —	837 6 3	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	10 19 1 —	115 1 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,585	290 16 3	140 —	122 10 —	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	1 6 1 24	13 8 —	—	—	—	—	10 3 —	70 4 8	3,361	371 9 11	161 18	122 15 —	—	—
Total 1785	4 8	12 7 6	4 12	8 11 —	1,011 1 1 25	10,718 14 7	—	—	—	—	587 3 19	4,478 17 8	105,416	11,713 — 6	5,034 27	4,386 19 5	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	31 16 3 8	334 6 7	—	—	30 —	69 —	16 3 8	62 4 1	5,710	640 12 8	654 —	572 5 —	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	9 18 — 2	103 19 1	—	—	—	—	195 2 20	743 — 5	21,743	2,446 1 9	48 18	42 8 9	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	19 13 3 16	206 15 10	—	—	—	—	20 1 21	105 18 —	7,106	799 8 6	322 9	281 19 4	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	30 17 2 17	358 7 6	—	—	—	—	226 3 7	1,471 19 8	9,803	1,062 10 5	727 18	611 1 3	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	288 13 3 16	3,055 19 8	—	—	132 —	257 2 —	126 1 19	621 3 10	64,534	7,255 5 —	929 18	810 13 9	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	1 11 —	16 5 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	490	55 2 6	261 —	228 7 6	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	1 16 1 —	19 — 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,008	113 8 —	359 —	314 2 6	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	33 11 1 16	374 7 6	—	—	—	—	8 — 12	48 8 4	15,311	1,687 1 —	777 —	669 15 —	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	5 10 1 16	57 19 2	—	—	—	—	7 3 27	46 12 —	2,971	334 4 9	340 —	285 17 6	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	17 14 3 6	193 6 2	—	—	—	—	27 2 18	180 14 4	2,444	274 19 —	174 27	138 3 9	—	—
Total 1786	3 9	9 15 11	4 6	7 17 6	441 4 — 13	4,720 7 7	—	—	162 —	326 —	629 3 20	3,280 — 8	131,120	14,668 13 7	4,593 18	3,954 14 4	34	112 —
Antigua	—	—	—	—	29 — 1 12	304 13 9	—	—	—	—	37 1 14	130 15 —	14,875	1,625 7 11	637 18	556 13 9	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	19 19 2 27	209 17 3	—	—	7 —	16 2 —	552 1 17	2,493 7 1	32,436	3,641 4 —	42 —	36 15 —	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	37 6 — 13	391 14 2	—	—	—	—	58 1 23	204 11 10	18,954	2,123 17 4	346 —	291 10 —	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	25 9 — 14	274 5 1	—	—	—	—	12 1 1	55 11 9	13,223	1,438 19 5	1,113 —	951 7 6	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	219 9 — 21	2,359 12 9	—	—	—	—	125 — 5	643 16 3	62,992	6,996 16 8	912 18	798 8 9	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	3 6 1 22	34 17 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,716	184 10 —	126 —	162 15 —	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	5 7 2 7	56 9 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,886	437 3 6	290 18	254 3 9	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	23 1 — 4	242 — 10	—	—	—	—	3 — 1	18 7 2	18,239	2,030 9 5	841 —	733 12 6	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	6 7 3 2	67 1 6	—	—	—	—	4 1 —	14 17 6	11,869	1,335 5 3	356 9	298 4 4	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	13 10 — 10	141 16 1	—	—	—	—	9 1 17	61 8 6	11,781	1,306 16 9	381 27	301 19 —	—	—
Total 1787	—	—	—	—	382 17 1 20	4,082 8 5	—	—	12 —	27 12 —	802 — 22	3,622 15 1	189,971	21,120 10 3	5,106 18	4,385 9 7	—	—

Appendix. N° 6.

PART IV. The Export Trade to the British West Indies.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES exported.—Continued.

	Linen, Plain above Bounty.		British Buckrams, 6d. to 8d. per Yard.		Linen, British, under 5d. per Yard.		British, 5d. to 6d. per Yard.		British, 6d. to 18d. per Yard.		British, 2s. 6d. per Yard.		Check'd, Strip'd, 7d. to 18d. per Yard.		Do not for Bounty.		Do Do, under 7d. per Yard.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Ps.		Yds.				Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.				Yds.	
Antigua	—	355	621 5	—	—	—	—	—	553,290 ¹ / ₂	27,664 10 6	15,855	1,981 17 6	192,393	10,020 9 4	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	374	654 10	293	14 13	—	2,049	46 19 1	693,708	34,685 18 9	10,570	1,321 5	407,721	21,235 9 4	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	6	10 10	—	—	—	—	—	138,202	6,910 2	—	—	90,056	4,690 8 3	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	17	29 15	—	—	—	—	—	200,466 ¹ / ₂	10,023 6 3	1,134	141 15	74,687	3,858 13 11	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	6,555	11,471 5	1,160	58	—	274	6 5 7	3,206,216	160,310 16	66,227	8,278 7 6	1,260,781 ¹ / ₂	65,665 14	—	—	Yds. 1,000	25
Montserrat	—	27	47 5	—	—	—	—	—	13,342	667 2	—	—	2,506	130 10 5	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	43	75 5	—	—	—	—	—	19,254	962 14	—	—	5,699	296 16 5	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	401	701 15	—	—	—	386	8 16 11	134,725	6,736 5 2	1,115	139 7 6	43,280	2,234 3 3	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	10	17 10	—	—	—	—	—	37,894	1,894 14	—	—	5,611	292 4 9	Yds. 1,867	210	— 9	—
Tortola	—	230 & 2,807	753 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	83,256 ¹ / ₂	4,162 16 3	—	—	32,674	1,701 15 4	—	—	—	—
Total 1783	—	8,018 & 2,807	14,382 7 6	1,453	72 13	—	2,709	62 1 7	5,080,354	254,018 4 11	94,901	11,862 12 6	2,114,808 ¹ / ₂	110,146 5	1,867	210	— 9	1,000 25
Antigua	—	251	439 5	—	—	—	—	—	165,666	8,283 6	10,531	1,316 7 6	43,382	2,259 9 6	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	299	523 5	—	—	—	847	19 8 2	402,599	20,129 19	8,212	1,026 10	119,623	6,230 7 3	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	113 ¹ / ₂	198 12 6	—	—	—	24	— 11	87,555 ¹ / ₂	4,377 15 6	—	—	20,211	1,052 13 1	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	233	407 15	—	—	—	—	—	337,080	16,854	7,740	967 10	44,115	2,297 13 1	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	6,012	10,521	169	8 9	—	642	14 14 3	1,987,417	99,370 17 3	44,154	5,519 5	581,119	30,266 12 3	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	20	35	—	—	—	—	—	24,372	1,218 12	—	—	991	51 12 3	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	50	87 10	—	—	—	—	—	12,834	641 14	—	—	458	23 17 1	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	75	131 5	—	—	—	—	—	100,803	5,040 3	4,124	515 10	28,602	1,489 13 8	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	Yds. Ps. 1,954 & 22	282 15	—	—	—	—	—	119,975	5,998 15	—	—	18,916	985 4 1	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	4,457 & 100	732 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	53,333	2,666 13	—	—	18,430	959 17 11	—	—	—	—
Total 1784	—	13,460 ¹ / ₂ & 122	13,358 10	169	8 9	—	1,513	34 13 5	3,291,634 ¹ / ₂	164,581 14 9	74,761	9,345 2 6	875,847	45,617	— 2	—	—	32,059 801 4 6
Antigua	—	726 ¹ / ₂	1,841	—	—	—	—	—	221,214	11,060 14	—	—	57,168	2,977 9 11	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	1,109 ¹ / ₂	2,121 5	—	—	—	—	—	448,982	22,449 2	—	—	164,574	8,571 11 3	4,687	527 5 9	—	—
Dominica	—	224 ¹ / ₂	415 15 6	—	—	—	—	—	168,879	8,443 19	—	—	66,248	3,450 8 4	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	450 ¹ / ₂	1,155 5	—	—	—	—	—	357,316	17,865 16	—	—	79,055	4,197 8 11	4,575	514 13 9	—	—
Jamaica	—	3,743 ¹ / ₂	8,145 17 6	—	—	—	49	1 2 5	1,475,292 ¹ / ₂	73,764 12 6	—	—	360,681	18,785 9 3	16,847	1,895 5 9	—	—
Montserrat	—	3	5 5	—	—	—	—	—	11,923	596 3	—	—	351	18 5 7	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,033	551 13	—	—	1,496	77 18 3	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	203 ¹ / ₂	605 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	150,444 ¹ / ₂	7,527 4 3	—	—	24,684	1,285 12 5	149	16 15 3	—	—
St Vincent's	—	150	262 10	—	—	—	—	—	183,627	9,181 7	—	—	54,242	2,825 11	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	208	624 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	44,511	2,225 11	—	—	12,668	659 15 10	—	—	—	—
Total 1785	—	6,819	15,176 13	—	—	—	49	1 2 5	3,073,221 ¹ / ₂	153,666 1 9	—	—	821,167	42,849 10 9	26,258	2,954	— 6	—
Antigua	—	552	966	—	—	Yds.	—	—	177,225	8,861 5	3,377	422 2 6	32,168	1,675 8 3	3,034	341 6 6	—	—
Barbadoes	—	2,109	3,690 15	882	44 2	—	1,554	35 12 3	550,582	27,529 2	2,249	281 2 6	239,468	12,472 5 9	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	198 ¹ / ₂	347 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	169,503	8,478 3	250	31 5	114,065	5,940 17 7	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	120	210	—	—	—	—	—	598,097 ¹ / ₂	29,904 17 3	23,739	2,967 7 6	161,155	8,393 9 9	—	—	1,340	33 10
Jamaica	—	2,875	5,031 5	—	—	511	9 11 7	1,258	1,547,324	77,366 4	10,470	2,058 15	245,896	12,807 1 7	—	—	3,800	95
Montserrat	—	38	66 10	—	—	—	—	—	33,855	1,692 16	—	—	1,541	80 5 2	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,879	443 19	—	—	829	43 3 6	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	360	630	—	—	—	—	—	194,978 ¹ / ₂	9,748 18 6	14,765	1,845 12 6	45,538	2,371 15 4	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	45	78 15	—	—	—	—	—	140,393	7,019 13	761	95 2 6	27,356	1,424 15 10	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	40	70	—	—	—	—	—	86,407	4,320 7	3,467	433 7 6	17,074	920 10 5	—	—	—	—
Total 1786	—	6,337 ¹ / ₂	11,090 12 6	882	44 2	511	9 11 7	2,312	3,507,304 ¹ / ₂	175,365 4 9	65,078	8,134 15	885,690	46,129 13 2	3,034	341 6 6	5,140	128 10
Antigua	—	286	500 10	—	—	—	—	—	206,736	10,336 16	6,785	848 2 6	32,722	1,704 5 4	290	32 12 6	—	—
Barbadoes	—	3,223	5,040 5	1,742	87 2	—	—	—	570,688	28,504 8	8,776	1,097	213,888	11,139 19 11	—	—	9,164	229 2
Dominica	—	384	672	—	—	—	—	—	297,467	14,873 7	2,016	252	235,595	12,270 11 5	—	—	1,933	48 6 6
Grenada	—	108	189	—	—	—	—	—	691,037	34,551 17	42,992 ¹ / ₂	5,374 1 3	368,123	19,173 9 9	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	1,565	2,745 10	—	—	—	72	1 13	2,167,059	108,354 19 6	46,056	5,757	592,512 ¹ / ₂	30,859 14 5	—	—	17,050	426 10
Montserrat	—	7	12 5	—	—	—	—	—	35,641	1,782 1	293	36 12 6	2,810	146 7 1	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	30	52 10	—	—	—	—	—	30,987	1,549 7	—	—	6,566	341 19 6	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	6,790 ¹ / ₂	11,883 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	270,936 ¹ / ₂	13,546 16 6	8,557	1,069 12 6	51,232	4,751 12 7	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	66	115 10	—	—	—	—	—	173,484	8,674 4	—	—	45,494	4,021 10 9	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	291	509 5	—	—	—	—	—	213,146	10,657 6	14,315	1,851 17 6	45,650 ¹ / ₂	2,377 12 7	—	—	—	—
Total 1787	—	12,750 ¹ / ₂	22,320 2 6	1,742	87 2	—	72	1 13	4,656,581 ¹ / ₂	232,829 2	130,290 ¹ / ₂	16,286 6 3	1,635,552 ¹ / ₂	86,787 3 4	290	32 12 6	28,157	703 18 6

692

N^o 6. Appendix.

P A R T IV. *The Export Trade to the British West Indies.*

B R I T I S H M A N U F A C T U R E S exported.—Continued.

	Diaper, not Bounty.		D ^o D ^o for Bounty.		British Sheeting 6d. to 18d. per Yard.		Sail Cloth.		Irish, Plain, 6d. 18d. per Yard.		D ^o Diaper, 6d. to 18d. per Yard.		Irish Sheeting 6d. to 18d. per Yard.		Litharge of Lead.		Oil, Train.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		C. lb.		Tons.Hds.Gal.	
Antigua	—	—	502	25 2 —	923	46 3 —	49,993	2,577 9 10	70,030	3,501 10 —	—	—	4,331	216 11 —	—	—	— 1 37	7 10 9
Barbadoes	—	—	1,466	73 6 —	8,182	409 2 —	32,582	1,688 8 8	105,763	5,288 3 —	—	—	1,255	62 15 —	—	—	2 2 14	48 11 —
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 40	3 — 3
Grenada	—	—	210	10 10 —	948	46 8 —	15,999	799 19 —	38,225	1,911 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	38 —
Jamaica	601	26 5 10	8,891	444 11 —	489	24 9 —	19,663	983 3 —	38,479	1,923 19 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	88 — 8	1,672 11 11
Montserrat	—	—	54	2 14 —	—	—	68,114	3,477 16 8	454,762	22,738 2 —	168	8 8 —	5,697	284 17 —	— 24	— 1 11	1 —	19 —
Nevis	—	—	108	5 8 —	—	—	2,426	121 6 —	3,080	154 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 21	1 11 8
St Kitt's	—	—	3,781	189 1 —	—	—	913	45 13 —	4,951	247 11 —	—	—	336	16 16 —	—	—	2 —	38 —
St Vincent's	—	—	953	47 13 —	—	—	18,949	947 9 —	31,156	1,557 16 —	—	—	3,598	179 18 —	—	—	1 —	19 —
Tortola	—	—	306	15 6 —	—	—	4,338	216 18 —	4,414	220 14 —	—	—	234	11 14 —	—	—	— 1 21	6 6 8
	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,775	188 15 —	33,542	1,677 2 —	—	—	580	29 —	—	—	—	—
Total 1783	601	26 5 10	16,271	813 11 —	10,542	526 2 —	216,752	11,046 18 2	784,402	39,220 2 —	168	8 8 —	16,031	801 11 —	— 24	— 1 11	97 2 15	1,853 12 3
Antigua	—	—	414	20 14 —	—	—	42,190	2,133 2 8	34,156	1,707 16 —	—	—	2,155	107 15 —	—	—	4 3 —	90 5 —
Barbadoes	—	—	382	19 2 —	858	42 18 —	14,529	749 1 8	77,274	3,863 14 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 54	4 1 4
Dominica	—	—	108	5 8 —	550	27 10 —	11,255	552 15 —	38,457	1,922 17 —	—	—	338	16 18 —	—	—	2 1 6	43 5 —
Grenada	—	—	745	37 5 —	—	—	16,071	821 6 9	36,363	1,818 3 —	—	—	226	11 6 —	—	—	6 — 27	116 — 7
Jamaica	—	—	3,453	172 13 —	944	47 4 —	62,844	3,195 19 8	234,412	11,720 12 —	151	7 11 —	3,697	184 17 —	—	—	57 1 14	1,086 4 —
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,380	69 —	1,668	83 8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 40	3 — 3
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,052	102 12 —	1,054	52 14 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 24	1 16 2
St Kitt's	—	—	552	27 12 —	—	—	14,516	731 5 —	19,301	965 1 —	—	—	170	8 10 —	—	—	2 —	38 —
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,957	320 18 8	14,424	721 4 —	—	—	146	7 6 —	—	—	1 2 24	36 6 2
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,103	906 7 2	33,652	1,682 12 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2 —	9 10 —
Total 1784	—	—	5,654	282 14 —	2,352	117 12 —	188,897	9,592 8 7	490,761	24,538 1 —	151	7 11 —	6,732	336 12 —	—	—	74 3 —	1,428 9 2
Antigua	—	—	668	33 8 —	1,341	67 1 —	9,511	475 11 —	20,451	1,022 11 —	—	—	1,241	67 1 —	—	—	4 — 14	77 1 1
Barbadoes	—	—	469	23 9 —	2,288	114 8 —	38,233	1,963 2 2	154,888	7,744 8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 54	4 1 4
Dominica	—	—	510	25 10 —	—	—	15,183	770 14 8	36,726	1,836 6 —	—	—	1,046	52 6 —	—	—	— 1 17	6 — 7
Grenada	—	—	456	22 16 —	1,628	81 8 —	20,101	1,045 15 3	39,030	1,951 10 —	—	—	572	28 12 —	—	—	15 3 24	301 1 2
Jamaica	62	2 14 3	801	40 1 —	637	31 17 —	70,202	3,643 5 6	202,028	10,101 8 —	108	5 8 —	1,087	54 7 —	—	—	41 3 54	796 10 10
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,395	69 15 —	350	17 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	665	33 5 —	665	33 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	129	6 9 —	283	14 3 —	8,408	426 9 10	9,746	487 6 —	—	—	1,006	50 6 —	—	—	6 1 45	122 2 10
St Vincent's	—	—	281	14 1 —	—	—	4,081	204 1 —	44,217	2,210 17 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,178	358 18 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1785	62	2 14 3	3,314	165 14 —	6,177	308 17 —	167,114	8,598 14 5	515,279	25,763 19 —	108	5 8 —	5,052	252 12 —	—	—	68 2 28	1,302 16 6
Antigua	—	—	372	18 12 —	—	—	37,302	1,865 2 —	20,695	1,034 15 —	—	—	119	5 19 —	—	—	1 1 36	26 9 3
Barbadoes	—	—	4,019	200 19 —	11,788	589 8 —	35,381	1,819 9 4	155,131	7,756 11 —	635	31 15 —	3,899	194 19 —	—	—	— 20	1 10 1
Dominica	—	—	92	4 12 —	—	—	11,443	572 3 —	35,443	1,772 3 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 3 11	15 1 6
Grenada	—	—	222	11 2 —	1,518	75 18 —	19,129	999 11 —	55,977	2,798 17 —	—	—	879	43 19 —	—	—	16 — 37	306 15 8
Jamaica	—	—	767	38 7 —	742	37 2 —	70,109	3,558 5 8	256,511	12,825 11 —	250	12 10 —	1,569	78 9 —	—	—	31 2 49	601 7 1
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	856	42 16 —	4,266	213 6 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 — 50	98 15 5
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	128	6 8 —	749	37 9 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 3 55	75 7 10
St Kitt's	—	—	150	7 10 —	130	6 10 —	5,049	252 9 —	38,810	1,940 10 —	—	—	236	11 16 —	—	—	5 —	95 —
St Vincent's	—	—	391	19 11 —	—	—	4,960	248 —	45,122	2,256 2 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 — 48	117 12 4
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	666	33 6 —	9,331	466 11 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1786	—	—	6,013	300 13 —	14,178	708 18 —	185,023	9,397 10 —	622,035	31,101 15 —	885	44 5 —	6,702	335 2 —	—	—	70 1 54	1,337 19 2
Antigua	—	—	712	35 12 —	—	—	19,034	951 14 —	53,646	2,682 11 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 3 44	112 11 4
Barbadoes	—	—	18,571	928 11 —	4,075	203 15 —	20,663	1,048 11 8	210,416	10,521 6 —	20	1 —	1,214	60 14 —	—	—	9 2 —	180 10 —
Dominica	—	—	398	19 18 —	—	—	10,100	507 1 6	125,817	6,290 17 —	—	—	605	30 5 —	—	—	— 3 11	15 1 6
Grenada	—	—	368	18 8 —	—	—	22,030	1,143 19 4	100,375	5,018 15 —	55	2 15 —	400	20 —	—	—	3 3 8	70 17 4
Jamaica	500	50 —	3,679	183 19 —	2,723	136 3 —	123,731	6,246 17 10	362,431	18,121 11 —	40	2 —	1,882	94 2 —	—	—	63 3 3	1,239 7 4
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,198	59 18 9	6,200	310 —	—	—	260	13 —	—	—	— 1 57	9 — 11
Nevis	—	—	127	6 7 —	—	—	2,346	117 6 —	7,869	393 9 —	—	—	160	8 —	—	—	4 — 50	79 15 4
St Kitt's	—	—	252	12 12 —	1,715	85 15 —	14,680 1/2	762 18 2	62,354	3,117 14 —	—	—	142	7 2 —	—	—	5 — 30	97 5 2
St Vincent's	—	—	324	16 4 —	—	—	2,448	122 8 —	46,185	2,309 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,376	270 16 10	22,670	1,136 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1787	500	50 —	24,431	1,221 11 —	8,513	425 13 —	221,606 1/4	11,231 12 1	997,963	49,901 8 —	115	5 15 —	4,663	233 3 —	—	—	92 3 3	1,789 7 5

PART IV. The Export Trade to the British West Indies.

Nº 6. Appendix.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES exported.—Continued.

	Pantiles.		Pewter.		Plate, Wrought, Silver.		Provisions, Bacon and Hams.		Beef and Pork.		Bread and Biscuit.		Beef Tripes.		Butter.		Cheese.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Nº.		C. lb.		lbs. ozs.		C. Flitches.		Barl.		C. lb.		Kegs.		Firkins.		C. lb.	
Antigua	—	—	274 1 21	960 10 7	246 —	120 —	387 3 7	792 17 —	398 1/2	1,095 17 6	1,293 —	950 1 —	300 —	156 —	152 2 —	393 — 26	458 14 —	
Barbadoes	26,000	55 5 —	91 2 —	320 5 —	1,629 —	570 —	637 —	1,164 —	525 1/2	1,445 16 3	908 2 —	645 12 6	470 —	822 10 —	20 —	799 2 20	951 18 4	
Dominica	—	—	60 1 —	210 17 6	36 12	16 —	179 —	286 8 —	993	2,730 15 —	237 —	177 15 —	—	—	—	50 —	60 —	
Grenada	—	—	25 —	87 10 —	170 —	60 —	60 —	96 —	30	82 10 —	250 —	125 —	—	—	—	112 —	134 8 —	
Jamaica	29,000	61 12 6	1,091 1 7	3,819 11 10	2,714 8	850 —	1,611 — 23	3,232 5 9	1,227 1/2	3,374 18 9	3,504 2 9	2,480 11 7	1,489	2,605 15 9	156 —	2,406 — 14	2,886 1 —	
Montserrat	—	—	100 —	350 —	—	—	20 —	63 —	—	—	15 2 —	11 —	—	5 —	4 17 6	36 —	42 13 —	
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	110 —	56 —	44 4 —	—	—	—	20 —	24 —	
St Kitt's	—	—	25 —	87 10 —	820 —	290 —	57 —	164 —	27	74 5 —	495 —	371 5 —	—	—	24 7 6	84 —	98 6 —	
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190 —	142 10 —	30 —	52 10 —	—	30 —	36 —	
Tortola	10,000	21 5 —	60 —	210 —	—	—	159 1 14 & 160	630 1 9	—	—	2,423 1 4	1,368 7 8	140 —	245 —	105 —	102 7 6	257 3 7	
Total 1783	65,000	138 2 6	1,727 2 —	6,046 4 11	5,616 4	1,906 —	3,111 1 16 & 160	6,428 12 6	3,241	8,914 2 6	9,372 3 13	6,316 6 9	2,429	4,250 15 9	467 1/2	455 16 6	4,188 3 11	5,001 7 10
Antigua	5,300	11 5 3	45 —	157 10 —	136 —	48 —	51 — 9 & 175	202 —	1,036 1/2	2,849 13 9	19 3 —	14 12 6	426	745 10 —	40 —	39 —	238 2 16	283 19 6
Barbadoes	20,000	42 10 —	48 —	168 —	1,255 4	510 —	27 2 — & 607 1/2	572 12 6	62 1/2	171 17 6	496 1 —	352 4 9	42	73 10 —	—	528 2 —	630 19 —	
Dominica	10,000	21 5 —	89 —	311 10 —	—	—	22 — & 314	320 10 —	300	825 —	55 —	41 10 —	146	255 10 —	150 —	146 5 —	165 —	
Grenada	2,000	4 5 —	30 —	105 —	287 9	100 9 —	—	88 16 —	1,170	3,217 10 —	190 —	162 10 —	20	35 —	50 —	48 15 —	364 1 12	
Jamaica	148,235	309 16 1	1,177 3 7	4,122 6 10	1,741 —	695 —	54 3 — & 2,125 1/2	1,827 13 —	820 1/2	2,257 1 3	3,607 1 8	2,660 1 2	1,371	2,399 5 —	105 —	102 7 6	2,041 1 22	
Montserrat	—	—	20 —	70 —	—	—	—	—	35 1/2	96 18 9	108 —	81 —	—	—	—	10 —	12 —	
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 — & 16	44 6 —	77	211 15 —	72 —	54 —	62	108 10 —	—	21 2 —	25 16 —	
St Kitt's	—	—	25 —	87 10 —	—	—	—	184 —	2	5 10 —	532 —	494 —	173	302 15 —	4 —	3 18 —	157 —	
St Vincent's	—	—	30 —	105 —	—	—	—	50 —	—	—	18 —	18 —	80	140 —	—	35 —	42 —	
Tortola	20,200	42 18 6	60 —	210 —	—	—	63 — & 194	353 19 —	—	—	99 —	74 5 —	30	52 10 —	—	119 —	142 16 —	
Total 1784	205,735	431 19 10	1,524 3 7	5,336 16 10	3,419 13	1,353 9 —	208 1 9 & 3,843	3,649 16 6	3,503 1/2	9,635 6 3	5,197 1 8	3,862 3 5	2,350	4,112 10 —	349	340 5 6	3,680 1 22	4,371 19 4
Antigua	31,100	66 1 9	67 —	234 10 —	139 —	70 —	214 1 11	537 18 6	—	—	1,173 3 7	995 —	60	105 —	—	—	223 — 21	267 16 6
Barbadoes	60,000	127 10 —	14 —	49 —	619 15	300 —	200 —	320 —	241	662 15 —	1,429 1 14	1,093 1 4	125	218 15 —	90 —	87 15 —	371 —	441 6 —
Dominica	—	—	17 —	59 10 —	223 —	100 —	259 2 —	415 4 —	344	946 —	1,185 —	891 5 —	132	231 —	—	87 —	104 8 —	
Grenada	10,000	21 5 —	200 —	700 —	314 —	150 —	82 2 8	134 12 —	278	764 10 —	388 1 9	265 18 4	10	17 10 —	20 —	19 10 —	162 1 12	
Jamaica	51,000	108 7 6	1,030 1 —	3,606 1 10	5,549 5	2,770 —	844 3 8	1,518 1 4	1,292 1/2	3,553 13 9	7,184 1 6	7,319 2 5	824	1,442 —	120 —	117 —	1,500 3 15	
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 — 20	10 —	—	—	75 1 21	76 11 6	—	—	—	6 —	7 4 —	
Nevis	—	—	6 —	21 —	—	—	26 —	41 12 —	20	—	130 —	97 10 —	70	122 10 —	20 —	19 10 —	48 —	
St Kitt's	—	—	60 —	210 —	350 —	105 —	127 2 —	219 10 —	—	—	427 —	397 10 —	226	395 —	30 —	29 5 —	401 —	
St Vincent's	—	—	125 —	437 10 —	—	—	174 —	118 8 —	—	—	424 —	318 —	64	112 —	—	153 —	183 12 —	
Tortola	—	—	24 —	84 —	—	—	—	225 12 —	76 1/2	210 7 6	228 —	152 —	20	35 —	—	55 3 —	66 18 —	
Total 1785	152,100	323 4 3	1,543 1 —	5,401 11 10	7,195 4	3,495 —	1,931 3 19 & 282	3 540 17 10	2,251 1/2	6,192 6 3	12,645 1 1	11,435 18 2	1,531	2,678 15 —	280	273 —	3,408 — 20	4,071 17 10
Antigua	5,000	10 12 6	26 1 22	92 11 3	96 —	40 —	45 2 — & 372	439 —	35	96 5 —	3,179 1 7	2,369 8 —	176	308 —	—	—	313 —	372 7 —
Barbadoes	—	—	48 —	168 —	2,006 10	916 —	40 — & 410	454 —	24	66 —	929 3 —	673 6 3	30	52 10 —	40 —	39 —	505 —	606 —
Dominica	—	—	71 —	248 10 —	429 —	—	—	412 —	—	—	397 2 —	281 12 —	200	350 —	—	192 —	230 8 —	
Grenada	—	—	117 —	409 10 —	584 —	270 —	19 — & 545	496 —	26	71 10 —	5,092 — 18	3,716 10 —	289	505 15 —	26 —	25 7 —	185 1 15	221 17 —
Jamaica	94,000	199 15 —	333 1 20	1,167 —	3,896 13	1,753 —	73 — 10 & 2,315 1/2	2,076 8 6	413 1/2	1,137 2 6	7,262 2 5	5,387 18 6	732	1,281 —	154 —	150 3 —	1,693 3 12	2,005 11 3
Montserrat	—	—	100 —	350 —	—	—	—	—	17 1/2	48 2 6	92 —	69 —	—	—	—	10 —	12 —	
Nevis	—	—	118 —	413 —	950 —	300 —	14 2 — & 36	74 16 —	—	—	112 2 16	84 12 —	56	98 —	—	—	51 —	61 4 —
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 2 — & 238	210 8 —	64	176 —	737 —	543 19 —	148	259 —	920 —	897 —	148 2 —	175 15 3
St Vincent's	2,000	4 5 —	520 —	1,820 —	306 —	150 —	10 — & 220	206 —	23 1/2	64 12 6	344 2 9	308 8 7	97	169 15 —	2 —	1 19 —	51 —	61 4 —
Tortola	—	—	80 —	280 —	442 10	190 —	98 2 — & 57	355 12 —	65	178 15 —	—	—	60	105 —	—	115 —	138 —	138 —
Total 1786	101,000	214 12 6	1,423 3 14	4,984 1 3	8,711 1	3,841 —	307 — 10 & 4,605 1/2	4,641 16 6	668 1/2	1,838 7 6	18,147 1 27	13,434 14 4	1,788	3,129 —	1,142	1,113 9 —	3,264 2 27	3,884 6 6
Antigua	10,000	21 5 —	124 —	434 —	554 —	204 —	40 2 — & 363	414 15 —	—	—	1,450 —	1,174 —	30	52 10 —	—	—	279 2 —	335 8 —
Barbadoes	51,000	108 7 6	20 1 22	71 11 3	3,121 14	1,090 —	—	902 8 —	177	486 15 —	862 2 19	604 8 —	20	35 —	25 —	24 7 6	588 —	705 12 —
Dominica	—	—	143 —	500 10 —	—	—	—	465 —	—	—	302 —	226 10 —	132	231 —	—	155 — 14	186 3 —	—
Grenada	21,150	43 5 7	117 — 11	419 5 10	337 —	124 —	26 — & 466	483 16 —	40	110 —	607 3 12	442 14 8	95	166 5 —	50 —	48 15 —	114 3 24	137 12 10
Jamaica	40,500	82 11 3	527 2 4	1,848 9 2	3,732 —	1,300 —	57 2 14 & 1,498	1,378 —	80	220 —	4,625 —	3,374 7 —	449	785 15 —	315 —	307 2 6	1,113 1 10	1,334 11 11
Montserrat	3,500	7 8 9	2 2 21	9 8 1	—	—	6 1 14	20 —	—	—	44 —	33 —	—	—	—	10 —	12 —	—
Nevis	—	—	4 —	14 —	85 15	50 —	9 2 — & 98	108 8 —	—	—	220 —	166 —	172	301 —	—	—	42 2 —	51 —
St Kitt's	—	—	40 1 —	140 17 6	288 —	103 5 —	70 1 18 & 242	236 18 —	—	—	999 —	739 19 —	186	325 10 —	2 —	1 19 —	107 1 20	127 16 —
St Vincent's	16,000	34 —	200 —	700 —	231 11	80 —	—	99 4 —	—	—	280 —	210 —	65	113 15 —	—	32 —	38 8 —	—
Tortola	—	—	128 1 —	448 17 —	382 —	130 —	3 1 7 & 96	96 16 —	—	—	100 —	69 —	4					

N° 6. Appendix.

PART IV. The Export Trade to the British West Indies.
BRITISH MANUFACTURES exported.—Continued.

		Potatoes.		Saddles, Great.		Salt, White.		Salt, Rock.		Silk in Pieces.		D ^o , Sewing.		D ^o , Gauze.		D ^o , Soufflee Gauze.		Soap, Hard.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Bufh.		No.		Bufh.		Bufh.		lbs. oz.		lbs. oz.				lbs. oz.		C.	lbs.
Antigua	—	2,346	270 12 —	63	110 5 —	—	—	—	—	881 15	1,424 8 4	176 8	304 13 6	—	—	32 9	24 8 5	401 3 6	1,021 9 7
Barbadoes	—	890	105 6 8	95	71 5 —	1,808	51 1 4	—	—	900 1	1,556 12 9	96 2	152 13 1	—	—	—	—	476 — 12	1,315 4 4
Dominica	—	760	70 — —	—	—	144	3 — —	—	—	130 4	227 18 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	170 1 21	511 6 3
Grenada	—	246	16 8 —	40	50 — —	251	5 4 7	—	—	54 —	94 10 —	5 8	9 12 6	—	—	—	—	261 1 7	680 8 9
Jamaica	—	3,481	316 8 —	215	376 5 —	23,068	1,257 5 3	60	3 13 6	4,418 7	7,571 13 4	1,287 15	2,248 17 2	—	—	19 —	14 5 —	2,515 2 8	6,947 17 9
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 8	23 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 — —	6 — —
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64 —	112 — —	12 8	21 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	2,100	140 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	575 8	1,007 2 6	175 —	306 5 —	—	—	—	—	35 3 8	107 9 3
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44 —	77 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 — —	21 — —
Tortola	—	390	30 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	290 5	503 7 9	32 5	45 7 9	—	—	16 3	12 2 9	58 3 13	160 11 6
Total 1783	—	10,213	948 14 8	413	607 15 —	25,271	1,316 11 2	60	3 13 6	7,372 —	12,598 5 11	1,785 14	3,089 11 6	—	—	67 12	50 16 2	3,928 3 19	10,771 7 5
Antigua	—	990	93 — 10	—	—	3,535	39 10 8	—	—	507 1	876 6 6	70 12	123 16 3	lbs. oz. 1 9	1 3 6	—	—	145 1 13	381 14 3
Barbadoes	—	1,050	118 — —	45	78 15 —	916	23 — 4	—	—	804 10	1,396 10 7	201 14	349 19 4	4 12	3 11 3	—	—	411 3 19	1,174 11 9
Dominica	—	880	99 — —	98	171 10 —	285	5 6 3	—	—	204 4	357 8 9	21 4	37 3 9	—	—	—	—	31 1 7	93 18 9
Grenada	—	360	38 — —	—	—	4,390	91 10 —	—	—	153 14	267 9 4	55 6	93 2 6	—	—	—	—	140 3 1	408 15 9
Jamaica	—	5,262	717 4 —	—	—	27,753	733 12 —	300	2 12 6	2,297 5	3,905 7 9	825 4	1,409 6 3	51 4	38 8 9	—	—	2,903 1 18	8,488 15 7
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37 — —	111 — —
Nevis	—	60	9 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 —	40 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 — 20	60 10 8
St Kitt's	—	884	112 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	264 8	462 17 6	196 —	343 — —	—	—	—	—	38 3 14	116 12 6
St Vincent's	—	40	6 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	51 —	89 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	61 1 18	162 5 3
Tortola	—	660	99 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	71 11	124 2 2	2 —	2 2 —	—	—	—	—	14 2 24	44 2 9
Total 1784	—	10,186	1,291 4 10	143	250 5 —	36,879	892 19 3	300	2 12 6	4,377 5	7,519 12 7	1,372 10	2,358 10 1	57 9	43 3 6	—	—	3,804 3 22	11,041 16 10
Antigua	—	570	33 16 8	77	134 15 —	6,880	143 6 —	—	—	786 12	1,376 16 3	41 12	73 1 3	15 —	26 5 —	—	—	196 2 4	589 12 1
Barbadoes	—	1,120	84 4 —	5	8 15 —	182	4 18 7	—	—	819 4	1,433 13 9	291 8	510 2 6	116 —	203 — —	134 3	216 12 10	793 2 18	2,117 11 9
Dominica	—	1,454	100 17 —	—	—	93	1 18 9	—	—	76 8	133 17 6	14 —	24 10 —	—	—	—	—	107 1 7	321 18 9
Grenada	—	120	11 — —	—	—	239	8 — —	—	—	54 5	85 17 10	—	10 6	—	—	—	—	224 1 8	584 — 8
Jamaica	—	3,198	240 — —	169	280 5 —	26,438	713 — —	9,918	86 15 6	1,650 4	2,856 11 2	449 12	780 4 3	94 —	164 10 —	—	—	872 — 5	2,457 16 1
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 — —	27 — —
Nevis	—	60	1 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 — —	97 10 —
St Kitt's	—	3,102	231 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	481 12	836 13 9	37 12	66 1 3	32 —	56 — —	33 —	56 15 8	157 2 21	425 5 6
St Vincent's	—	50	4 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	92 12	162 6 3	87 —	152 5 —	5 12	10 1 3	10 13	8 2 2	78 — 4	234 2 1
Tortola	—	1,100	96 — —	—	—	—	—	1,760	15 8 —	64 10	111 10 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 2 12	15 19 6
Total 1785	—	10,774	802 17 8	251	423 15 —	33,832	871 3 4	11,678	102 3 6	4,026 3	6,997 7 1	922 4	1 606 14 9	262 12	459 16 3	178 —	281 10 8	2,478 — 23	6,872 16 5
Antigua	—	1,090	57 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	476 10	832 9 4	51 8	110 2 6	50 —	87 10 —	—	—	354 1 10	1,040 12 3
Barbadoes	—	832	69 14 —	—	—	2,996	87 15 —	—	—	1,525 10	2,669 16 10	608 2	1,054 4 4	28 —	49 — —	—	—	1,415 1 5	3,435 14 9
Dominica	—	380	30 — —	—	—	16	— 10 —	—	—	273 3	478 1 6	67 13	118 13 5	—	—	—	—	84 3 22	254 16 9
Grenada	—	384	24 5 —	19	24 5 —	576	14 3 4	—	—	61 4	102 18 9	35 12	62 11 3	—	—	—	—	499 2 17	1,360 3 6
Jamaica	—	4,481	315 15 —	2	3 10 —	38,909	1,074 15 9	2,518	22 2 —	1,679 1	2,874 17 —	579 14	1,014 15 7	19 14	34 15 7	1 14	1 8 1	2,286 — 23	6,400 4 4
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 — —	66 — —
Nevis	—	260	20 13 4	—	—	457	13 18 9	—	—	30 —	52 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 3 12	47 11 4
St Kitt's	—	942	78 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	473 —	815 8 1	45 14	80 5 7	6 2	10 14 4	4 12	3 12 —	220 — 9	603 7 4
St Vincent's	—	290	21 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 15	41 17 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	191 2 5	550 11 6
Tortola	—	200	15 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	51 15	81 4 8	5 —	8 15 —	—	—	3 —	2 5 —	5 1 16	16 3 6
Total 1786	—	8,859	633 7 4	21	27 15 —	42,954	1,191 2 10	2,518	22 2 —	4,594 10	7,949 3 11	1,393 15	2,459 7 8	104 —	181 19 11	9 10	7 5 1	5,095 1 7	13,775 5 3
Antigua	—	1,203 1/2	87 11 10	26	45 10 —	—	—	—	—	92 8	164 19 8	28 —	36 8 —	—	—	—	—	440 3 18	1,294 1 11
Barbadoes	—	2,680	201 — —	—	—	409	10 11 9	—	—	1,335 8	2,328 5 3	319 13	559 13 5	124 12	218 6 3	—	—	1,078 2 26	2,873 9 10
Dominica	—	400	35 — —	—	—	388	28 — —	—	—	136 13	239 8 5	47 2	82 9 4	—	—	—	—	149 — 22	447 11 9
Grenada	—	317	26 — —	—	—	1,433	48 10 —	—	—	245 7	405 8 4	7 14	13 15 7	—	—	—	—	588 — 8	1,524 17 7
Jamaica	—	2,892	209 2 8	71	114 15 —	31,668 1/2	1,054 13 4	2,184	50 — —	2,015 8	3,483 5 1	1,042 4	1,823 18 8	11 8	17 12 6	—	—	3,237 3 3	8,831 12 4
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 3 8	75 4 6
Nevis	—	68	5 2 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 9	21 19 8	1 —	1 15 —	—	—	—	—	41 3 4	125 7 1
St Kitt's	—	40	3 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	386 13	661 18 4	34 11	59 14 4	16 14	29 10 7	—	—	148 2 15	357 — 4
St Vincent's	—	20	1 15 —	—	—	9	6 — —	—	—	27 10	48 6 10	16 11	29 4 —	—	—	—	—	206 2 14	619 17 6
Tortola	—	395	27 — —	—	—	60	1 5 —	—	—	344 10	572 5 3	23 11	41 2 5	—	—	—	—	5 3 23	12 10 1
Total 1787	—	8,015 1/2	596 1 6	97	160 5 —	33,967 1/2	1,149 — 1	2,184	50 — —	4,597 6	7,925 16 10	1,520 6	2,648 — 9	153 2	265 9 4	—	—	5,930 2 1	16,161 12 11

PART IV. The Export Trade to the British West Indies.

Nº 6. Appendix.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES exported.—Continued.

	Spirits, British.		Starch.		Stationary.		Stained Paper.		Steel.		Stockings, Thread.		Stones, Slate.		Sugar fully refined.		Thread.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gals.		C. lb.				Sq. Yds.		C. lb.		Doz.				C. lbs.		lb.	
Antigua	226	60 — —	102 3 7	102 16 3	—	986 17 —	770	20 — —	—	—	293 —	637 14 —	—	—	933 2 24	2,729 1 3	114	28 10 —
Barbadoes	—	—	19 1 —	19 5 —	—	682 — —	—	—	—	—	196 —	105 — —	—	—	567 3 22	1,643 7 3	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	40 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	214 2 21	590 7 9	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	42 — —	1,829	53 — —	—	—	66 —	70 — —	—	—	113 2 25	312 4 8	—	—
Jamaica	65	9 — —	784 — 27	784 4 9	—	3,397 12 —	24,920	618 — —	7 — —	9 19 6	1,669 6	907 10 —	—	—	1,678 3 18	4,679 8 1	108 3	147 12 —
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	20 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 3 14	82 3 1	—	—
Nevis	—	—	3 — 21	3 3 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 1 4	28 5 8	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	79 1 —	79 5 —	—	336 — —	4,487	95 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	326 2 21	911 8 9	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	7 — 14	7 2 6	—	150 — —	—	—	40 — —	57 — —	—	—	—	—	49 1 18	135 17 7	—	—
Tortola	110	8 5 —	35 1 22	35 8 11	—	155 10 —	—	—	—	—	106 —	238 10 —	—	—	182 2 13	552 9 6	—	—
Total 1783	401	77 5 —	1,031 1 7	1,031 6 2	—	5,779 19 —	32,206	786 — —	47 — —	66 19 6	2,330 6	1,958 14 —	—	—	4,107 3 12	11,664 13 7	222 3	176 2 —
Antigua	—	—	78 — 14	78 2 6	—	545 — —	—	—	—	—	64 —	43 4 —	No. 10,600	2 3 —	692 1 16	1,957 15 1	291	46 15 —
Barbadoes	—	—	38 2 —	38 10 —	—	750 — —	490	12 — —	—	—	137 —	193 5 —	—	—	330 2 20	966 16 11	282	70 10 —
Dominica	—	—	4 3 —	4 15 —	—	100 — —	—	—	—	—	37 —	64 15 —	—	—	247 1 23	680 10 —	—	—
Grenada	—	—	20 — 8	20 1 4	—	960 — —	7,456	200 — —	82 — —	116 17 —	—	—	119,300	71 15 5	209 2 22	627 14 8	—	—
Jamaica	1,197	200 — —	4,123 — —	4,123 — —	—	3,145 10 —	16,155	525 — —	—	—	347 —	609 3 —	62,000	9 — 10	1,357 2 5	3,851 18 —	1,135	510 15 —
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42 1 —	116 3 9	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46 2 14	128 4 4	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	43 3 —	43 15 —	—	200 — —	—	—	—	—	112 —	201 12 —	—	—	314 — 14	908 17 5	93	23 5 —
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	15 — —	1,477	30 — —	—	—	40 —	70 — —	—	—	52 2 9	165 18 4	—	—
Tortola	—	—	1 — —	1 — —	—	17 10 —	—	—	—	—	399 —	554 8 —	—	—	192 — 14	628 6 10	—	—
Total 1784	1,197	200 — —	4,309 — 22	4,309 3 10	—	5,733 — —	25,578	767 — —	82 — —	116 17 —	1,136 —	1,536 7 —	191,900	82 19 3	3,485 1 25	10,032 5 4	1,801	651 5 —
Antigua	—	—	26 — 16	26 2 10	—	193 — —	—	—	20 — —	28 10 —	54 —	95 — —	—	—	350 — 17	976 2 1	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	53 — —	53 — —	—	466 — —	805	20 — —	—	—	615 —	1,016 — —	—	—	466 3 13	1,381 2 2	693	265 17 —
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	77 — —	2,784	70 — —	—	—	65 —	117 — —	—	—	240 2 9	726 8 2	—	—
Grenada	—	—	21 3 3	21 15 6	—	318 15 —	805	20 — —	—	—	164 3	333 1 3	44,000	6 8 4	277 2 5	908 10 4	—	—
Jamaica	200	20 — —	470 3 25	470 19 5	—	3,967 — —	7,146	172 — —	7 — —	9 19 6	502 —	929 8 —	157,000	117 15 —	1,347 1 —	3,795 6 7	214	53 10 —
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 — —	52 5 —	—	—
Nevis	—	—	350 — —	350 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37 — 11	102 — 5	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	50 — 10	50 1 9	—	113 15 —	—	—	—	—	110 —	194 — —	—	—	422 — 12	1,259 1 10	648	70 — —
St Vincent's	—	—	8 1 16	8 7 10	—	40 — —	—	—	—	—	12 —	19 16 —	—	—	135 — —	371 8 5	—	—
Tortola	100	10 — —	—	—	—	50 — —	—	—	—	—	92 —	162 12 —	—	—	99 1 18	287 2 3	—	—
Total 1785	300	30 — —	981 1 —	981 4 10	—	5,225 10 —	11,540	282 — —	27 — —	38 9 6	1,614 3	2,866 17 3	201,000	124 3 4	3,395 — 1	9,589 7 3	1,555	389 7 —
Antigua	—	—	50 2 22	50 13 10	—	529 — —	—	—	—	—	253 —	135 — —	—	—	511 2 2	1,416 5 6	224	100 16 —
Barbadoes	—	—	58 — 21	58 3 9	—	388 15 —	—	—	—	—	428 6	841 — —	—	—	230 2 1	726 14 8	622	155 10 —
Dominica	—	—	7 1 18	7 8 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 —	1 5 —	—	—	63 1 6	173 16 6	—	—
Grenada	—	—	20 1 20	20 8 6	—	38 15 —	8,588	214 14 —	—	—	95 —	113 16 —	30,000	4 7 6	206 — 25	924 13 4	—	—
Jamaica	8,400	897 — —	438 2 —	438 10 —	—	2,238 10 —	5,012	145 — —	3 — —	4 5 6	697 —	1,230 4 10	101,000	75 15 —	1,388 — 12	3,925 9 1	1,975	888 15 —
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 —	50 — —	—	—	9 2 —	26 2 6	—	—
Nevis	50	10 — —	—	—	—	10 — —	—	—	—	—	17 —	30 — —	—	—	23 — 13	63 11 4	—	—
St Kitt's	30	6 — —	33 — 22	33 3 8	—	54 5 —	—	—	—	—	253 —	529 5 —	—	—	272 3 17	877 15 3	100	25 — —
St Vincent's	—	—	7 1 4	14 12 4	—	10 — —	—	—	—	—	40 —	72 — —	—	—	224 2 13	667 — 6	—	—
Tortola	—	—	6 — 14	6 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	106 —	187 1 —	—	—	104 — 3	320 6 6	—	—
Total 1786	8,480	913 — —	621 3 9	629 2 9	—	3,269 5 —	13,600	359 14 —	3 — —	4 5 6	1,918 6	3,189 11 10	131,000	80 2 6	3,123 3 8	9,121 15 2	2,921	1,170 1 —
Antigua	—	—	85 2 16	85 12 10	—	263 19 —	—	—	—	—	82 2	217 16 —	—	—	661 2 18	1,860 17 8	—	—
Barbadoes	440	44 — —	29 — 12	29 2 1	—	200 — —	—	—	—	—	502 6	1,103 15 —	—	—	905 3 23	2,881 16 3	374	168 6 —
Dominica	—	—	37 — 12	37 2 1	—	—	779	19 19 6	—	—	30 —	63 — —	16,000	12 — —	92 3 17	275 — 9	—	—
Grenada	—	—	14 1 16	14 7 10	—	190 — —	1,443	36 — —	100 — —	142 10 —	232 6	485 4 —	122,300	17 16 8	509 1 2	1,643 18 —	357	160 13 —
Jamaica	2,585	230 — —	621 1 4	665 — 5	—	1,803 15 —	6,735	167 6 —	1 — —	1 8 6	1,699 —	3,002 4 —	80,000	41 17 6	1,191 3 20	3,428 7 9	333	149 17 —
Montserrat	—	—	229 2 —	229 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42 2 15	106 14 10	—	—
Nevis	—	—	7 — 16	7 2 10	—	13 — —	—	—	—	—	77 —	160 — —	—	—	60 — 10	165 4 9	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	67 3 19	67 8 4	—	45 — —	—	—	—	—	99 9	203 — —	—	—	528 3 —	1,558 11 5	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	21 2 24	21 14 3	—	—	200	5 — —	—	—	21 —	44 — —	—	—	81 2 24	224 14 1	—	—
Tortola	—	—	33 2 20	33 13 6	—	28 — —	—	—	—	—	236 —	464 — —	—	—	130 — 8	393 1 9	167	41 15 —
Total 1787	3,277	300 — —	1,147 1 27	1,190 14 2	—	2,543 14 —	9,157	228 5 6	101 — —	143 18 6	2,979 11	5,742 19 —	218,300	71 14 2	4,204 3 25	12,538 7 3	1,231	520 11 —

BRITISH MANUFACTURES exported.—Continued.

	Thread, Gauze.		Tin.		Tin Plates.		Tobacco Pipes.		Toys.		Vinegar.		Watches, Gold.		Metal.		Silver.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Antigua	—	—	C. lbs	—	—	—	Grofs.	—	—	—	T. Hhd ^s Gal ^s	—	N ^o	—	N ^o	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	15	54 15	—	—	1,300	65	—	55	2	17 4 8	—	—	4	8	—	—
Dominica	—	—	3	10 19	—	—	1,170	58 10	—	1,000	3	25 2 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	15	54 15	—	—	100	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	58	211 14	—	5	8,358	417 18	—	500	47 2 4	608 3	4	60	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	4	14 12	—	—	2	— 2 9	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 3 9	6 5 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1783	—	—	95	346 15	—	5	10,990	549 10 9	—	1,575	53 2 25	656 16 2	4	60	4	8	—	—
Antigua	—	—	5	18 5	—	—	1,130	56 10	—	—	2 1 9	18 5 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	475	23 15	—	135	3 1 3	26 2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	15	54 15	—	—	440	22	—	—	1	22 12 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	2	7 6	—	—	60	3	—	—	1 1 57	11 16 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	43	156 19	—	270	11,048	552 8	—	5	63 1 32	507	— 3	—	10	20	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1 36	3 2 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	5	—	—	1 1 36	11 2 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	12	43 16	—	—	190	9 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1784	—	—	77	281 1	—	270	13,443	672 3	—	140	73 1 32	600 2	—	—	10	20	26	97 10
Antigua	—	—	17 2 7	64 2	—	—	54	2 14	—	—	— 1 36	3 2 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	2	7 6	—	—	546	27 6	—	100	2	17 18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	4 10	—	—	— 3 28	7 17 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 50	9 11 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	59 2	217 3 6	—	50	3,998	199 18	—	30	30 2 4	244 2 6	2	30	—	—	25	93 15
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	3 18	—	—	— 3 11	6 6 11	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	75	258	14 18	—	—	1 2 57	13 16 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	4 16	—	—	— 42	1 6 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	16	58 8	—	—	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1785	—	—	95	346 19 6	—	125	5,140	257	—	130	37 3 36	304 2 5	2	30	—	—	25	93 15
Antigua	—	—	lbs	—	—	—	400	20	—	—	1 1 4	10 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	11	1,028	51 8	—	400	4 3 17	38 10 9	2	30	—	—	39	146 5
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	16	150	7 10	—	—	— 1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	5	18 5	—	4	180	9	—	—	2	17 11 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	229	112	408 15 11	—	35	2,700	141	—	322	20	161 11 8	23	345	9	18	30	112 10
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	2	50	2 10	—	—	1	8 13 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	270	13 10	—	150	1 2 52	13 13	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	70	12	— 12	—	—	— 1 27	2 17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	10	40	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1786	229	32	117	427 11	—	148	4,830	247 10	—	872	31 3 32	54 19 11	25	375	9	18	69	258 15
Antigua	—	—	6 1 20	23 9 3	—	—	80	4	—	—	— 1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	12	43 16	—	30	1,870	93 10	—	10	13	105 12 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	1	—	—	— 50	1 11 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	10	36 10	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	41 5 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	54 2 2	198 19 9	—	3	2,784	142 4	—	83	15 3 52	128 17 11	17	255	10	20	41	153 15
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	5	129	6 9	—	—	— 1 27	2 17 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	12	150	7 10	—	—	— 1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	23 2 22	86 9 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 37	11 3 6	—	—	5	10	19	71 5
Total 1787	—	—	106 2 16	389 4 10	—	50	5,093	257 13	—	103	36 3 5	295 7	17	255	15	30	60	225

BRITISH MANUFACTURES exported.—Continued.

		Woollen Goods, Bays, Double.		Minikin.		Single.		Caps, Plain, Monmouth.		Do, Woollen.		Do, Worsted.		Cottons, Kendal.		Cottons, Welsh, Plain.		Cloths, Long.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		P ^s		P ^s		P ^s		Doz.		Doz.				Goads.		Goads.		P ^s	
Antigua	—	70	262 6 —	—	—	60	118 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,430	556 7 4	—	—	30	232 10 —
Barbadoes	—	—	—	30	232 10 —	—	—	20	25 —	—	—	—	—	7,100	418 18 —	—	—	30	232 10 —
Dominica	—	—	—	50	387 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250	14 15 —	—	—	125	968 15 —
Grenada	—	12	45 —	—	—	—	—	18	22 —	—	—	—	—	2,060	121 10 9	50	2 15 —	31	240 5 —
Jamaica	—	1,825	6,843 15 —	—	—	760	1,501 —	50	62 10 —	60	15 —	—	—	33,540	1,978 16 11	1,150	63 5 —	631	4,890 5 —
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,950	646 1 —	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,960	764 12 9	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	50	187 10 —	—	—	30	59 5 —	6	7 10 —	—	—	—	—	18,500	1,091 10 —	—	—	20	155 —
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	5 18 —	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	100	375 —	—	—	110	217 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500	88 10 —	—	—	20	155 —
Total 1783	—	2,057	7,713 11 —	80	620 —	960	1,896 —	94	117 —	60	15 —	—	—	95,390	5,686 19 9	1,200	66 —	857	6,641 15 —
Antigua	—	124	455 —	38	294 10 —	120	237 —	—	—	6	1 10 —	Doz.	—	10,660	628 18 9	—	—	16	124 —
Barbadoes	—	24	90 —	50	387 10 —	6	11 17 —	—	—	—	—	25	6 5 —	930	54 17 4	500	27 10 —	—	—
Dominica	—	90	337 10 —	—	—	50	98 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	17 14 —	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	5	18 15 —	20	155 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	550	32 9 —	50	2 15 —	75	581 5 —
Jamaica	—	1,224	4,590 —	27	209 5 —	1,178	2,326 11 —	118	147 10 —	—	—	—	—	36,050	1,536 19 —	500	27 10 —	518	4,014 10 —
Montserrat	—	300	1,125 —	—	—	300	592 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,350	79 13 —	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,300	95 3 4	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	20	39 10 —	200	250 —	—	—	—	—	47,500	2,802 10 —	—	—	10	77 10 —
St Vincent's	—	100	375 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,200	70 16 —	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	1 9 6	—	—	100	775 —
Total 1784	—	1,867	7,001 5 —	135	1,046 5 —	1,674	3,306 3 —	318	397 10 —	6	1 10 —	25	6 5 —	100,195	5,321 9 11	1,050	57 15 —	719	5,572 5 —
Antigua	—	90	337 10 —	—	—	100	197 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,070	948 2 7	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	220	825 —	20	155 —	—	—	73	91 5 —	—	—	25	6 5 —	8,050	474 19 —	100	5 10 —	20	155 —
Dominica	—	—	—	20	155 —	2	3 19 —	—	—	—	—	20	5 —	10,000	59 —	—	—	30	232 10 —
Grenada	—	10	37 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,420	201 15 7	—	—	25	193 15 —
Jamaica	—	1,695	6,350 5 —	—	—	1,247	4,676 5 —	405	507 10 —	—	—	—	—	47,030	2,810 3 4	1,300	71 10 —	507	3,929 5 —
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,050	61 19 —	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	23	45 8 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,100	1,126 18 —	—	—	9	69 15 —
St Vincent's	—	100	375 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	700	38 10 —	135	1,046 5 —
Tortola	—	60	225 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	600	35 8 —	—	—	97	751 15 —
Total 1785	—	2,175	8,156 5 —	40	310 —	1,372	4,923 2 6	479	598 15 —	—	—	125	31 5 —	105,920	5,718 5 6	2,100	115 10 —	823	6,378 5 —
Antigua	—	—	—	24	186 —	50	98 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,450	439 11 —	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	20	155 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,737	1,400 9 7	—	—	20	155 —
Dominica	—	100	375 —	20	155 —	100	197 15 —	—	—	—	—	112	33 —	1,987	117 4 7	—	—	66	511 10 —
Grenada	—	20	75 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,810	755 15 9	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	3,639	13,646 5 —	—	—	983	1,941 8 6	352	440 —	—	—	22	5 10 —	59,464	3,508 7 6	2,820	155 2 —	406 1/2	3,150 7 6
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,500	383 10 —	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,300	135 14 —	1,060	59 —	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,592	2,040 18 6	—	—	31	240 5 —
St Vincent's	—	200	750 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1786	—	3,959	14,846 5 —	64	496 —	1,133	2,237 18 6	352	440 —	—	—	134	38 10 —	148,840	8,781 10 11	3,880	214 2 —	523 1/2	4,057 2 6
Antigua	—	140	525 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68,374	4,034 1 3	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	110	217 5 —	20	25 —	—	—	230	57 10 —	48,205	2,844 1 10	—	—	339	2,627 5 —
Dominica	—	10	37 10 —	—	—	60	118 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	180	10 12 4	—	—	14	108 10 —
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,420	83 15 7	500	27 10 —	115	891 5 —
Jamaica	—	5,950	22,312 10 —	—	—	653	1,289 13 6	300	375 —	—	—	12	3 —	322,940	19,053 9 2	3,092	170 1 2	136	1,054 —
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	800	47 4 —	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,650	97 7 —	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	6 15 —	39,600	2,336 8 —	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	590 —	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	100	375 —	—	—	100	197 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,100	64 18 —	—	—	124 1/2	964 17 6
Total 1787	—	6,200	23,250 —	—	—	923	1,822 18 6	320	400 —	—	—	279	67 5 —	494,269	29,161 17 2	3,592	197 11 2	728 1/2	5,645 17 6

	Cloths, Short.		Remnants.		Spanish.		Flannel.		Frize.		North ⁿ Dozens, Single.		Perpets and Serges.		Rugs.		Stockings, Woollen.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	P ^s		lbs.		P ^s		Yds.		P ^s				lbs.					
Antigua	29	333 10 —	—	—	9	45 — —	3,000	162 10 —	100	10 8 4	—	—	10	1 12 6	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	170	1,955 — —	500	43 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	36	414 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	955	10,982 10 —	210	18 7 6	136	680 — —	13,700	742 1 8	350	36 9 2	—	—	5,170	840 2 6	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	250	13 10 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	20	230 — —	—	—	1 1/2	7 10 —	300	16 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,500	677 1 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1783	1,210	13,915 — —	710	62 2 6	146 1/2	732 10 —	29,750	1,611 9 2	450	46 17 6	—	—	5,180	841 15 —	—	—	—	—
Antigua	121	1,391 10 —	—	—	9	45 — —	—	—	—	—	P ^s	—	—	—	—	—	Doz.	—
Barbadoes	101	1,161 10 —	—	—	1	5 — —	1,200	65 — —	200	20 16 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	64 10 —
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	42	483 — —	—	—	—	—	3,000	162 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	1,018	11,707 — —	—	—	—	—	20,666	1,119 8 2	1,000	104 3 4	20	75 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	250	13 10 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	100	1,150 — —	100	8 15 —	38	190 — —	200	10 16 8	647	67 7 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	100	1,150 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	64 10 —
Total 1784	1,482	17,043 — —	100	8 15 —	48	240 — —	25,316	1,371 5 8	1,847	192 7 11	20	75 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	15	75 — —	800	43 6 8	100	10 8 4	—	—	—	—	No	—	—	—
Barbadoes	20	230 — —	—	—	28	140 — —	320	17 6 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	70	350 — —	80	4 6 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	45	517 10 —	—	—	18	90 — —	900	48 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	360	4,140 — —	710	62 2 6	57	285 — —	5,200	281 13 4	—	—	—	—	1,872	304 4 —	1	6 15 —	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	25	125 — —	1,000	54 3 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	117	1,345 10 —	400	35 — —	5	25 — —	2,000	108 6 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	90	1,035 — —	—	—	30	150 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1785	632	7,268 — —	1,110	97 2 6	248	1,240 — —	10,300	557 18 4	100	10 8 4	—	—	1,872	304 4 —	1	6 15 —	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	4	20 — —	20	1 1 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	91	1,046 10 —	—	—	45 1/2	227 10 —	7,300	395 8 4	10,300	1,072 18 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	64	736 — —	—	—	15	75 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	20	230 — —	—	—	40	200 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	309	3,553 10 —	300	26 5 —	39	195 — —	18,050	977 14 2	450	46 17 6	—	—	14	2 5 6	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	12	138 — —	100	8 15 —	14	70 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	17	195 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1786	513	5,899 10 —	400	35 — —	157 1/2	787 10 —	25,370	1,374 4 2	10,750	1,119 15 10	—	—	14	2 5 6	—	—	—	—
Antigua	19	218 10 —	—	—	6	30 — —	—	—	—	—	64	480 — —	100	16 5 —	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	525	6,037 10 —	—	—	50	250 — —	21,960	1,189 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	13	149 10 —	—	—	—	—	10,500	568 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	165	1,897 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	169	1,943 10 —	—	—	101	505 — —	13,700	742 1 8	800	83 6 8	—	—	1,050	170 12 6	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	15	75 — —	2,000	108 6 8	2,000	208 6 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	36	414 — —	—	—	—	—	2,600	140 16 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1787	927	10,660 10 —	—	—	172	860 — —	50,760	2,749 10 —	2,800	291 13 4	64	480 — —	1,150	186 17 6	—	—	—	—

Nº 6. Appendix.

PART IV. The Export Trade to the British West Indies.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES exported.—Continued.

	Stockings, Worsted.		Stuffs.		D ^o , Cottons, Plain.		D ^o , Silk and Inkle.		Silk and Inkle Gauze.		Silk and Grogam.		Silk and Worsted.		Woollens, at Value.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Doz.		lbs.				lbs. oz.						lbs. oz.				
Antigua	155	263 10 —	15,782	1,972 15 —	—	—	29 4	12 17 3	—	—	—	—	240 —	33 — —	—	266 — —	—
Barbadoes	55	93 10 —	15,820	1,977 10 —	—	—	48 1	23 10 4	—	—	—	—	372 8	60 18 7	—	50 12 6	—
Dominica	—	—	150	18 15 —	—	—	124 —	17 1 —	—	—	—	—	6 —	— 16 6	—	—	—
Grenada	30	51 — —	—	—	—	—	37 8	5 3 1	—	—	—	—	222 —	30 10 6	—	829 4 9	—
Jamaica	836	1,421 4 —	207,553	25,944 2 6	—	—	294 6	60 6 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 —	4 2 6	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	210	26 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72 12	10 — —	—	30 7 6	—
S ^t Kitt's	—	—	6,110	763 15 —	—	—	22 8	3 1 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S ^t Vincent's	100	170 — —	1,000	125 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	lb. oz.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	14	23 16 —	1,550	193 15 —	—	—	4 4	— 11 8	—	—	9 8	1 6 1	22 —	3 — 6	—	32 1 3	—
Total 1783	1,190	2,023 — —	248,175	31,021 17 6	—	—	559 15	122 11 3	—	—	9 8	1 6 1	985 4	142 8 7	—	1,208 6 —	—
Antigua	20	34 — —	8,540	1,067 10 —	—	—	6 —	— 16 6	—	—	—	—	93 —	12 15 9	—	17 15 6	—
Barbadoes	320	544 — —	15,462	2,932 15 —	—	—	30 —	4 2 6	—	—	—	—	442 —	60 15 6	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	4,700	587 10 —	—	—	76 12	10 11 —	—	—	—	—	57 —	7 16 9	—	180 10 1	—
Grenada	100	170 — —	536	67 14 —	—	—	169 —	23 4 9	—	—	—	—	15 —	2 1 3	—	1,113 14 3	—
Jamaica	226	384 4 —	215,640	26,955 — —	—	—	152 —	34 10 10	—	—	76 12	10 11 —	116 —	15 19 —	—	—	—
Montserrat	20	34 — —	80	10 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	1,350	168 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 —	5 7 3	—	116 8 9	—
S ^t Kitt's	51	86 14 —	6,050	756 5 —	—	—	25 —	3 8 9	—	—	—	—	72 8	9 19 4	—	— 11 3	—
S ^t Vincent's	—	—	200	25 — —	—	—	1 8	— 4 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	9	15 6 —	200	25 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1784	746	1,268 4 —	252,758	32,595 9 —	—	—	460 4	76 18 5	—	—	76 12	10 11 —	834 8	114 14 10	—	1,428 19 10	—
Antigua	30	51 — —	6,840	855 — —	—	—	7 —	4 6 7	lb. oz.	—	—	—	31 8	8 6 7	—	59 1 3	—
Barbadoes	173	294 2 —	18,510	2,313 15 —	—	—	62 8	8 11 10	13 4	1 16 5	—	—	678 —	93 10 —	—	11 5 —	—
Dominica	50	85 — —	700	87 10 —	—	—	320 —	44 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	414 11 3	—
Grenada	20	34 — —	2,920	365 — —	—	—	97 —	13 6 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	454 18 7	—
Jamaica	540	918 — —	100,830	12,603 15 —	—	—	57 5	8 9 8	—	—	6 4	— 17 2	92 8	12 14 4	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	830	103 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 8	2 16 4	—	262 13 9	—
S ^t Kitt's	190	323 — —	7,814	976 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 —	1 2 —	—	3 7 6	—
S ^t Vincent's	—	—	2,000	250 — —	—	—	3 8	— 9 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	100	12 10 —	—	—	1 9	— 18 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1785	1,003	1,705 2 —	140,544	17,568 — —	—	—	548 14	80 3 2	13 4	1 16 5	6 4	— 17 2	830 8	118 9 3	—	1,205 17 4	—
Antigua	100	170 — —	3,400	425 — —	—	—	34 6	12 2 6	—	—	—	—	30 13	4 4 8	—	1 13 9	—
Barbadoes	336	571 4 —	30,100	3,762 10 —	—	—	130 4	17 18 2	—	—	—	—	1,066 11	146 13 4	—	143 8 9	—
Dominica	300	510 — —	12,500	1,562 10 —	—	—	71 4	9 15 11	—	—	—	—	42 8	5 16 10	—	382 10 —	—
Grenada	—	—	5,100	637 10 —	—	—	66 —	24 6 9	—	—	—	—	25 8	3 10 7	—	602 14 4	—
Jamaica	103	175 2 —	80,250	10,031 5 —	—	—	39 12	12 3 5	—	—	—	—	201 8	74 8 7	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	3,010	376 5 —	—	—	2 8	— 6 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122 1 3	—
S ^t Kitt's	—	—	11,771	1,471 2 6	—	—	66 10	9 14 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37 13 9	—
S ^t Vincent's	—	—	1,500	187 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56 5 —	—
Tortola	—	—	3,200	400 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 12	— 18 6	100 —	13 15 —	—	—	—
Total 1786	839	1,426 6 —	150,831	18,853 12 6	—	—	410 12	86 7 8	—	—	6 12	— 18 6	1,467 —	248 9 —	—	1,346 6 10	—
Antigua	—	—	4,288	536 — —	lbs.	—	21 6	12 16 6	—	—	—	—	15 —	2 1 3	—	39 7 6	—
Barbadoes	224	380 16 —	29,420	3,677 10 —	5,000	875 — —	204 2	28 1 4	1 3	—	—	—	1,092 13	150 5 2	—	655 2 6	—
Dominica	—	—	1,300	162 10 —	—	—	69 8	9 11 1	—	—	—	—	8 —	1 2 —	—	40 — —	—
Grenada	60	102 — —	3,136	392 — —	—	—	1,044 1	264 12 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	569 — —	—
Jamaica	272	462 8 —	87,142	10,892 15 —	5,289	925 — —	449 14	92 — 8	—	—	—	—	122 8	16 16 10	—	1,293 16 10	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 16 3	—
Nevis	—	—	4,700	587 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S ^t Kitt's	—	—	14,320	1,790 — —	—	—	100 12	47 7 7	34 —	4 13 6	6 —	— 16 6	92 6	12 14 —	—	50 14 9	—
S ^t Vincent's	—	—	700	87 10 —	—	—	1 —	— 2 9	—	—	—	—	8 8	1 1 4	—	17 17 9	—
Tortola	—	—	6,410	801 5 —	—	—	58 4	16 3 7	—	—	—	—	42 —	5 15 6	—	160 6 3	—
Total 1787	556	945 4 —	151,416	18,927 — —	10,289	1,800 — —	1,948 15	470 16 5	35 3	4 16 9	6 —	16 6 —	1,381 3	189 16 1	—	2,829 1 10	—

PART IV. *The Export Trade to the British West Indies.*
 N° 6. Appendix. BRITISH MANUFACTURES exported.—Continued.

	Cottons under 3s. before dyed.		Linen, Lawns.		Miscellaneous Articles.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	31,506 19 6 ¹ / ₂	—	147,213 6 —
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	16,311 4 2	—	158,987 9 10
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	5,234 14 6	—	39,120 18 3
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	5,726 16 2 ¹ / ₂	—	44,498 6 4
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	201,052 12 11 ¹ / ₂	—	913,808 10 4
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	4,267 — —	—	12,264 4 5
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	4,641 10 —	—	10,056 6 —
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	22,148 5 6 ¹ / ₂	—	59,403 16 9
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	4,976 15 —	—	17,506 15 8
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	8,375 2 1	—	42,659 14 9
Total 1783	—	—	—	—	—	304,240 19 11 ¹ / ₂	—	1,445,519 8 4
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	13,384 9 5	—	76,824 12 4
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	14,672 17 10	—	107,048 10 8
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	16,779 9 —	—	51,221 10 —
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	19,385 3 6	—	93,152 10 4
Jamaica	—	—	27	4 — —	—	107,507 4 3	—	611,326 2 3
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	4,355 17 6	—	12,444 9 4
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	4,224 5 —	—	10,278 18 6
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	15,236 16 —	—	70,233 12 —
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	5,888 7 8	—	30,387 9 8
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	1,157 7 11	—	22,043 12 2
Total 1784	—	—	27	4 — —	—	202,591 18 1	—	1,084,961 7 3
Antigua	—	Yds.	—	—	—	20,854 16 6	—	79,493 1 2
Barbadoes	—	3,953	—	—	—	24,714 13 3	—	129,636 16 2
Dominica	—	1,165	—	—	—	7,573 19 4	—	57,685 — 1
Grenada	—	2,891	—	—	—	43,539 8 7	—	111,150 — 3
Jamaica	—	—	546	97 16 6	—	112,542 15 9	—	560,056 6 7
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	2,950 — —	—	6,101 19 9
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	931 — —	—	6,193 15 11
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	11,270 — 5	—	64,212 6 2
St Vincent's	—	1,091	—	—	—	10,439 — —	—	49,201 — 2
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	1,452 9 4	—	17,815 14 5
Total 1785	9,100	1,869 8 —	546	97 16 6	—	226,268 2 2	—	1,081,546 — 8
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	20,633 3 7	—	87,938 — 6
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	21,347 19 4	—	147,145 16 7
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	15,405 5 —	—	66,787 19 3
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	26,515 10 8	—	141,437 4 2
Jamaica	—	—	1,280	64 — —	—	93,930 3 11	—	496,281 5 1
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	8,086 — —	—	18,847 17 8
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	8,206 — —	—	12,631 17 4
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	14,623 12 3	—	80,608 11 11
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	4,062 8 6	—	33,606 5 2
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	5,034 2 2	—	22,845 13 —
Total 1786	—	—	1,280	64 — —	—	217,844 5 5	—	1,108,130 16 8
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	19,557 5 4	—	86,411 3 4
Barbadoes	—	9,397	—	—	—	34,321 16 11	—	209,877 18 2
Dominica	—	2,565	—	—	—	13,281 1 —	—	87,223 15 8
Grenada	—	36,754	—	—	—	20,510 17 5	—	154,015 19 8
Jamaica	—	1,476	—	—	—	115,817 8 10	—	686,657 2 3
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	5,623 16 —	—	13,305 9 3
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	3,679 2 —	—	17,965 — 7
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	22,969 7 8	—	113,043 2 2
St Vincent's	—	679	—	—	—	7,495 5 8	—	43,131 19 10
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	12,847 — —	—	67,896 2 1
Total 1787	50,871	3,212 — —	—	—	—	256,103 — 10	—	1,479,527 13 3

Nº 6. Appendix.

PART IV. The Export Trade to the British West Indies.

An ACCOUNT of the Quantity and Value of Foreign Goods and Merchandize Annually exported from Great Britain to the British West India Islands, between the 5th January 1783 and the 5th January 1788; distinguishing each Year, and the Islands to which the same have been exported.

	Anchovies.		Athes, Pearl.		Beads, Coral.		Books, Bound.		Boxes, Pill.		Brimstone.		Briffles, undrest.		Bugle, Great.		China Ware.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	lbs.	—	—	—	Gros. Doz.	—	C. qrs. lb.	—	Doz. lbs.	—	lbs.	—	Ps.	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 1 7	9 10 8	—	—	—	—	5,490	137 5 —
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	— 11 8	5 — 16	4 15 1	—	—	—	—	2,886	72 6 11
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 —	3 15 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	72½	24 11 2	—	—	107 2	31 5 1	23 3 15	22 3 5	118 —	32 9 —	3,668	244 6 10	5,292	132 11 9
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,751	1,025 12 5
S. Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,114	77 17 —
S. Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,002	300 8 3
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 —	— 5 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,366	59 17 —
Total 1783	3	— 15 —	—	—	72½	24 11 2	—	—	123 2	35 18 5	39 1 10	36 9 2	118 —	32 9 —	3,668	244 6 10	71,901	1,805 18 4
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	3 — 16	5 2 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 1 18	6 17 —	—	—	—	—	5,464	137 19 10
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 6	— 14 7	13 — 16	12 3 1	—	—	—	—	3,028	90 18 10
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1 7	5 8 —	—	—	—	—	1,050	26 7 4
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 3 16	— 16 6	—	—	—	—	6,707	168 14 9
Montserrat	20	5 — —	—	—	57	18 10 6	—	—	28 6	8 6 3	18 — 6	16 13 11	—	—	306	17 17 —	21,245	536 6 9
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	571	14 7 6
S. Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,977	99 11 5
S. Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,992	49 18 7
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	727	18 3 9
Total 1784	20	5 — —	3 — 16	5 2 8	57	18 10 6	—	—	31 —	9 — 10	39 3 7	36 16 2	—	—	306	17 17 —	45,361	1,142 8 9
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	3	— 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 3 7	2 12 —	—	—	—	—	2,330	58 5 6
Dominica	—	—	—	—	4½	1 7 7	—	—	16 6	4 16 3	1 3 6	1 13 3	—	—	508	41 1 10	8,004	200 5 7
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	816	20 8 —
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 1 —	6 14 1	—	—	—	—	1,260	31 10 2
Montserrat	4½	1 2 6	—	—	29	9 9 8	—	—	48 —	11 12 —	60 2 19	56 2 4	—	—	390	22 15 —	20,868	526 9 4
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S. Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	2 5 6	196	4 18 —
S. Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,244	181 6 1
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 —	1 9 —	— 2 —	— 9 3	—	—	—	—	2,105	52 12 6
Total 1785	7½	1 17 6	—	—	33½	10 17 3	—	—	70 6	17 17 3	73 0 4	67 10 11	—	—	937	66 2 4	42,823	1,075 15 2
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	3	— 19 6	—	—	—	—	12 1 8	11 6 11	—	—	—	—	5,712	142 16 —
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	408	40 16 —	17,353	433 18 9
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,148	54 9 —
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	6½	2 4 3	—	—	1 —	— 5 10	— 20	— 3 3	—	—	—	—	3,179	79 10 —
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79 —	23 — 10	97 1 13	90 1 2	—	—	64	3 14 8	17,034	426 15 6
S. Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S. Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,196	29 18 —
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,248	556 4 —
Total 1786	—	—	—	—	9½	3 3 9	—	—	80 —	23 6 8	109 3 13	101 11 4	—	—	472	44 10 8	70,176	1,756 4 3
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 —	3 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,539	88 12 —
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 —	4 7 6	42 3 4	39 11 5	—	—	235	23 10 —	8,183	204 13 9
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,148	54 9 —
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,179	79 10 —
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	3½	1 4 10	—	—	64 6	18 16 3	61 2 22	57 1 3	—	—	292	19 8 2	20,851	521 5 6
S. Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S. Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,196	29 18 —
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 —	2 12 6	12 2 12	11 13 3	—	—	—	—	22,248	556 4 —
Total 1787	—	—	—	—	3½	1 4 10	2 — —	16 — —	100 6	29 6 3	120 — 12	111 1 9	—	—	535	43 7 6	65,831	1,646 2 9

			Corn, Beans.		Oats.		Oatmeal.		Pease.		Rye.		Wheat.		Wheat Flour.		Drugs, Aloes Epatica.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Qrs. Bufr.		Qrs. Bufr.						Qrs. Bufr.		Qrs. Bufr.		C. qrs. lbs.		lbs.	
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	99	64 16 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	1 18 3
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	11	16 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1783	—	—	11	16 10 —	99	64 16 9	—	—	—	—	492	615 — —	100	205 — —	800	400 — —	51	1 18 3
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	207	310 10 —	180	117 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	16	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	40	10 19 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	67 4	101 5 —	67 4	43 17 6	—	—	56	109 9 —	—	—	—	—	20 2 13	10 6 2	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	18 1	27 3 9	203	131 19 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	665 1 25	332 14 8	49	1 16 9
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5 12 1	—	—	—	—	346 — 15	173 1 4	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	290	188 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1784	—	—	292	438 18 9	797	518 5 10	—	—	58	115 1 1	—	—	—	—	1,032 — 25	516 2 2	49	1 16 9
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	47	70 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	87	130 10 —	50	33 15 —	—	—	90	177 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	— 4 6

FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE exported.—Continued.

703

	Drugs, Aloes Cicotrina.		Almonds, Bitter.		Antimonium Crudum.		Arsenic.		Asia Fœtida.		Borax, Refined.		Buds of Cassia.		Camphire, Unrefined.		Cantharides.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.		C. gr. lbs.		C. gr. lbs.		lbs.		lbs.								lbs.	
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	5	— 3 9	— 2 —	1 8 6	—	—	—	—	70	8 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	112	33 12 —
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	6 — —
Jamaica	120	4 10 —	—	—	— 3 10	— 13 4	42	— 17 6	12½	1 11 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	291½	87 10 6
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S Vincent's	1	— 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	— 12 —
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	— 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1783	126	4 14 6	— 2 —	1 8 6	— 3 10	— 13 4	42	— 17 6	83½	10 8 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	425½	127 14 6
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	6	— 4 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	14	— 10 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	40½	1 10 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	15 — —
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1 16 —
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	— 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1 10 —
S Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130½	39 1 6
S Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1784	60½	2 5 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	— 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	3 18 —
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	20	— 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	75½	2 16 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	25 10 —
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	2 17 6	23	2 17 6	—	—	—	—	14	4 4 —
S Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	290	87 — —
S Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1785	95½	3 11 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	2 17 6	23	2 17 6	—	—	—	—	10	3 — —
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	65½	2 9 3	— 1 —	— 14 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42½	12 15 —
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	2 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	12 12 —
S Kitt's	8	— 6 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	462½	138 16 6
S Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1786	73½	2 15 3	— 1 —	— 14 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	2 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	3 12 —
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	— 12 —
Barbadoes	4	— 3 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	3	— 2 3	1 — —	2 17 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	3 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	264½	79 7 —
Montserrat	38	1 8 6	— 2 18	1 18 1	— 20	— 2 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1 10 —
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9½	1 4 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	18½	5 11 —
S Kitt's	2	— 1 6	—	—	— 25	— 3 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33½	99 6 —
S Vincent's	1½	— 1 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	— 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	12	— 9 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1787	60½	2 5 4	1 2 18	4 15 1	— 1 17	— 6 3	—	—	—	—	4	2 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42½	5 6 10	4	2 — —	—	—	—	—	10	— 10 —
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1788	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

704

PART IV. The Export Trade to the British West Indies.

Nº 6. Appendix.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE exported.—Continued.

	Cardamoms.		Cassia Ligna.		Castoreum.		Coloquintida.		Cortex Peru.		Cream of Tartar.		Essence of Lemons.		Gambogium.		Gingfang.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		C. qrs. lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.	
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	8½	2 1 3	1,029	154 7 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	— 10 —	81	12 3 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	12 3 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2 10 —	1,553	232 19 —	— 3 4	2 5 2	1½	— 17 6	8	— 13 4	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	8 2 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1783	54½	9 11 7	191	25 9 4	—	—	20½	5 1 3	2,818	422 14 —	— 3 4	2 5 2	1½	— 17 6	8	— 13 4	—	—
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1 10 —	240	36 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	28	3 14 8	—	—	—	—	100	15 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	246	36 18 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	— 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	3 15 —	1,291½	193 14 6	—	—	5½	2 15 —	23	1 18 4	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	3 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	6 18 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1784	7	1 4 6	34	4 10 8	1	2 2 —	24	6 — —	1,943½	291 10 6	—	—	5½	2 15 —	23	1 18 4	—	—
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1 1 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,072	160 16 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1 7 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	424	63 12 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,935	290 5 —	— 1 10	— 19 5	—	—	18½	1 10 5	52	5 4 —
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	195	29 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1785	7	1 4 6	449	60 17 4	1	2 2 —	6	1 10 —	3,642	546 6 —	— 1 10	— 19 5	—	—	21½	1 15 5	52	5 4 —
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,170	175 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	36	4 16 —	—	—	—	—	815	122 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,916½	287 10 3	— 2 14	1 15 11	—	—	4	— 6 8	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	— 16 8	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	3,997	533 1 —	1	2 2 —	6	1 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	8 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	212	31 16 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1786	6½	1 1 10	4,033	537 17 —	1	2 2 —	6	1 10 —	4,168½	625 6 3	— 2 14	1 15 11	—	—	14	1 3 4	—	—
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180	27 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,391½	208 14 6	1 — —	2 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	251	33 19 8	—	—	—	—	76	11 8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	980	147 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,123	468 9 —	— 1 4	— 15 4	—	—	9½	— 16 3	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	374	56 2 —	1 — —	2 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	7 16 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	13 13 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1787	2½	— 8 9	1,397	186 18 4	—	—	—	—	6,267½	940 2 6	2 1 2	6 10 4	—	—	9½	— 16 3	—	—

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE exported.—Continued.

	Gum Arabic.		Jallap.		Isinglafs.		Juniper Berries.		Lead, Black.		Manna.		Myrrh.		Oil, perfumed.		Opium.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	C. qrs. lbs.		lbs.		C. qrs. lbs.		C. qrs. lbs.		C. lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.	
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	29	4 4 7	—	—	— 2 —	1 5 —	2 1 14	5 18 9	178	20 — 6	14	1 10 4	11	3 6 —	123	29 4 3
Dominica	—	—	20	2 18 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	1 13 9	1	— 2 2	—	—	7	1 13 3
Grenada	—	—	6	— 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	306 $\frac{3}{4}$	44 14 8	3 — 12	43 10 —	—	—	—	—	457	51 8 3	58	6 5 8	1	— 6 —	176 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 18 4
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	— 13 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1 2 6	—	—	—	—	2	— 9 6
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1783	— 3 8	2 6 —	361 $\frac{3}{4}$	52 15 1	3 — 12	43 10 —	— 2 —	1 5 —	2 1 14	5 18 9	666	74 18 6	73	7 18 2	12	3 12 —	308 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 5 4
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 13 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	3 12 —	4	— 8 8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 9 —	11	2 12 3
Dominica	—	—	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 19 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	5 12 6	—	—	—	—	4	— 19 —
Grenada	—	—	56	8 3 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	6 1 6	—	—	—	—	2	— 9 6
Jamaica	—	—	213 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 2 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	285	32 1 3	37	4 — 2	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 17 6	127	30 3 3
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	1 11 6	—	—	—	—	3	— 14 3
Total 1784	—	—	349 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 19 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	435	48 18 9	41	4 8 10	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 6 6	147	34 18 3
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	— 9 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	103	15 — 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	7 19 9	18	1 19 —	4 14	1 9 3	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 19 1
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	52	7 11 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	1 16 —	—	—	—	—	8	2 — —
Jamaica	—	—	283	41 5 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	433	48 14 3	46	4 19 8	—	—	148	37 — —
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2 15 —
Total 1785	— 2	— 1 —	438	63 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	524	58 19 —	64	6 18 8	4 14	1 9 3	200 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 14 1
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 18 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 4 7	—	—	—	—	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 7 6
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	154	23 9 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	3 5 —
Jamaica	—	—	434	63 5 10	—	—	— 2 —	1 5 —	—	—	373	41 19 3	29	3 2 10	—	—	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 7 6
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	— 13 6	—	—	—	—	6	1 10 —
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	6	— 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1 10 —
Total 1786	—	—	641 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 11 —	—	—	— 2 —	1 5 —	—	—	425 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 17 4	29	3 2 10	—	—	184	46 — —
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	10	1 9 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1 — —
Barbadoes	—	—	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 1 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 11 4	20	2 3 4	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 17 —	98	24 10 —
Dominica	—	—	14	2 — 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	— 18 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	70	10 4 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	6 6 —	—	—	—	—	8	2 — —
Jamaica	—	—	335 $\frac{1}{4}$	48 19 3	— 20	2 10 —	5 2 7	13 18 1	—	—	615 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 4 10	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 19 1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 2 6	188 $\frac{1}{4}$	47 1 3
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	42	6 2 6	— 12	1 10 —	—	—	—	—	40	4 10 —	2	— 4 4	—	—	14	3 10 —
St Vincent's	—	—	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 5 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 2 6	4	— 8 8	—	—	3	— 15 —
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	— 17 4	—	—	12	3 — —
Total 1787	— 2 4	1 10 —	508 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 2 11	— 1 4	4 — —	5 2 7	13 18 1	—	—	787 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 12 8	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 12 9	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 19 6	327 $\frac{1}{4}$	81 16 3

706

Nº 6. Appendix.

PART IV. The Export Trade to the British West Indies.
FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE exported.—Continued.

	Quicksilver.		Radix Ipecacuenna.		Radix Serpentaria.		Rhubarb.		Saccarum Saturni.		Sarfaparilla.		Senna.		Succus Liquoritiæ.		Verdigrease.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.					
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	8	2 8 —	12	3 — —	21	4 4 —	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 7 6	28	14 — —	104	6 18 8	60	7 11 6				
Dominica	20	6 — —	6	1 10 —	—	—	14	15 8 —	—	—	—	—	8	1 — —				
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Jamaica	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 13 6	82	20 10 —	12	2 8 —	290 $\frac{1}{4}$	319 5 6	—	—	—	—	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 15 7				
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	18 14 —	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
St Vincent's	1	— 6 —	2	— 10 —	—	—	4	4 8 —	—	—	—	—	2	— 5 —				
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Total 1783	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	30 7 6	102	25 10 —	33	6 12 —	376 $\frac{1}{2}$	414 3 —	28	14 — —	104	6 18 8	164 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 12 1				
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Barbadoes	43	12 18 —	16	4 — —	7	1 8 —	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 3 —	—	—	—	—	10	1 5 —				
Dominica	10	3 — —	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 17 6	—	—	12	13 4 —	—	—	—	—	20	2 10 —				
Grenada	20	6 — —	20	5 — —	—	—	2	2 4 —	—	—	—	—	32	4 — —				
Jamaica	95	28 10 —	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 17 6	8	1 12 —	228 $\frac{1}{4}$	251 1 6	—	—	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 3 8	49	6 2 6				
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Tortola	12	3 12 —	3	— 15 —	—	—	6	6 12 —	—	—	—	—	6	— 15 —				
Total 1784	180	54 — —	106	26 10 —	15	3 — —	264 $\frac{1}{2}$	291 4 6	—	—	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 3 8	117	14 12 6				
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Barbadoes	46	13 16 —	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 17 6	41	8 4 —	74	81 8 —	—	—	35	2 6 8	68	8 10 —	C. lbs.	— 11 8		
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Grenada	10	3 — —	8	2 — —	2	— 8 —	28	30 16 —	—	—	—	—	19	2 7 6	— 20	1 3 4		
Jamaica	74	22 4 —	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 12 6	21	4 4 —	246	270 17 6	—	—	15	1 — —	76 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 10 7				
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Tortola	—	—	3	— 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1 5 —				
Total 1785	130	39 — —	109	27 5 —	64	12 16 —	354 $\frac{1}{2}$	390 4 6	—	—	50	3 6 8	173 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 13 1	— 1 2	1 15 —		
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Barbadoes	8	2 8 —	26	6 10 —	6	1 4 —	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 17 6	—	—	12	— 16 —	72	9 — —				
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Grenada	30	9 — —	66	16 10 —	2	— 8 —	58	72 10 —	1	— 10 —	—	—	—	—				
Jamaica	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 11 6	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 1 3	43 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 13 —	344	430 — —	1	— 10 —	—	—	160	20 — —	1 — —	6 10 8	lbs. 17	1 13 7
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
St Kitt's	—	—	8	2 — —	—	—	9	11 5 —	—	—	—	—	6	— 15 —				
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 8 9	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Total 1786	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 19 6	192 $\frac{1}{4}$	48 1 3	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 5 —	458 $\frac{1}{4}$	573 1 3	2	1 — —	12	— 16 —	238	29 15 —	1 — —	6 10 8	17	1 13 7
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Barbadoes	43 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 2 6	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 3 9	23	4 12 —	117	146 5 —	—	—	132	8 16 —	86	10 15 —				
Dominica	—	—	7	1 15 —	12	—	6	7 10 —	—	—	—	—	6	— 15 —				
Grenada	6	1 16 —	35	8 15 —	12	2 8 —	12	15 — —	—	—	—	—	6	— 10 6				
Jamaica	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 19 —	103	25 15 —	43	8 12 —	705 $\frac{1}{4}$	897 8 9	13	6 10 —	451	30 1 4	261 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 13 9				
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
St Kitt's	34	10 4 —	5	1 5 —	—	—	7	8 15 —	—	—	28	1 17 4	—	—	— 14	— 16 4		
St Vincent's	10	3 — —	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 17 6	—	—	12	15 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 12 6	— 14 —		
Tortola	10	3 — —	5	1 5 —	5	1 — —	9	11 14 —	6	3 — —	—	—	5	—	—	—		
Total 1787	210 $\frac{1}{4}$	63 1 6	184 $\frac{1}{4}$	46 1 3	83	16 12 —	868 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,101 12 9	19	9 10 —	611	40 14 8	370 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 7 9	— 26	1 10 4		

FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE exported.—Continued.

	Drugs at Value.		Dye Stuffs, Annatto.		Brazil Wood.		Indigo.		Madder.		Saffron.		Shumac.		Smalts.		Feathers for Beds.	
		Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	lbs.	—	—	—	lbs.	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	7 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	49 2 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	5 17 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	2 1 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	176 1 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	16 4 —	—	—	96	2 8 —	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S ^t Kitt's	—	1 14 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S ^t Vincent's	—	1 5 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1783	—	236 3 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	23 4 —	—	—	96	2 8 —	—	—
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	C. lb.	—
Antigua	—	4 10 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 16 —	—	—	—	—	12 3 —	6 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Barbadoes	—	25 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	2 7 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	1 11 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	82 6 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2 16 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S ^t Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S ^t Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	1 13 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1784	—	118 3 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 2 6	—	—	—	—	12 3 —	6 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	lbs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	1 4 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	116 12 3	—	—	—	—	125	23 19 2	—	—	8 10	6 — 9	—	—	—	—	2 2 17	12 11 19
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	1 — 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	91 3 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2 18 6	—	—	12	— 5 —	19 1 —	91 10 5
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S ^t Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S ^t Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	1 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1785	—	211 10 5	—	—	—	—	125	23 19 2	—	—	12 10	8 19 3	—	—	12	— 5 —	21 3 17	104 2 3
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	C. lbs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	22 7 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 2 24	17 12 9
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	7 12 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	215 13 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 2 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9 —	—	—	112	2 6 8	12 2 8	59 14 3
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S ^t Kitt's	—	7 5 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 3 24	9 6 7
S ^t Vincent's	—	— 14 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1 25	2 4 10
Tortola	—	— 18 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1786	—	255 16 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1 —	— 11 7	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 11 —	— 1 —	— 2 —	112	2 6 8	18 2 25	88 18 5
Anguilla	—	—	lbs.	—	T. C. lbs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	— 9 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	38 9 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2 16 —	—	—	—	—	6 — 5	28 14 2
Dominica	—	— 14 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	6 4 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	206 11 1	40	5 16 8	— 2 3 21	11 — 3	—	—	—	—	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 12 6	—	—	40	— 16 8	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S ^t Kitt's	—	15 7 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S ^t Vincent's	—	3 8 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	4 11 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1787	—	275 14 9	40	5 16 8	— 2 3 21	11 — 3	—	—	—	—	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 8 6	—	—	40	— 16 8	6 — 5	28 14 2

PART IV. *The Export Trade to the British West Indies.*
FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE exported.—Continued.

	Fish, Cod.		Herrings, White.		Fish, at Value.		Flax, rough.		Grocery, Almonds, Sweet.		Anniseeds.		Barley, Pearl.		Cinnamon.		Cloves.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Barls				C. qrs. lbs.		C. qr. lb.		C. qrs. lbs.		C. qr. lb.		lbs.		lb.	
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 — 16	3 2 11	—	—	1 21	— 9 7	44	11 —	33	12 7 6
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2 7	1 10 11	— 1 —	— 10 3	2 2 4	2 15 8	185½	46 7 6	120½	45 1 10
Barbadoes	—	—	138	138 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 4	— 1 5	—	—	12	3 —	3	1 2 6
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 2 16	10 12 1	14½	3 12 6	18½	6 18 9
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	120 —	255 —	14 3 1	40 15 —	— 2 16	1 7 3	12 3 25	14 5 4	51½	127 16 3	134	50 5 —
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 — 21	17 16 1	15	3 15 —	3	1 4 6
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5½	1 7 6	6	2 5 —
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 20	— 3 10	74	18 10 —	67	25 2 6
S ^t Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2 —	1 7 6	—	—	5 — 21	5 14 1	18	4 10 —	21	7 17 6
S ^t Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1783	—	—	138	138 —	—	—	120 —	255 —	16 3 24	46 16 4	— 3 20	1 18 11	47 — 16	51 16 8	879½	219 18 9	405½	152 5 1
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 — 4	2 16 11	—	—	1 1 21	1 11 7	66	16 10 —	44	16 3 9
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 2 4	5 7 9	109½	27 6 3	74½	28 — 7
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	3 —	12	4 10 —
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2 2	1 8 5	—	—	7 1 21	8 3 7	39	9 15 —	41	15 7 6
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 5 —	1 1 14	2 16 4	12 1 27	13 14 8	281½	70 8 9	76	28 10 —
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 —	—	—	—	7 3 14	8 13 3	4	1 —	4	1 10 —
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	— 10 —	2	— 15 —
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 —	4 16 —	23	5 15 —	11	4 2 6
S ^t Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 —	8 16 —	14	3 10 —	10	3 15 —
S ^t Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	4 16 —	11	4 13 6
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1784	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 2 6	12 10 4	1 1 14	2 16 4	43 3 3	51 2 10	567	142 11 —	285½	107 7 10
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	C.	—	— 20	— 9 9	—	—	— 1 22	— 9 9	12	3 —	14	5 5 —
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 —	63 15 —	—	—	— 3	— 1 1	9 2 14	10 11 9	343	85 15 —	233½	87 11 3
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8½	2 2 6	9½	3 11 3
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 2 15	6 3 11	15	3 15 —	14½	5 8 9
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 — 19	8 14 3	— 2 11	1 6 2	20 3 —	22 16 6	553½	139 4 9	240	90 4 —
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 —	33 —	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	— 5 —	1	— 7 6
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11½	2 16 3	6½	2 10 7
S ^t Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2 15 —	16	6 —
S ^t Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1785	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 —	63 15 —	3 1 11	9 4 —	— 2 14	1 7 3	66 1 23	73 1 11	957	239 13 6	535½	200 18 4
Anguilla	—	—	C. N ^o	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4½	1 2 6	18	6 15 —
Antigua	—	—	20 —	20 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 —	1 2 —	221½	55 7 6	172½	64 13 9
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	60 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1 12	— 7 10	4	1 —	4	1 10 —
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 1 24	55 7 5	—	—	—	—	18	4 10 —	15	5 12 6
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2 24	1 19 3	—	—	—	—	18	4 10 —	15	5 12 6
Jamaica	—	—	70 —	70 —	—	—	—	—	— 3 26	2 16 7	2 2 19	5 9 4	8 1 12	9 3 10	574½	143 11 3	63	23 12 6
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 —	16 10 —	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	— 5 —	1	— 7 6
S ^t Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1 —	— 5 6	—	—	8	3 1 —
S ^t Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	— 10 —	2	— 15 —
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1786	—	—	90 —	90 —	—	60 —	—	—	20 — 18	60 3 3	2 2 19	5 9 4	24 3 24	27 9 2	825½	206 6 3	283½	106 7 3
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18½	4 12 6	16	6 —
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 10	3 13 7	—	—	— 2 —	— 14 10	75½	18 17 6	80	30 —
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	— 7 6
Dominica	—	—	55 —	55 —	—	—	—	—	— 25	— 12 3	—	—	—	—	8½	2 2 6	8½	3 3 9
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 —	85 —	9 3 20	27 6 —	3 1 9	6 16 7	21 3 20	24 2 4	130	32 10 —	35	13 2 6
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	— 5 —	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	5 5 —	19	7 2 6
S ^t Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9½	2 7 6	8	3 —
S ^t Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	— 10 —	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 — 5	13 17 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1787	—	—	55 —	55 —	—	—	40 —	85 —	16 2 4	45 9 3	3 1 15	6 18 8	22 1 20	24 17 2	266	66 10 —	167½	62 16 3

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE exported.—Continued.

	Coffee.		Currants.		Figs.		Ginger, Dry.		Mace.		Nutmegs.		Pepper.		Pimento.		Prunes.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			C. qrs. lbs.		C. qrs. lbs.				lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		C.	
Anguilla	—	—	36 1 14	67 5 10	—	—	—	—	27	25 13 —	63	20 9 6	1,206	65 6 6	—	—	12 —	10 10 —
Antigua	—	—	36 3 16	68 5 —	—	—	—	—	22 1/4	21 2 9	145 1/4	47 4 1	1,006	54 9 10	—	—	22 —	19 6 —
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2 17 —	6	1 19 —	112	6 1 4	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	4 2 —	8 6 6	—	—	—	—	13 1/2	12 16 6	51	16 11 6	524	28 7 8	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	193 1 12	358 2 10	1 1 14	— 19 11	—	—	104	98 16 —	412	133 18 —	23,210	1,258 2 10	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	2 2 14	4 17 1	—	—	—	—	3	2 17 —	9	2 18 6	70	3 15 10	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5 14 —	7	2 5 6	260	14 1 8	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	16 — 4	29 13 3	—	—	—	—	41 1/2	39 8 6	69	22 8 6	2,560	139 10 —	2	— 2 1	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	10 8 —	474	25 13 —	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	5 2 —	10 13 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1783	—	—	295 1 4	547 4 —	1 1 14	— 19 11	—	—	220 1/4	209 4 9	794 1/4	258 2 7	29,422	1,595 8 8	2	— 2 1	35 1 15	30 19 1
Anguilla	—	—	15 1 —	28 4 2	—	—	—	—	31 1/2	29 18 6	98	31 17 6	2,012	108 19 8	—	—	26 2 20	23 6 10
Antigua	—	—	24 — 7	44 10 3	—	—	—	—	8	7 12 —	81 1/4	26 8 1	1,518	82 4 6	—	—	4 2 24	4 2 6
Barbadoes	—	—	9 1 —	17 2 3	—	—	—	—	5	4 15 —	14	4 11 —	463	25 1 7	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	5 2 24	10 11 4	—	—	—	—	23	21 17 —	90	29 5 —	2,008	108 15 4	—	—	1 —	—
Grenada	—	—	89 — 20	164 19 6	3 2 14	2 12 6	—	—	42 1/4	40 2 9	281 1/2	91 9 9	2,548	139 17 6	—	—	22 1 11	19 11 —
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1 6 —	100	5 8 4	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	— 13 —	50	2 14 2	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	— 3 —	1 7 9	—	—	—	—	9	8 11 —	27	8 15 6	424	22 19 4	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	— 3 21	1 14 8	—	—	—	—	8	7 12 —	16	5 4 —	436	23 12 4	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	2 2 —	5 17 3	—	—	—	—	9	9 9 —	9	3 7 6	275	17 16 3	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1784	—	—	147 2 16	274 7 2	3 2 14	2 12 6	—	—	135 1/2	129 17 3	622 1/4	202 17 4	9,834	537 9 2	—	—	55 — 27	48 6 7
Anguilla	—	—	10 1 23	19 6 10	—	—	—	—	6 1/2	6 3 6	13 1/2	4 7 9	212	11 9 8	—	—	13 1 —	11 5 3
Antigua	—	—	10 3 11	20 1 4	—	—	—	—	25 1/4	24 9 3	233	75 14 6	4,849	262 13 1	—	—	6 1 5	5 10 1
Barbadoes	—	—	5 3 —	10 12 9	—	—	—	—	5	4 15 —	13 1/2	4 7 9	528	28 12 —	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	5 2 26	10 12 —	—	—	—	—	7 1/2	7 2 6	19	6 3 6	1,100	59 11 8	—	—	2 — 6	1 15 11
Grenada	—	—	91 3 8	188 7 2	1 3 2	1 5 7	—	—	45	42 16 —	142 1/2	46 7 10	4,180	226 10 4	—	—	3 2 —	2 1 3
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	— 19 —	1	— 6 6	50	2 14 4	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	12 1 14	22 17 10	—	—	—	—	7 1/4	6 17 6	24 1/4	8 — 10	264	14 6 —	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	8 11 —	12	3 18 —	728	41 5 4	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	4 — 27	7 16 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1785	—	—	141 — 25	279 14 8	1 3 2	1 5 7	—	—	107	191 13 9	459 1/2	149 6 8	11,911	647 2 5	—	—	25 — 11	21 12 6
Anguilla	—	—	6 2 6	12 2 5	—	—	—	—	6 1/4	5 18 9	33 1/2	10 17 9	600	32 13 4	—	—	5 3 —	5 — 7
Antigua	—	—	48 2 9	89 17 4	—	—	—	—	18 1/4	17 6 9	109	35 8 6	3,054	171 5 2	—	—	26 — 8	22 16 3
Barbadoes	—	—	1 1 —	2 6 3	—	—	—	—	3	2 17 —	4	1 6 —	112	6 1 4	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	4 2 24	8 14 4	—	—	—	—	12	11 8 —	14	4 11 —	110	5 19 2	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	123 3 10	229 2 —	— 3 21	— 13 7	—	—	46 1/2	44 3 6	137 1/4	44 12 1	10,623	592 1 7	—	—	16 — 4	14 — 7
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	— 19 —	1	— 6 6	50	2 14 2	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	16 3 15	31 7 —	—	—	—	—	2 1/2	2 7 6	6	1 19 —	394	21 13 6	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1 18 —	2	— 13 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1786	—	—	3 2 25	45 1 8	201 3 8	373 9 4	— 3 21	— 13 7	91 1/2	86 18 6	306 1/4	99 13 10	14,943	832 8 3	—	—	47 3 12	41 17 5
Anguilla	—	—	5 1 23	10 1 9	—	—	—	—	19 1/2	18 10 6	19	6 3 6	552	29 18 —	—	—	— 3 7	— 14 2
Antigua	—	—	36 2 21	67 17 4	1 3 11	1 6 9	—	—	10 1/4	19 14 9	51	16 11 6	939	53 7 3	—	—	32 — 17	28 2 7
Barbadoes	—	—	2 1 8	4 5 10	—	—	—	—	1	— 19 —	3	— 19 6	—	—	—	—	— 5	— 9
Dominica	—	—	6 3 21	12 17 1	—	—	—	—	6	5 14 —	5 1/4	1 14 1	216	11 17 4	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	108 3 9	201 6 7	1 2 12	1 3 3	—	—	77 3/4	73 17 3	160	52 — —	5,329	340 13 5	—	—	24 1 18	21 5 —
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	1 3 25	3 12 11	—	—	—	—	1	— 19 —	1	— 6 6	104	5 12 8	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	8 3 17	16 9 3	2 1 8	1 13 7	—	—	7	6 13 —	15 1/2	5 7 4	412	22 10 4	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	— 1 —	— 9 3	—	—	—	—	7	6 13 —	20 1/2	6 13 3	200	12 10 —	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1 18 —	4	1 6 —	100	5 8 4	4	— 2 4	—	—
Total 1787	—	—	— 12	1 10 11	171 1 12	317 — —	—	—	131 1/2	124 18 6	279 1/2	91 1 8	7,852	481 17 4	4	— 2 4	57 1 19	50 2 6

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE exported.—Continued.

	Rafins, Denia.		Lipra.		Malaga.		Smyrna.		Solis.		Rice.		Sago.		Sugar, Brown.		Tea.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	C. qr. lbs.				C.		C. qrs. lbs.		C. qr. lbs.		C. qrs. lbs.		C. qrs. lbs.				lbs.	
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53 1 8	59 19 8	—	—	13 3 20	68 8 6	—	—	6,040	1,208 —
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37 1 23	42 2 7	— 2 —	— 10 —	3 1 —	15 18 6	—	—	4,766	953 4 —
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 3 —	1 19 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	655	131 —
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 3 —	1 19 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,648	529 12 —
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,244	8,066 5 4
Jamaica	37 3 4	37 15 8	—	—	4 3 —	4 3 1	2 —	1 14 —	199 2 11	224 11 10	25 —	25 —	30 — 1	151 5 7	—	—	264	52 16 —
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1 12	— 7 11	—	—	— 1 10	1 13 9	—	—	261	52 4 —
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,733	746 12 —
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 — 16	1 16 5	8 2 7	9 12 7	—	—	— 3 16	4 7 6	—	—	943	188 12 —
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 2 11	2 18 —	—	—	— 2 4	2 12 6	—	—	595	119 —
Tortola	— 2 —	— 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 2 26	4 3 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1783	38 1 4	38 5 8	—	—	4 3 —	4 3 1	4 — 16	3 10 5	309 — 14	347 15 1	25 2 —	25 10 —	49 1 16	246 9 2	—	—	60,149	12,047 5 4
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 — 7	15 16 4	—	—	6 3 7	33 7 7	—	—	5,452	1,090 8 —
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 1 17	20 13 11	464 1 4	464 5 8	— 20 —	17 6 —	—	—	2,708	541 12 —
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1 —	4 15 7	—	—	1 — 20	5 15 6	—	—	727	145 8 —
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 1 11	8 5 4	—	—	23 3 —	116 7 6	—	—	2,917	583 8 —
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78 2 12	88 8 7	62 1 5	69 5 10	9 — 4	41 7 —	—	—	12,798	2,761 17 4
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 3 24	2 4 2	—	—	1 1 14	6 14 9	—	—	537	107 8 —
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	267	53 8 —
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 1 —	2 10 7	—	—	1 — 6	5 3 3	—	—	515	103 —
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	809	161 16 —
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	13 —
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 3 14	13 16 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1784	2 —	2 —	—	—	—	—	1 —	1 2 6	137 3 1	156 10 8	527 2 9	534 11 6	44 — 16	216 7 5	1 —	2 10 —	26,795	5,561 5 4
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 1 18	7 4 2	—	—	— 3 16	4 10 —	—	—	1,691	338 4 —
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2 —	1 5 6	16 2 1	18 11 5	409 3 11	409 16 11	5 — 12	15 7 9	—	—	2,616	533 9 4
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 2 6	5 2 5	—	—	1 —	4 18 —	—	—	943	188 12 —
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 1 5	3 14 1	—	—	1 3 4	8 15 —	—	—	1,255	251 —
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127 2 15	145 7 9	241 1 23	320 16 7	8 —	41 14 —	2 —	5 —	9,404	1,894 2 8
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 10	— 8 9	—	—	4	1 6 8
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 3 18	11 2 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	264	52 16 —
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 1 19	10 11 11	—	—	— 2 4	2 12 6	—	—	969	193 16 —
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,079	215 16 —
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1785	—	—	3 2 11	2 11 11	—	—	19 — 5	16 12 2	177 2 26	201 14 8	651 1 6	730 13 6	17 1 18	78 6 —	2 —	5 —	18,225	3,669 2 8
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 —	22 10 —	—	—	2 1 2	11 2 3	—	—	664	132 16 —
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35 1 3	39 13 8	412 2 12	412 12 1	— 6	— 5 3	—	—	973	199 8 —
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	1 14 —	15 1 13	17 6 8	16 2 23	16 14 —	— 2 14	3 1 3	—	—	461	92 4 —
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 3 25	3 6 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	526	105 4 —
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	171 — 12	192 10 8	56 1 6	56 6 —	24 2 23	121 1 3	—	—	15,742	3,197 4 —
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	4 —
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	13 4 —
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 3 18	17 17 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	70 1/2	14 2 —
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 —	6 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	422	84 8 —
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 3 14	11 1 9	—	—	1 1 10	6 17 6	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1786	—	—	6 2 9	6 11 7	7 3 8	6 16 10	19 —	16 3 —	276 2 6	311 2 4	485 2 13	485 12 1	28 3 27	112 7 6	—	—	18,936 1/2	3,842 10 —
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 1 19	22 19 4	—	—	3 1 2	17 8 3	—	—	3,305	670 9 4
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82 1 15	92 13 6	145 1 23	145 9 —	— 2 22	3 7 2	—	—	1,980	411 4 —
Barbadoes	14 3 8	14 16 5	44 2 10	44 11 8	—	—	—	—	5 3 7	6 10 9	—	—	— 1 22	2 3 8	—	—	543	108 12 —
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 — 19	8 1 3	145 — 19	145 3 5	2 1 4	11 4 —	—	—	1,713	350 14 8
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	226 — 17	220 11 4	73 3 7	73 10 3	12 2 27	63 3 —	2 1 20	6 5 11	21,423	4,321 13 4
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 2 11	2 18 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	259	51 16 —
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 1 —	29 10 6	—	—	1 3 25	9 13 4	—	—	1,044	208 16 —
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 1 11	6 — 3	64 2 14	64 12 6	3 1 20	18 4 —	—	—	1,015	203 —
Tortola	13 1 26	13 9 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	59 3 21	67 8 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	12 12 —
Total 1787	28 2 6	28 11 —	46 2 10	46 11 8	—	—	38 2 2	32 16 2	436 — 8	456 14 —	429 — 7	429 1 2	24 3 10	125 3 5	2 1 20	6 5 11	31,345	6,338 17 4

PART IV. *The Export Trade to the British West Indies.*
FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE exported.—Continued.

	Turmeric.		Hats, Chip.		Hats, Straw.		Incle, Wrought.		Iron, Bar.		Lace, Bone.		Linens, Cambricks.		Canvas, Heflens.		Canvas, Spruce.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Doz.		Doz.		Doz. lbs.		Tons. C. qrs. lbs.		lbs.				C. Ells.		C. Ells.	
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 8	18 18 —	2 10 —	34 15 —	—	—	196 $\frac{1}{2}$	242 11 9	53 1 5	186 10 5	6 — 21	13 17 9
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 4	32 — —	4 — —	52 — —	—	—	154	193 6 —	10 — 26	35 15 2	131 3 —	296 8 9
Barbadoes	—	—	3 —	1 17 6	—	—	—	—	5 — —	65 — —	—	—	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 8 9	7 2 15	26 13 9	— 2 15	1 8 1
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 — —	156 — —	—	—	24	29 8 —	1 3 15	6 11 3	— 2 15	1 8 1
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 11 —	278 2 5	174 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 10 9	3,034 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,766 4 9	106 1 0	372 1 —	836 — 24	1,881 9 —
Jamaica	6 lbs.	— 2 6	52 —	32 10 —	8 —	5 — —	53 10	129 7 6	—	—	—	—	21	26 6 9	9 1 20	32 19 2	3 3 10	8 12 6
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 2	5 4 —	—	—	—	—	160	196 — —	— 15	— 8 9	— 15	— 5 7
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 —	26 8 —	1 11 —	21 14 —	—	—	259	317 5 6	4 3 —	16 12 6	6 3 25	15 13 1
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 2	29 4 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 — 20	4 1 8	— 20	— 7 6
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	95 2 —	4 2 10	16 — 10	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1783	6	— 2 6	62 —	38 15 —	8 —	5 — —	100 2	241 1 6	44 12 — 9	607 11 5	174 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 10 9	4,019	4,994 13 6	199 1 12	697 14 6	985 3 10	2,218 2 3
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1	2 12 —	—	—	—	—	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 7 3	10 1 6	36 1 —	8 2 26	19 12 3
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 9	57 — —	—	—	—	—	93	129 2 6	37 3 5	132 5 5	193 3 3	435 19 10
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	106 17 6	— 2 22	2 7 16	—	—
Dominica	—	—	2 —	1 5 —	—	—	—	—	1 1 2 —	13 19 6	—	—	—	—	— 3 20	3 4 2	2 2 20	6 — —
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 16 1 19	188 16 —	—	—	203	270 1 —	45 — 10	157 15 9	530 3 8	1,194 6 9
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	3 —	1 17 6	21 1	50 12 —	—	—	—	—	8	10 2 —	27 — 15	94 18 9	— 2 10	1 6 3
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 6 3	— 18	— 10 6	— 1 12	— 15 9
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 4 3 —	16 1 9	—	—	9	11 — 6	— 3 23	3 5 11	— 20	— 7 6
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 9 2 9	19 4 6	—	—	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 17 9	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1784	—	—	3 —	1 17 6	3 —	1 17 6	86 3	207 — —	17 12 1 —	238 1 9	—	—	502 $\frac{1}{2}$	681 14 9	124 — 4	434 2 3	738 2 9	1,661 15 10
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 2 — 21	105 8 5	—	—	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 5 3	4 1 1	14 18 1	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 16 1 14	140 12 4	—	—	188	232 8 —	57 2 28	202 1 4	276 2 23	622 11 2
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 13 3	20 3 5	77 15 5	—	—
Dominica	—	—	2 3	— 13 6	11 —	3 6 —	—	—	27 3 — 23	447 17 4	—	—	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 18 3	— 13	1 8 —	4 — 7	9 2 7
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66 18 3 8	875 18 5	—	—	544	675 8 3	30 1 29	106 14 5	539 — 2	1,212 15 9
Jamaica	—	—	53 —	33 2 6	—	—	9 4	22 8 —	1 9 — 25	18 19 10	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 16 9	5 1 17	18 17 5	— 7	— 2 7
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1 1 15	52 18 1	—	—	1	1 4 6	— 18	— 10 6	— 7	— 2 11
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 — — —	13 — —	—	—	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 13 9	1 — 21	4 — 6	6 — 22	13 18 2
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 17 9	— 1 21	1 9 9	1 1 23	3 4 10
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	26 2 6	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1785	—	—	55 3	33 16 —	11 —	3 6 —	9 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 18 —	119 11 — 22	1,654 14 5	—	—	1,041 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,279 8 3	120 2 —	427 15 5	827 2 1	1,861 18 —
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 8 — 18	213 6 1	—	—	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 16 3	4 1 20	15 9 2	— 1 3	— 12 4
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 7 1 10	238 15 4	—	—	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 16 9	75 — 6	262 13 6	255 — 13	573 17 11
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 — —	65 — —	—	—	5	6 2 6	— 1 26	1 12 8	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 2 3 22	233 1 6	—	—	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 6 3	8 1 27	29 13 3	11 2 9	26 — 10
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49 17 3 27	685 2 2	—	—	217 $\frac{1}{2}$	273 9 9	13 2 28	47 14 1	325 3 4	733 — 3
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 — 9	31 15 3	— 1 3	— 12 4
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1786	14	— 5 10	—	—	—	—	30 5	73 — —	114 13 3 15	1,559 — —	—	—	447 $\frac{1}{2}$	564 1 9	114 1 13	399 17 10	593 2 19	1,335 12 6
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 10 3 9	232 12 3	—	—	88	107 16 —	6 3 22	24 5 4	— 20	— 4 6
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 8 2 25	164 — 3	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 7 6	245	300 2 6	75 2 8	267 2 —	174 3 14	393 8 11
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	39 4 —	3 2 10	12 10 10	— 2 6	— 4 9
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 — 2 27	105 12 11	—	—	78	95 11 —	— 1 24	1 11 6	3 1 3	7 7 4
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92 6 3 19	1,238 17 7	—	—	808 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,102 3 4	30 3 24	108 6 6	553 — 27	1,254 12 10
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 16 — 4	23 8 5	—	—	8	10 8 3	11 3 23	4 15 11	2 — 11	4 14 1
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	61 17 3	— 2 24	2 9 —	— 2 12	1 7 —
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	112 1 9	—	—	3 2 28	8 8 —
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	68 2 —	— 28	— 16 4	— 2 28	1 13 —
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	100 2 6	—	—	— 1 14	— 16 6
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1787	4	— 1 8	51 —	15 12 6	6 —	3 15 —	43 6	104 8 —	139 14 1 26	1,888 17 5	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 7 6	1,606 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,997 8 7	130 1 13	458 17 5	739 2 13	1,673 16 11

Nº 6. Appendix.

PART IV. *The Export Trade to the British West Indies.*
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE exported.—Continued.

	Damask, 6 ¹ / ₂ Napken.		Damask, 6 ¹ / ₂ Tabling.		Diaper, 6 ¹ / ₂ Napken.		Diaper, 6 ¹ / ₂ Tabling.		Diap ^r , Russia, above 22 ¹ / ₂ .		Ditto, Narrow, ¹ / ₂ Ell.		Germany, Narrow.		D ^o , Broad, under 36 In.		Germany, Broad, above 36 In.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		C. Ells.		Ells.		C. Ells.		Ct. Ells.		Ct. Ells.	
Anguilla —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua —	510	23 7 6	81	11 2 9	18	— 12 —	165	17 3 9	—	—	—	—	171	1 —	941	17 6	—	—
Barbadoes —	374	17 2 10	303 ¹ / ₂	41 14 7	458	15 5 4	342	35 12 6	—	—	23	— 10 6	437	— 9	2,405	5 3	—	—
Dominica —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	1 13	348	9 5	—	—
Grenada —	—	—	—	—	76	2 10 8	22	2 5 10	—	—	135	3 1 10	114	3 28	632	9 3	—	—
Jamaica —	1,065 ¹ / ₂	48 16 8	1,539	211 12 3	3,086	102 17 4	1,105	115 2 1	—	—	680	15 11 8	11,763	—	64,719	8 4	— 1 25	10 5 5
Montserrat —	—	—	100	—	76	2 10 8	54	5 12 6	—	—	—	—	100	2 15	553	8 9	—	—
Nevis —	61	2 15 11	5	— 13 9	8	— 5 4	60	6 5 —	—	—	418	9 11 7	92	3 —	510	2 6	—	—
St Kitt's —	—	—	192 ¹ / ₂	8 16 2	2,613	87 2 —	543	56 11 3	— 2 20	5 13 4	1,760	40 6 8	440	2 10	2,423	4 2	—	—
St Vincent's —	22	3 — 6	—	—	140	4 13 4	301	31 7 1	—	—	170	3 7 11	89	— 16	490	4 6	—	—
Tortola —	—	—	24	3 6 —	1	— 7 4	11	1 2 11	—	—	—	—	19	—	104	10 —	—	—
Total 1783	2,032 ¹ / ₂	95 3 5	2,244 ¹ / ₂	291 — 6	6,476	216 4 —	2,603	271 2 11	— 2 20	5 13 4	3,186	73 — 2	13,291	3 1	73,128	19 8	— 1 25	10 5 5
Anguilla —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua —	180	8 5 —	248 ¹ / ₂	34 3 4	206	6 17 4	133	13 17 1	7 2 —	41 5 —	132	3 — 5	141	— 25	776	14 7	—	—
Barbadoes —	189 ¹ / ₂	8 13 8	188	25 17 —	375	12 10 —	9 ¹ / ₂	— 19 9	—	—	443	10 3 —	299	3 12	1,619	12 8	8 2 6	72 13 6
Dominica —	56	2 11 4	66	9 1 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	3 10	106	17 6	—	—
Grenada —	—	—	—	—	153	5 2 —	248	25 16 8	—	—	178	4 1 7	105	3 5	581	17 1	1 —	9 —
Jamaica —	61	8 7 9	649 ¹ / ₂	89 6 9	2,419 ¹ / ₂	85 13 —	689	71 15 5	—	—	408	9 7 —	5,052	3 10	27,824	12 11	1 3 7	15 7 5
Montserrat —	42	1 18 6	56	7 14 —	—	—	22	— 14 8	—	—	—	—	75	— 20	413	10 10	— 1 —	— 2 6
Nevis —	65	2 19 7	15 ¹ / ₂	2 2 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	— 9 7	53	1 3	293	— 3	—	—
St Kitt's —	68	3 2 4	122 ¹ / ₂	16 16 10	242	8 1 4	157	16 7 1	—	—	1,447	33 3 2	142	2 —	784	12 6	— 2 20	5 13 4
St Vincent's —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109	2 9 11	92	— 10	506	9 2	—	—
Tortola —	103	15 9 —	33	3 14 3	—	—	26	— 19 6	—	—	—	—	4	— 20	23	7 4	—	—
Total 1784	764 ¹ / ₂	51 7 2	1,379 ¹ / ₂	188 16 3	3,395 ¹ / ₂	113 3 8	1,284 ¹ / ₂	130 10 2	7 2 —	41 5 —	2,738	62 4 8	5,992	2 25	32,960	14 10	12 1 5	104 16 9
Anguilla —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua —	126	5 15 6	7	— 19 3	38	1 5 4	262	27 5 10	—	—	—	—	43	— 1	236	10 11	—	—
Barbadoes —	2,888	133 —	394 ¹ / ₂	54 4 2	6	— 4 —	297	30 8 9	11 — 24	61 12 —	4,149	95 1 7	839	1 23	4,616	18 7	— 3 —	6 7 6
Dominica —	—	—	154	21 3 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	1 22	267	9 8	—	—
Grenada —	—	—	66	9 1 6	228	7 12 —	84	8 15 —	23 1 —	127 17 6	—	—	206	3 25	1,138	5 5	—	—
Jamaica —	219	10 — 9	286 ¹ / ₂	39 7 10	667	22 4 8	638	66 9 2	—	—	—	—	3,376	— 22	18,569	— 2	— 29	2 1 1
Montserrat —	—	—	16	2 4 —	—	—	44	4 11 8	—	—	—	—	60	1 23	332	8 7	—	—
Nevis —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	157	3 11 11	30	1 23	167	8 7	—	—
St Kitt's —	—	—	—	—	42	1 8 —	52	5 8 4	—	—	226	5 3 7	115	3 9	637	— 9	—	—
St Vincent's —	—	—	22	3 — 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113	1 29	624	4 1	—	—
Tortola —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1 19	13	4 11	—	—
Total 1785	3,233	148 16 3	945 ¹ / ₂	130 — 9	981	32 14 —	1,377	142 18 9	34 1 24	189 9 6	4,532	103 17 1	4,830	2 16	26,602	11 8	— 3 29	8 8 7
Anguilla —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua —	—	—	45 ¹ / ₂	6 5 1	254	8 9 4	64	6 13 4	—	—	155	3 11 —	62	— 6	341	5 6	—	—
Barbadoes —	327	14 19 9	653	89 15 9	2,153	71 15 4	205	21 7 1	7 1 14	40 10 4	5,082	116 9 3	1,076	— 15	5,918	13 9	—	—
Dominica —	45	2 1 3	41	5 12 9	152	5 1 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	— 18	94	6 6	—	—
Grenada —	—	—	60	8 5 —	38	1 5 4	44	4 11 8	—	—	248	5 13 8	164	2 13	905	6 11	—	—
Jamaica —	54	2 9 6	40	5 10 —	773	25 15 4	97 ¹ / ₂	10 3 1	—	—	—	—	2,435	2 24	13,403	19 4	—	—
Montserrat —	13	— 11 11	20 ¹ / ₂	2 17 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	— 12 10	72	2 9	399	3 3	—	—
Nevis —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	3 6	64	18 —	—	—
St Kitt's —	—	—	—	—	35	1 3 4	—	—	—	—	293	6 14 3	163	3 14	901	5 4	—	—
St Vincent's —	—	—	59	8 2 3	22 ¹ / ₂	14 8 —	87	9 1 3	—	—	360	8 5 —	111	2 13	613	16 10	—	—
Tortola —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 10	—	9 2	—	—
Total 1786	439	20 2 5	919 ¹ / ₂	126 7 10	3,427 ¹ / ₂	114 4 8	497 ¹ / ₂	51 16 5	7 1 14	40 10 4	6,166	141 6 —	4,115	2 8	22,643	4 7	—	—
Anguilla —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua —	—	—	—	—	350	11 13 4	90	4 17 6	—	—	—	—	51	2 27	284	15 1	—	—
Barbadoes —	156	7 3 —	523 ¹ / ₂	71 19 7	2,057	88 11 4	425	44 5 5	—	—	26 — 24	65 10 —	551	— 16	3,031	5 8	8 2 2	72 7 10
Dominica —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	2 7	438	— 6	—	—
Grenada —	—	—	16 ¹ / ₂	2 5 4	82	2 14 8	11	1 2 11	—	—	—	—	172	3 22	951	3 11	—	—
Jamaica —	368	16 17 4	198	27 4 6	665	22 3 4	72	7 10 —	—	—	—	—	3,169	2 12	17,530	6 —	100 — 11	850 15 7
Montserrat —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	3 7	257	8 11	—	—
Nevis —	—	—	16	2 8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	2 4	123	18 8	—	—
St Kitt's —	—	—	68	9 7 —	49	1 12 8	—	—	—	—	2 3 14	9 7 —	124	— 17	682	15 7	17 2 14	149 14 10
St Vincent's —	—	—	13	1 15 9	84	2 16 —	—	—	—	—	— 1 22	1 9 9	41	1 2	226	19 4	—	—
Tortola —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	1 28	228	3 3	—	—
Total 1787	524	24 — 4	835	115 — 2	3,887	129 11 4	598	57 15 10	—	—	29 2 —	76 6 9	4,301	— 22	23,754	16 11	126 — 27	1,072 18 3

B b

PART IV. The Export Trade to the British West Indies.

Nº 6. Appendix.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE exported.—Continued.

	Law ^s Silefia, not Holl ^d wh ^d .		Ruffia, broad, above 22½.		Above 31½.		Above 36.		Above 45.		Printed, above 22½.		Drilling.		Narrow.		Ruffia Sheeting.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	393	157 4 —	6 3 25	38 5 5	1 3 15	15 — —	56 3 12	454 16 —	1 1 15	17 17 6	—	—	43 2 —	133 12 6	14 — 6	35 2 6	—	—
Barbadoes	1,402	562 10 —	62 — 5	341 11 8	23 3 —	190 — —	109 1 8	848 4 8	—	—	—	—	56 2 10	173 8 2	4 — —	10 — —	—	—
Dominica	128	51 4 —	—	—	—	—	—	41 16 —	—	—	—	—	4 3 10	16 18 4	—	—	—	—
Grenada	99	39 12 —	25 3 20	142 17 6	—	—	23 — 10	170 13 4	—	—	—	—	11 3 3	41 4 3	11 2 20	29 3 4	65	3 5 —
Jamaica	46,728½	18,695 19 —	131 2 1	723 5 11	12 1 12	98 16 —	236 2 9	1,877 9 —	—	—	—	—	280 — 22	958 15 —	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	42	16 16 —	—	—	—	—	3 — 10	24 13 4	—	—	—	—	— 2 25	2 9 7	—	—	—	—
Nevis	163	65 4 —	1 3 3	9 15 3	—	—	20 — 20	161 6 8	—	—	—	—	14 — 15	49 8 9	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	1,757	702 16 —	20 2 15	113 8 9	— 2 —	4 — —	64 1 10	514 13 4	—	—	—	—	33 3 12	118 9 6	4 2 —	11 5 —	—	—
St Vincent's	161	64 8 —	14 1 —	78 7 6	10 1 25	83 13 4	18 2 3	148 4 —	—	—	—	—	17 3 10	62 8 4	—	—	—	—
Tortola	24	9 12 —	—	—	—	—	1 1 21	11 8 —	—	—	—	—	4 — 13	12 6 6	—	—	—	—
Total 1783	50,898½	20,365 5 —	263 — 9	1,447 12 —	48 3 22	391 9 4	540 3 25	4,253 4 4	1 1 15	17 17 6	—	—	467 2 —	1,569 — 11	34 — 26	85 10 10	65	3 5 —
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	457	182 16 —	8 3 20	49 — 10	12 1 2	88 15 4	47 — 10	376 13 4	—	—	—	—	6 — —	21 — —	5 — 3	12 11 3	—	—
Barbadoes	969	387 12 —	40 — —	220 — —	17 2 9	140 12 —	118 3 7	952 12 1	—	—	—	—	10 2 22	37 7 10	16 1 17	40 19 7	—	—
Dominica	12	4 16 —	19 1 20	106 15 10	—	—	37 1 6	298 8 —	—	—	—	—	33 1 12	102 11 —	2 3 20	7 5 10	—	—
Grenada	154	61 16 —	25 1 21	151 — —	16 3 15	106 10 —	33 — 25	265 13 4	—	—	—	—	7 1 8	24 8 11	—	109 7 6	—	—
Jamaica	24,638	9,887 6 —	36 2 25	203 1 8	—	—	102 — 6	816 8 —	—	—	—	—	99 1 22	340 8 2	43 3 —	—	—	—
Montserrat	54	24 — —	—	—	1 2 20	13 6 8	5 2 24	45 12 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	62	24 16 —	2 2 —	2 16 10	—	—	2 2 15	21 — —	—	—	—	—	1 2 12	5 12 —	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	425	170 — —	— 1 20	2 5 10	—	—	14 1 5	114 6 8	—	—	—	—	1 2 25	5 19 7	4 2 12	11 10 —	—	—
St Vincent's	134	53 12 —	—	—	—	—	11 — 20	89 6 8	—	—	—	—	2 2 24	9 9 —	—	—	—	—
Tortola	34	17 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 24	5 1 6	—	—	—	—
Total 1784	26,939	10,813 14 —	133 1 16	735 1 —	74 3 26	561 17 4	372 — 28	2,980 — 1	—	—	—	—	164 — 29	551 18 —	72 2 22	181 14 2	—	—
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	111	44 8 —	7 — 15	39 3 9	—	—	8 1 5	66 6 8	—	—	—	—	1 — 20	3 10 —	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	1,980	807 10 —	24 — 29	133 6 7	6 — 21	49 8 —	77 3 16	623 1 4	—	—	—	—	39 1 15	118 2 6	19 3 5	49 9 7	—	—
Dominica	88	35 4 —	—	—	—	—	26 2 12	212 16 —	—	—	—	—	1 3 6	5 8 —	5 3 22	14 16 8	—	—
Grenada	122	48 16 —	30 — 13	180 13 —	—	—	89 1 15	726 6 10	—	—	—	—	7 3 3	18 16 9	1 1 28	3 14 2	—	—
Jamaica	12,262	4,904 16 —	18 3 20	105 14 —	7 3 7	59 13 —	91 — 3	732 11 6	— 2 6	7 3 —	—	—	60 1 19	179 15 9	4 2 27	11 16 3	—	—
Montserrat	6	2 8 —	—	—	—	—	1 — 27	9 16 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 3 2	9 8 4	—	—
Nevis	6½	2 10 —	—	—	—	—	2 — 16	17 1 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	298	119 4 —	— 3 15	4 16 3	2 1 13	14 3 —	21 1 3	176 7 3	—	—	—	—	3 1 8	8 14 10	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	79	31 12 —	1 1 21	7 16 9	—	—	5 2 24	45 12 —	—	—	—	—	1 3 5	5 7 6	1 3 15	4 4 4	—	—
Tortola	68	27 4 —	—	—	—	—	— 3 24	7 12 —	—	—	—	—	— 2 10	1 15 —	—	—	—	—
Total 1785	15,020¼	6,023 12 —	82 2 23	471 10 4	16 1 11	123 4 —	324 1 25	2,617 10 11	— 2 6	7 3 —	— 1 6	1 2 6	116 — 26	341 10 4	37 2 9	93 9 4	—	—
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	82	32 16 —	—	—	— 1 27	3 16 —	23 — 29	185 18 8	—	—	—	—	— 3 29	2 19 6	7 — 15	17 16 3	—	—
Barbadoes	1,966½	786 12 —	73 — 3	401 12 9	40 3 29	327 18 8	115 1 15	923 — —	—	—	—	—	17 2 —	52 10 —	37 3 20	108 1 10	—	—
Dominica	17	6 16 —	37 — 28	204 15 8	—	—	38 1 27	307 16 —	— 26	2 16 4	—	—	3 1 15	10 2 6	32 1 10	80 16 8	—	—
Grenada	—	—	21 3 8	128 8 4	10 2 23	85 10 8	100 3 22	833 5 10	—	—	—	—	21 2 1	55 4 9	1 1 11	3 7 1	—	—
Jamaica	6,321¼	2,528 10 —	24 — 13	133 — 3	— 2 25	5 13 4	90 2 25	732 2 7	—	—	—	—	35 3 17	106 17 10	12 2 22	31 14 2	—	—
Montserrat	3	1 4 —	—	—	—	—	2 — 18	17 4 —	—	—	—	—	— 1 11	1 — 6	4 1 —	10 12 6	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 17	— 8 6	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	206	82 8 —	1 3 13	10 4 5	5 3 22	47 9 4	17 2 2	146 18 2	—	—	—	—	— 2 27	2 — 4	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	84	34 — —	1 2 6	8 10 6	—	—	30 — 26	242 17 6	—	—	—	—	2 1 15	7 2 6	1 2 19	4 3 9	—	—
Tortola	4	1 12 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1786	8,683½	3,473 18 —	159 2 11	886 11 11	58 3 6	470 8 —	418 2 14	3,389 2 9	— 26	2 16 4	—	—	82 3 12	238 6 5	97 1 7	256 12 3	—	—
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	139	55 12 —	— 1 —	1 7 6	3 2 7	28 9 4	43 3 11	350 14 8	—	—	—	—	1 2 13	4 16 6	— 3 7	2 — 5	—	—
Barbadoes	1,384	553 12 —	107 2 20	593 17 2	2 3 12	22 16 —	75 — 11	600 14 8	—	—	—	—	6 — 11	18 5 6	154 1 23	386 2 1	—	—
Dominica	54	21 12 —	17 3 —	97 12 6	16 3 25	135 13 4	81 2 19	653 5 4	—	—	—	—	25 — 11	75 5 6	16 — 28	40 9 8	—	—
Grenada	51	20 8 —	20 2 27	123 14 6	1 3 18	11 8 —	108 2 21	984 1 6	—	—	—	—	9 2 10½	27 14 2	— 17 —	— 6 11	—	—
Jamaica	4,386	1,756 —	29 1 7	162 9 9	12 1 3	98 4 —	175 — 15½	1,417 10 2	—	—	—	—	31 2 25	94 10 10	11 1 6½	28 9 7	—	—
Montserrat	36½	44 12 —	—	—	1 1 21	7 16 9	3 1 24	27 12 —	—	—	—	—	— 2 20	2 — —	—	—	—	—
Nevis	118	47 4 —	2 3 12	15 13 6	—	—	2 3 21	23 8 —	—	—	—	—	— 3 20	2 15 —	— 3 20	2 5 10	—	—
St Kitt's	156	62 8 —	6 2 29	39 9 —	19 2 16	157 1 4	68 2 —	577 10 9	—	—	—	—	3 3 11	11 18 —	2 3 27	7 8 9	—	—
St Vincent's	44	17 12 —	1 2 —	8 5 —	15 1 15	123 — —	15 3 19	127 5 4	—	—	—	—	1 2 3	4 11 6	—	—	—	—
Tortola	44	17 12 —	— 2 —	2 15 —	— 1 —	—	5 3 24	47 12 —	—	—	—	—	1 3 27	5 18 6	—	—	—	—
Total 1787	6,412½	2,566 12 —	187 1 5	1,045 3 11	74 — 27	586 8 9	581 — 15	4,809 14 5	—	—	—	—	83 — 1½	247 15 6	186 3 8½	467 3 3	—	—

FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE exported.—Continued.

	Russia Sail Cloth.		Towelling.		Ticking.		Ticks.		Mats, Cane.		Nuts, Small.		Oil, Ordinary.		Oil, Sallad.		Oil, Train.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	T. H. G.	—	Galls.	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	4 16 —	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	28	26 12 —	22	23 2 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 1 1/2	38 6 —	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	2,137	106 17 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1 12 —	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7 7 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	592	101 16 —	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	3 4 —	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	4 8 —	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1783	—	—	2,137	106 17 —	28	26 12 —	37	37 9 —	—	—	—	—	— 2 9	23 6 —	770 1/2	154 2 —	—	—
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	T. H. G.	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	3 4 —	—	—
Barbadoes	— 1 18	2 10 —	—	—	—	—	6	6 18 —	—	—	—	—	— 24	4 2 10	265	53 — —	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	37 9 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 1/2	3 2 —	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,503 1/2	501 14 —	— 1 29	4 18 6
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 40	6 18 —	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 1 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	4 4 —	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5 14 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1784	— 1 18	2 10 —	—	—	—	—	52	52 3 —	—	—	—	—	— 1 1	11 — 10	2,817	565 4 —	— 1 29	4 18 6
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	3 2 —	—	—
Barbadoes	— 1 18	7 7 3	—	—	6	5 14 —	45	43 1 —	—	—	—	—	— 2 16	24 10 2	47 1/2	94 6 —	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	5 4 —	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2 2 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,595	721 15 —	9 2 22	129 8 6
Jamaica	— 3	6 13 —	—	—	—	—	9	8 19 6	—	—	—	—	— 4 3/4	44 13 9	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1 12 —	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 1 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1785	2 — 21	14 — 3	—	—	6	5 14 —	57	55 3 6	—	—	—	—	1 2 20 1/4	69 3 11	4,115 1/2	825 19 —	9 2 22	129 8 6
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No	—	Butt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	— 16 —	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	73	138 14 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 40	6 18 —	383	76 12 —	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 10 —	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2 12 —	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	21 15 —	—	—	— 2 21	25 7 6	4,543	908 16 —	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1 12 —	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1 12 —	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1786	—	—	—	—	73	138 14 —	—	—	15	21 15 —	2 1/2	1 10 —	— 2 01	32 5 6	4,959	992 — —	—	—
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	5 8 —	—	—
Barbadoes	— 2 25	5 13 4	—	—	—	—	2	3 10 —	—	—	—	—	— 2 11	24 3 3	311	62 4 —	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	114 16 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2 4 —	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,041 1/2	408 18 —	1 3 6	23 18 11
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 15 —	—	—	—	—	— 1 19	14 3 —	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	4 — —	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1/4	— 17 —	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1787	— 2 25	5 13 4	—	—	—	—	81	120 1 —	—	—	—	—	— 3 30	38 6 3	2,417 1/4	483 11 —	1 3 6	23 18 11

PART IV. The Export Trade to the British West Indies.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE exported.—Continued.

	Piece Goods, Bengal, rated.		Unrated.		Pitch and Tar.		Provisions, Bacon and Hams.		Bread and Biscuit.		Beef.		Butter.		Cheese.		Pork.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	P ^s		P ^s				C. lbs.				Bls.		C. qrs. lbs.				Bls.	
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	803 ¹ / ₂	1,480 5 4	352 —	510 12 6	—	—	272	452 14 8
Antigua	1,213 ⁷ / ₁₀	728 4 3	113 ¹ / ₂	199 19 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,715 ¹ / ₂	3,378 11 —	956 —	1,336 5 —	—	—	1,110	2,171 16 8
Barbadoes	2,390 ⁷ / ₁₀	1,434 5 10	526 ¹ / ₂	723 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	727 ¹ / ₂	1,231 10 —	200 —	218 15 —	—	—	179	308 9 4
Dominica	718 ⁷ / ₁₀	431 4 4	31	37 6 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,492	2,144 18 —	227 —	254 —	—	—	965	1,740 16 8
Grenada	360 ⁶ / ₁₀	223 8 11	120 ³ / ₄	239 18 4	—	—	23 — 12	67 4 —	—	—	4,053	7,891 15 8	1,013 —	1,416 6 3	—	—	1,814 ¹ / ₂	3,742 4 4
Jamaica	5,817 ⁸ / ₁₀	3,492 4 2	670 ¹ / ₂	1,662 16 —	—	—	10 1 —	38 5 4	—	—	45	84 —	—	—	—	—	60	112 —
Montserrat	49 ⁸ / ₁₀	29 18 6	11	30 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	93 6 8	—	—	—	—	66	123 4 —
Nevis	156 ⁸ / ₁₀	93 19 2	331	468 11 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	435	812 —	30 —	41 5 —	—	—	68 ¹ / ₂	127 17 4
St Kitt's	1,341 ⁸ / ₁₀	805 1 6	439	768 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,597	3,871 3 4	420 —	645 —	—	—	422	939 16 8
St Vincent's	219	131 8 —	43 ¹ / ₂	47 6 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	132 ⁷ / ₁₀	79 12 4	26	65 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1783	12,400 ⁹ / ₁₀	7,449 7 —	2,312 ¹ / ₂	4,243 12 4	—	—	33 1 12	105 9 4	—	—	10,918 ¹ / ₂	21,837 10 —	3,198 —	4,422 3 9	—	—	4,957	9,718 19 8
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	Lafs. Bls.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	389	233 12 —	184	302 14 6	—	—	4 1 24	12 10 —	—	—	181	286 6 8	185 —	230 —	—	—	20 ¹ / ₂	38 8 8
Barbadoes	1,035 ³ / ₁₀	621 5 7	690 ³ / ₄	1,148 17 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,445	3,953 10 —	506 2 —	705 5 —	—	—	63	94 10 —
Dominica	148 ⁷ / ₁₀	89 3 2	59 ¹ / ₂	189 —	1 3	16 11 3	82 2 16	308 10 8	—	—	745	1,206 —	325 —	418 15 —	—	—	75	132 13 4
Grenada	179 ² / ₁₀	107 16 4	136	153 8 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	925	1,499 7 4	347 —	363 17 6	—	—	250	411 13 4
Jamaica	3,262 ⁹ / ₁₀	1,958 — 8	1,322 ³ / ₄	1,221 19 0	26 7	345 11 8	8 — 3	22 9 6	—	—	2,665 ¹ / ₂	5,035 — 2	904 —	1,237 7 6	—	—	1,003	1,799 10 8
Montserrat	49 ⁸ / ₁₀	30 5 2	8	19 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	11 4 —	22 —	30 5 —	—	—	25	46 13 4
Nevis	10 ⁸ / ₁₀	6 4 9	72 ¹ / ₂	105 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	131 —	150 —	206 5 —	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	175	105 —	37	40 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 —	20 12 6	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	69 ² / ₁₀	41 14 —	95	109 12 —	1 2	15 9 2	—	—	—	—	210	415 —	255 —	255 —	—	—	118 ¹ / ₂	177 15 —
Tortola	147 ² / ₁₀	95 13 7	95	109 12 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1784	5,466 ⁷ / ₁₀	3,288 15 3	2,607 ¹ / ₂	3,290 14 1	29 —	377 12 1	95 — 15	343 10 2	—	—	7,258 ¹ / ₂	12,497 8 2	2,769 2 —	3,467 7 6	—	—	1,555	2,701 4 4
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	C. lbs.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	33 ³ / ₁₀	19 19 6	60	130 19 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	458	775 —	116 —	208 5 —	—	—	40	74 13 4
Barbadoes	1,080 ⁷ / ₁₀	648 19 7	3,271	4,347 18 2	1 11	24 18 4	—	—	—	—	327	490 —	180 —	195 —	9 1 20	12 5 1	55	102 13 4
Dominica	362 ⁷ / ₁₀	217 11 10	319 ¹ / ₂	386 15 3	—	—	18 — 18	67 16 —	—	—	953	1,468 7 4	70 —	95 5 —	—	—	—	—
Grenada	432 ¹ / ₁₀	259 5 2	358 ¹ / ₂	516 6 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,377 ¹ / ₂	6,445 9 4	1,737 2 —	2,348 17 6	—	—	2,221	3,857 1 4
Jamaica	581 ⁸ / ₁₀	349 1 6	1,502	1,644 7 10	12 9	165 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	5	5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	10 ⁸ / ₁₀	6 9 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	74 13 4	53 —	72 17 6	—	—	50	93 6 8
St Kitt's	184 ² / ₁₀	110 12 9	103	189 17 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	35 9 4	35 —	76 5 —	—	—	12 ¹ / ₂	23 6 8
St Vincent's	21 ¹ / ₁₀	12 19 2	121 ¹ / ₂	210 11 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	450	75 —	105 —	105 —	—	—	35	52 10 —
Tortola	86 ¹ / ₁₀	52 2 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	75 —	20 —	20 —	—	—	20	30 —
Total 1785	2,794 ² / ₁₀	1,677 1 9	5,740 ¹ / ₂	7,431 15 9	14 8	190 13 4	18 — 18	67 16 —	—	—	5,714 ¹ / ₂	10,998 19 4	2,396 2 —	3,182 10 —	9 1 20	12 5 1	2,433 ¹ / ₂	4,233 11 4
Anguilla	—	—	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	18	10 16 —	13 & 495	486 14 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	299	454 —	133 —	173 10 —	—	—	160	243 13 4
Barbadoes	1,086	651 12 —	3,341	4,289 9 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	902 ¹ / ₂	1,908 8 —	443 —	503 10 —	—	—	309	613 10 —
Dominica	21 ² / ₁₀	12 14 4	620	614 7 —	—	—	23 —	64 8 —	—	—	1,407	2,425 12 8	56 2 8	636 11 5	1 3 14	2 8 9	215	322 10 —
Grenada	92 ¹ / ₁₀	56 13 2	626	835 2 6	—	—	20 —	107 6 8	—	—	424	999 16 —	120 —	123 15 —	—	—	60	93 13 4
Jamaica	430 ⁹ / ₁₀	258 10 9	3,591 ¹ / ₄	2,557 — 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,039	8,764 8 8	1,588 —	2,050 —	—	—	3,622	5,934 12 —
Montserrat	—	—	7	17 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	9	11 18 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	11 4 —
St Kitt's	118 ² / ₁₀	71 3 2	134	256 12 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	875	1,734 4 —	405 —	546 12 6	—	—	194 ¹ / ₂	427 13 4
St Vincent's	10	6 —	195 ¹ / ₂	287 8 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	685	1,277 10 —	120 —	120 —	—	—	70	165 —
Tortola	32 ² / ₁₀	19 14 9	7	17 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	425	446 13 4	245 —	279 12 6	—	—	205	309 6 8
Total 1786	1,809 ⁷ / ₁₀	1,087 4 2	13 & 9,026 ¹ / ₂	9,402 12 11	—	—	43 —	171 14 8	—	—	10,116 ¹ / ₂	16,160 8 8	3,635 2 8	4,433 11 5	1 3 14	2 8 9	4,841 ¹ / ₂	8,661 2 8
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	C. lbs.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	38	22 16 —	400	232 1 —	—	—	16 2 3	22 13 10	—	—	443	464 10 —	341 —	341 —	—	—	222	333 —
Barbadoes	298 ⁷ / ₁₀	179 4 4	3,772 ¹ / ₂	5,382 8 —	—	—	10 —	28 —	—	—	467	954 13 4	894 —	1,190 —	—	—	1,337	2,352 13 4
Dominica	88 ² / ₁₀	52 18 4	828	1,162 14 6	—	—	10 — 27	38 4 8	—	—	1,541	2,402 10 8	1,010 3 7	1,211 7 3	—	—	625	1,120 16 8
Grenada	208	124 16 —	1,712 ⁶ / ₁₀	2,333 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,403	2,432 11 4	654 20	666 8 11	—	—	145	217 10 —
Jamaica	486 ³ / ₁₀	291 15 7	5,722	3,733 5 —	—	—	—	—	40 —	26 —	4,809 ¹ / ₂	7,955 19 —	1,998 1 —	2,599 — 7	—	—	6,688 ¹ / ₂	10,811 14 8
Montserrat	—	—	7	12 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	93 6 8	40 2 —	55 13 9	—	—	54 ¹ / ₂	101 13 4
Nevis	—	—	62	149 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	223	379 12 —	245 —	319 2 6	—	—	326	597 10 8
St Kitt's	—	—	984 ² / ₃	1,136 1 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	65 12 —	209 —	276 2 6	—	—	164	368 9 6
St Vincent's	—	—	230	277 2 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	817 ¹ / ₂	1,426 5 —	288 —	306 15 —	—	—	230	357 16 8
Tortola	—	—	4	11 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	310	628 —	826 —	1,142 2 6	—	—	225	412 13 4
Total 1787	1,329 ⁷ / ₁₀	792 16 2	13,722 ⁴ / ₁₀	14,369 4 4	—	—	36 3 2	88 18 6	40 —	26 —	10,087	16,403 —	6,506 2 27	8,106 13 —	—	—	10,017	16,673 18 2

FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE exported.—Continued.

	Salt Petre.		Salt, White.		Seeds for Gardens.		Silk Wro ^d , Crapes, &c.		Spirits, Brandy.		Spirits, Geneva.		Rum.		Tallow.		Tapes, Open.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	C. qrs. lbs.				lb.		lbs. oz.		T. H. G.				Gallons.		C. lbs.			
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	1 18 3	—	—	—	—	2,631	789 6 —	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	6 1 21	20 18 4	—	—	—	—	2 —	3 8 —	—	—	—	—	1,146	343 16 —	25 — —	46 17 6	—	—
Dominica	— 1 4	— 18 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 — —	75 — —	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 — —	127 10 —	—	—
Jamaica	18 — 16	58 19 3	—	—	238	10 18 2	80 8	137 5 6	— 1 3	16 13 —	—	—	209	62 14 —	46 — —	75 — —	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,305	692 14 —	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	435	130 10 —	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 —	10 4 —	—	—	—	—	331	99 6 —	10 — 24	16 1 — 9	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 —	5 2 —	—	—	—	—	100	30 — —	50 — —	78 15 —	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 8	11 1 —	—	—	—	—	113	33 18 —	—	—	—	—
Total 1783	24 3 13	80 16 1	—	—	238	10 18 2	99 2	168 18 9	— 1 3	16 13 —	—	—	7,270	2,182 4 —	239 — 24	419 4 3	—	—
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	12 3 1	41 9 3	—	—	—	—	10 8	17 17 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	— 2 14	2 — 7	—	—	—	—	4 1	6 18 1	—	—	—	—	250	75 — —	39 3 15	62 6 —	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	331	99 6 —	5 — —	8 2 6	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	33 6 —	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	6 3 25	22 11 7	—	—	—	—	13 6	22 14 9	5 — 26	321 16 —	—	—	694	208 4 —	25 — —	43 7 6	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 3 57	61 10 —	420	105 — —	1,570	465 19 6	22 — 22	34 12 10	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2 7	33 5 —	—	—	217	65 2 —	87 — —	119 12 6	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	317	95 2 —	615 — 16	967 14 3	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	324	105 13 6	11 — 8	20 15 2	—	—
Total 1784	20 1 12	66 1 5	—	—	—	—	27 15	47 10 —	6 2 27	416 11 —	420	105 — —	3,814	1,147 13 —	805 1 5	1,256 10 9	—	—
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	3 1 10	10 17 —	—	—	—	—	7 1	12 — 1	2 — 6	127 10 —	—	—	206	61 16 —	29 1 9	47 6 2	Doz. lbs.	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1	6 18 1	2 — 4	127 — —	—	—	413	123 18 —	101 — —	160 4 6	3 4	1 15 —
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 — 2	63 10 —	—	—	1,428	425 17 6	57 3 19	93 19 3	—	—
Jamaica	8 3 15	28 17 4	2 7	2 16 4	—	—	25 4	42 18 6	1 — 1	63 5 —	—	—	862	258 12 —	139 3 9	218 2 5	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 1 38	1,662 18 —	931	233 8 6	7,912	2,358 — 6	176 — 14	286 3 10	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 — —	22 15 —	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,337	401 2 —	13 1 6	21 4 1	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117	35 2 —	32 2 5	57 2 8	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	32 2 —	4 1 24	8 7 4	—	—
Total 1785	12 — 25	39 14 4	2 7	2 16 4	—	—	36 6	61 16 8	32 1 51	2,044 3 —	931	233 8 6	12,382	3,696 10 —	568 2 2	915 5 3	3 4	1 15 —
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	10 2 4	34 4 9	—	—	—	—	8 8	14 9 —	—	—	—	—	5,187	1,443 7 —	87 1 5	153 15 1	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 4	22 10 6	—	—	—	—	111	33 6 —	35 3 22	55 3 4	—	—
Grenada	— 1 22	1 9 —	—	—	—	—	2 2	3 12 3	1 — 8	65 — —	—	—	1,313	372 11 —	71 2 —	132 11 3	—	—
Jamaica	8 1 14	27 4 2	— 18	— 11 9	—	—	9 15	16 17 10	17 3 49	1,130 10 —	—	—	1,460	427 4 6	100 — 3	153 4 11	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,399	2,498 13 —	292 1 21	477 10 7	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 — —	16 5 —	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 1 2	52 3 —	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 — —	48 15 —	—	—
Total 1786	19 1 12	62 17 11	— 18	— 11 9	—	—	33 13	57 9 7	18 3 57	1,195 10 —	—	—	17,113	4,967 19 6	659 1 25	1,089 8 2	—	—
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	7 2 11	24 13 10	—	—	—	—	5 14	9 19 9	20	5 — —	—	—	529	158 14 —	70 — —	128 — —	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	34 11	58 19 4	382	95 10 —	—	—	230	69 — —	15 — 5	26 18 11	—	—
Grenada	— 2 12	1 19 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	437	128 8 6	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	7 — 5	22 17 10	—	—	—	—	12 15	21 19 10	2,679	666 7 1	4,963	825 8 —	748	216 14 6	43 2 22	66 15 10	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,962	1,184 11 —	140 — 13	227 19 8	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 — —	3 15 —	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76 — —	123 10 —	—	—
St Vincent's	2 — 14	6 18 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86 — 19	139 17 8	—	—
Tortola	— 20	— 11 6	—	—	—	—	7 9	12 17 1	—	—	—	—	124	37 4 —	10 — —	18 15 —	—	—
Total 1787	17 2 6	57 — 8	—	—	—	—	61 1	103 16 —	3,081	766 17 1	4,963	825 8 —	6,448	1,920 — —	470 — 3	781 4 7	—	—

PART IV. *The Export Trade to the British West Indies.*

Nº 6. Appendix.

FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE exported.—Continued.

	Thread, Sifters.		Tobacco.		Toys.		Turpentine.		Water, Pyrmont.		Wax, Bees.		Whalefins.		Wine, Canary.		Wine, French.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.						C. qrs. lbs.				T. H. G.	
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1 13	317 17 2
Antigua	—	—	1,018	26 14 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 59	15 7 9
Barbadoes	—	—	1,457	33 12 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 57	11 17 6
Dominica	—	—	50	— 18 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 2 50	2,217 15 10
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 — 16	20 7 1	—	—	— 1 —	13 2 6
Jamaica	68	44 4 —	66,959	1,345 7 8	—	56 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 2 17	555 3 11
Montserrat	—	—	24	— 9 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 54	11 5 —
Nevis	4	2 12 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	197	3 13 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	200	3 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	160	3 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1783	72	46 16 —	70,065	1,417 11 4	—	56 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 — 16	20 7 1	—	—	52 1 61	3,142 9 8
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Doz. Bottles.	—	—	—	—	—	T. H. G.	—	2 1 24	123 2 6
Antigua	71	46 3 —	574	14 5 4	—	—	—	—	12	4 10 —	—	—	8 1 12	79 7 11	—	—	5 — 31	388 6 4
Barbadoes	4 ½	2 18 6	2,143	43 3 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 2 61	337 14 1
Dominica	—	—	162	3 — 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 56	1,168 15 7
Grenada	—	—	737	13 16 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 — 2	17 18 4
Jamaica	100	69 — —	12,985	285 10 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1 60	13 19 2
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	276	5 3 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	595	17 4 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	5,520	146 2 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1784	175 ½	118 1 6	22,992	528 7 —	—	—	—	—	12	4 10 —	—	—	8 1 12	79 7 11	— 2 53	29 2 4	36 1 35	2,201 2 9
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	C. lbs.	—	—	—	C. lbs.	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 37	74 14 5
Antigua	—	—	246	10 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 62	12 18 4
Barbadoes	—	—	114,270	2,380 10 —	—	—	42 — 12	29 9 6	—	—	— 5	— 6 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	783	14 13 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 3 10	136 15 4
Grenada	—	—	636	18 16 —	—	—	19 2 11	13 14 4	—	—	—	—	— 1 8	3 1 —	— 1 13	12 7 3	8 3 1	484 8 4
Jamaica	—	—	20,248	405 9 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 14	2 18 4
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	336	6 6 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 3 18	182 15 5
St Kitt's	—	—	671	27 19 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	813	15 4 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1785	—	—	138,003	2,879 3 7	—	—	61 2 23	43 3 10	—	—	— 5	— 6 1	— 1 8	3 1 —	— 1 13	12 7 3	15 — 16	894 10 2
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2 47	36 — 10
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 — 13	86 15 1
Barbadoes	2	1 6 —	22,088	458 6 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	100	1 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	5,389	108 4 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 3 53	68 19 9
Jamaica	—	—	11,185	216 8 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2 4	3 13 11	—	—	—	—	28 2 18 ½	1,541 13 6
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 52 ½	10 18 9
St Kitt's	—	—	419	7 17 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 3 17 ½	270 11 8
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2 6 ¼	43 9 2
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1786	2	1 6 —	39,181	792 14 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2 4	3 13 11	—	—	— 10 ½	1 14 1	36 3 19 ½	1,858 8 9
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 3 34	397 15 1
Antigua	—	—	12	— 4 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 2 16	1,671 7 6
Barbadoes	—	—	18,613	387 15 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2 39	34 2 6
Dominica	—	—	72	1 7 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 3 57	1,495 14 1
Grenada	—	—	2,655	64 4 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 2 14	1,907 14 4
Jamaica	—	—	19,399	479 17 8	—	—	—	—	8 6	3 3 9	— 3 12	5 18 3	—	—	— 3 3	31 4 9	36 2 10	6 9 —
Montserrat	—	—	101	1 18 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 35 ½	7 7 7
Nevis	—	—	1,012	18 19 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 18	204 10 1
St Kitt's	—	—	250	4 13 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1 44	24 11 —
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1 14	25 4 2
Tortola	—	—	115	2 3 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1787	4	2 12 —	42,229	961 3 9	—	—	—	—	8 6	3 3 9	— 3 12	5 18 3	—	—	1 3 4 ½	72 9 5	98 1 6	5,834 13 4

N^o 6. Appendix.

PART IV. The Export Trade to the British West Indies.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE exported.—Continued.

	Wine, Madeira.		Port.		Rhenish.		Spanish.		Wines at Value.		Wood Baitens.		Deals, Ordinary.		Deals, Spruce.		Masts, Middle.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	T. H. G.		T. H. G.		T. H. G.		T. H. G.						Ct. No.					
Anguilla	—	—	28 3 47	942 11 5	— 1 45	23 2 9	10 2 30	362 14 4	—	—	—	—	1 —	2 —	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	17 3 47	598 15 3	— 9	1 18 6	6 2 4	227 19 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	10 — 28	404 8 10	1 — 36	38 16 11	1 2 16	84 8 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	4 2 5	152 — 5	—	—	1 3 45	64 — 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	5 2 18	222 17 1	135 2 1	4,554 2 8	13 1 —	715 9 10	45 — 1	539 15 1	—	82 1 11	—	—	4 1 25	8 18 4	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	17 3 26	714 2 5	2 2 54	92 5 7	— 1 24	18 12 10	1 3 54	68 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	— 1 45	17 2 9	63 5 6	—	—	—	— 48	6 13 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	— 1 45	17 2 9	1 3 28	63 5 6	— 2 28	33 — —	2 — 39	75 8 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	— 36	5 14 3	1 1 —	42 10 —	— 3 54	52 1 4	— 1 9	10 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	— 36	5 14 3	2 2 24	86 7 4	—	—	— 40	5 11 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1783	34 2 45	1,387 2 4	202 — 42	6,764 14 2	17 — 50	928 13 9	68 3 18	1,360 16 8	—	82 1 11	—	—	5 1 25	10 18 4	—	—	—	—
Anguilla	—	—	8 2 53	289 4 10	— 25	5 7 1	3 3 12	130 13 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	— 3 15	32 7 7	14 2 7	488 17 8	— 2 40	35 11 4	1 — 28	38 17 9	—	8 14 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	— 1 32	45 1 6	— 3 5	26 3 5	—	—	— 39	5 8 4	—	—	—	—	8 —	16 —	—	—	—	—
Dominica	— 1 48	17 12 4	5 1 52	189 18 6	2 — 42	126 5 3	10 3 29	361 3 —	—	23 12 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	— 1 1 2	50 6 4	77 5 5	2,615 4 9	16 — 32	913 4 1	38 1 54	1,336 11 8	—	—	—	—	4 2 —	9 —	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	32 — 12	1,285 11 6	1 — 33	38 9 —	—	—	1 1 16	45 19 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	— 1 54	18 11 4	2 1 11	77 19 7	—	—	— 11	1 10 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	— 3 29	34 12 —	6 1 49	218 15 4	— 1 —	13 10 —	— 59	43 — 10	—	—	—	—	15 2 —	31 —	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	— 1 3 —	70 — —	3 — 42	104 8 9	—	—	1 3 51	65 5 6	—	28 1 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	— 2 2 11	101 14 10	— 43	38 15 2	—	—	1 1 31	48 1 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	— 1 60	19 10 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1784	41 3 11	1,675 7 10	141 1 48	4,087 17 —	19 1 13	1,093 17 9	60 1 15	2,076 10 11	—	70 8 6	—	—	28 —	56 —	—	—	—	—
Anguilla	—	—	22 2 15	767 — 4	— 25	5 7 1	6 1 51	225 16 8	—	—	—	—	6 —	12 —	—	—	—	—
Antigua	— 3 53	38 8 2	13 1 53	438 7 10	— 1 9	15 8 6	2 1 50½	84 14 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	— 5 — 50	213 16 1	1 2 57	61 17 9	—	—	— 3 27	30 — —	—	24 8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	— 3 37	35 17 3	160 6 4	1 — 26	86 11 4	5 1 25½	186 9 1	—	—	—	—	—	4 —	8 —	—	—	—	—
Grenada	— 4 — 58	181 2 10	4 3 22½	4,374 — 2	11 — 60	606 16 10	44 3 2	1,545 17 2	—	—	— 1 26	— 12 6	26 1 3	52 11 —	12 —	114 —	—	—
Jamaica	26 — 56	1,212 2 2	36 11 2	—	—	—	2 17	19 17 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	1 — 19	68 2 5	— 14	3 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	— 14	2 4 5	2 — 1	188 14 2	— 1 11	15 13 7	2 2 30½	89 10 —	—	—	—	—	4 —	8 —	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	— 4 3 12	191 18 —	5 3 4½	—	—	18 — —	2 2 9	18 15 —	—	—	—	—	23 2 10	119 18 4	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	— 4 8 10	—	1 2 —	50 19 10	— 1 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	— 3 51	38 1 10	— 1 19½	10 10 4	—	—	— 8½	1 4 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1785	43 1 44	1,917 19 7	186 — 10½	6,156 10 4	13 3 40	750 17 4	63 2 32½	2,201 3 5	—	24 8 —	— 1 26	— 12 6	63 3 13	200 9 4	12 —	114 —	—	—
Anguilla	—	—	7 1 31	244 9 —	—	—	6 — 41½	208 11 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	— 1 27	14 5 8	34 1 13	1,110 18 5	— 33	7 1 5	2 3 14½	94 10 6	—	48 16 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	— 4 — 59	169 7 2	6 2 39	219 14 5	— 31	7 9 11	— 1 29	12 15 7	—	25 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	— 4 2 8	181 5 3	2,756 12 10	—	— 20	31 5 7	31 2 62	1,105 4 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	— 1 1 46	92 7 5	68 — —	—	— 7½	1 12 —	— 3 39	31 13 4	—	—	—	—	7 — 14	14 4 8	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	34 1 62	1,397 2 9	2 2 45	91 1 3	—	—	— 1 43	14 14 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	— 1 47	17 9 2	7 2 62½	251 16 2	1 1 9	69 8 6	2 1 42	80 10 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	1 — 18	35 12 5	—	—	2 3 59	101 2 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	— 2 18	22 17 2	2 2 14	83 9 —	—	—	— 49	6 16 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1786	46 — 15	1,894 14 6	148 3 17½	4,924 16 2	11 1 4½	609 5 10	122 — 41	4,219 9 10	—	73 16 1	—	—	7 — 14	14 4 8	—	—	13	32 10 —
Anguilla	—	—	16 1 3	527 14 2	— 15	3 4 3	7 3 56	268 9 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	— 6 2 17	369 19 10	42 — 16	1,351 16 8	— 37	7 18 6	7 1 11	240 11 11	—	—	—	—	1 —	2 —	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	— 1 1 54	113 13 2	33 14 7	—	— 1 48	23 15 8	5 1 2	176 17 8	—	23 16 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	5 2 34	180 6 1	—	—	39 3 32	1,356 10 5	—	—	—	—	1 3 20	12 1 8	—	—	—	—
Grenada	— 32	5 1 7	34 18 10	—	— 2 3 1	—	1 — 27	38 15 —	—	—	—	—	— 24	— 8 —	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	14 1 34	578 6 10	102 5 2	—	— 19	4 1 4	— 47	6 10 6	—	—	—	—	3 —	6 —	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	351 13 3	—	— 10	2 2 10	5 — 56	177 14 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	— 44	7 17 1	26 1 6	—	—	—	— 41	31 15 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	— 3 46	37 18 8	161 9 10	—	—	—	— 26	12 4 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	— 3 58	39 4 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1787	24 2 33	1,152 1 2	162 2 46	5,336 9 2	3 2 4	190 5 1	68 1 30	2,315 19 9	—	23 16 1	—	—	6 — 14	20 9 8	—	—	—	—

PART IV. *The Export Trade to the British West Indies.*
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE exported.—Continued.

	Staves, Barrel.		Staves, Hhd. and Pipe.		Timber, Fir.		Wool, at Value.		Lard, Hogs.		Miscellaneous Articles.		Totals.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Value.		
Anguilla	Ct. N°.		Ct. N°.						lbs.					
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	380	375 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97 18 — ¹ / ₄	—	10,277 1 6
Jamaica	—	—	300	296 5	—	—	—	—	1,120	21 —	—	167 — 4	—	19,722 14 10
Montserrat	3 —	— 10 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	272 5 10	—	3,709 14 —
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	749 9 5 ¹ / ₂	—	8,665 3 —
S ^t Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	143,779 16 3
S ^t Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 18 4	—	1,422 7 5
Tortola	—	—	200	197 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	254 16 7	—	1,857 10 1
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 7 8	—	8,951 19 2
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107 9 4	—	2,897 15 —
Total 1783	3 —	— 10 6	—	859 10	—	—	—	4 —	1,120	21 —	—	1,654 5 6 ¹ / ₂	—	6,476 9 9
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	208,060 11 —
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58 11 1	—	5,762 6 4
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91 5 10	—	14,120 7 6
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 12 7	—	4,289 2 8
Jamaica	—	—	145	189 9	—	—	—	91 16 2	—	—	—	9 10 4	—	6,817 8 1
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	628 1 11	—	70,992 10 4
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 7 6	—	979 8 10
S ^t Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 6 6	—	789 16 1
S ^t Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 14 5	—	3,122 11 3
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 4 —	—	2,666 10 6
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 8 —	—	1,958 17 —
Total 1784	—	—	186	189 9	—	—	—	91 16 2	—	—	—	887 2 2	—	111,498 18 7
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 7 6	—	2,970 10 10
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 9 2	—	22,017 4 8
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67 14 5	—	4,010 1 11
Jamaica	110 —	70 2 6	145	146 13 9	—	—	—	131 5 —	—	—	—	27 14 —	—	7,993 18 —
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,242 1 8	—	66,253 14 2
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 7 6	—	527 15 5
S ^t Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 16 —	—	645 1 10
S ^t Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 11 4	—	3,540 18 4
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,175 13 10
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	590 13 7
Total 1785	110 —	70 2 6	145	146 13 9	—	—	—	131 5 —	—	—	—	2,446 1 7	—	111,725 12 7
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 9 7	—	6,194 7 9
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101 6 1	—	31,792 10 11
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 7 3	—	8,353 2 —
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 6 —	—	13,188 14 1
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 16 1	—	—	—	376 2 9	—	74,268 10 1
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	844 16 1
S ^t Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	377 9 9
S ^t Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 7 4	—	8,141 9 2
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 8 —	—	—	—	7 0 —	—	5,989 15 11
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,090 17 1
Total 1786	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 4 1	—	—	—	626 19 —	—	151,241 12 10
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	201 19 6	—	6,609 9 11
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52 15 4	—	26,229 4 4
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 13 5	—	9,306 16 —
Jamaica	86 — 20	54 18 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,665 11 3
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	263 10 4	—	72,275 3 1
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 13 9	—	776 18 2
S ^t Kitt's	—	—	—	—	5 10	5 4 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,438 2 0
S ^t Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 13 9	—	6,017 11 4
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 10 —	—	4,120 8 11
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 10 6	—	3,171 5 9
Total 1787	86 — 20	54 18 7	—	—	5 10	5 4 —	—	—	—	—	—	585 6 7	—	142,640 11 7

PART IV. *The Import Trade from the British West Indies.*

N^o 7. An ACCOUNT of the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which entered in the Ports of Great Britain from the British West India Islands in each Year, from 1700, and the Value of Imports from the said Islands to Great Britain, with the Amount of the Duties of Customs and Excise thereon; distinguishing each, and from the Year 1782, specifying each Article so imported.—[N. B. This Account was made up from Accounts furnished by the Inspector General of the Imports and Exports to and from Great Britain, and by the other Officers of the proper Departments.]

Years.	Ships.	Tons.	Value of Imports.	Duties of Customs.	Duties of Excise.	Total Amount of Duties.
1701	—	—	738,601 1 10½			
1702	—	—	476,175 1 9½			
1703	—	—	626,985 11 6½			
1704						
1705						
1706						
1707						
1708						
1709						
1710						
1711						
1712						
1713						
1714						
1715	—	—	1,002,301 14 10			
1716	—	—	1,106,407 12 1			
1717	—	—	1,209,363 5 3			
1718						
1719						
1720						
1721						
1722						
1723						

PART IV. *The Import Trade from the British West Indies.*

N° 7. *continued.*

Years.	Ships.	Tons.	Value of Imports.	Duties of Customs.	Duties of Excise.	Total Amount of Duties.
1724						
1725	—	—	1,368,442 17 4	— —	56,057 — —	
1726	—	—	1,129,025 15 3	— —	61,256 1 6	
1727	—	—	1,048,563 4 9	— —	63,614 4 —	
1728						
1729						
1730						
1731						
1732						
1733						
1734						
1735	—	—	1,487,481 14 7	— —	99,096 1 1	
1736	—	—	1,436,437 11 7	— —	62,297 — 10	
1737	—	—	956,005 17 6	— —	76,059 13 10	
1738						
1739						
1740						
1741						
1742						
1743						
1744						
1745						
1746						
1747						
1748						
1749						
1750						
1751	351	44,924	1,446,075 18 5	— —	170,504 — 5	
1752	349	46,336	1,432,105 5 6	— —	144,209 19 7	
1753	476	59,407	1,899,036 10 5	— —	149,330 5 5½	
1754	415	53,013	1,464,862 9 11	— —	189,774 8 7	
1755	500	60,542	1,869,259 7 4	— —	171,757 7 2	

123

PART IV. *The Import Trade from the British West Indies.*

N^o 7. *continued.*

Years.	Ships.	Tons.	Value of Imports.	Duties of Customs.	Duties of Excise.	Total Amount of Duties.
1756	307	48,167	1,689,260 2 1	—	—	169,665 17 5
1757	432	55,088	1,906,162 15 10	—	—	153,311 18 8
1758	425	61,919	1,858,455 2 10	—	—	181,834 8 7½
1759	478	75,411	906,761 19 9	—	—	218,838 11 2
1760	404	60,779	2,286,110 8 —	—	—	172,686 8 10
1761	448	73,989	2,437,070 4 2	—	—	215,225 10 8
1762	498	78,865	2,565,068 11 7	—	—	260,556 8 —
1763	482	80,722	2,361,704 11 7	—	—	278,883 8 4
1764	543	84,021	2,532,992 1 6	—	—	210,872 12 1
1765	448	74,069	2,301,779 11 11	—	—	251,597 15 11
1766	525	83,606	2,970,784 1 3	—	—	289,110 1 5
1767	550	86,026	2,844,894 12 5	—	—	235,852 3 11
1768	576	88,478	2,773,351 16 —	—	—	263,859 3 6
1769	564	89,466	3,002,679 12 2	—	—	338,277 3 10
1770	610	89,683	3,418,823 3 10	—	—	313,830 11 4½
1771	502	77,584	2,972,203 15 —	—	—	333,143 6 6
1772	579	90,197	1,465,404 — 8	—	—	349,448 15 1½
1773	608	94,206	2,848,613 3 2	—	—	357,722 18 11½
1774	498	82,327	3,622,618 3 4	—	—	348,672 — 11½
1775	592	103,045	3,675,948 2 5	—	—	329,773 15 10½
1776	594	97,972	3,329,920 11 1	—	—	347,854 9 5½
1777	464	76,900	2,794,457 — 6	—	—	381,448 8 —½
1778	568	92,298	3,057,424 11 10	—	—	357,339 19 8
1779	553	86,196	2,811,909 10 11	—	—	363,769 3 —¾
1780	475	88,726	2,450,078 5 4	—	—	353,076 4 8½
1781	474	88,562	1,860,546 5 3	—	—	305,673 8 3½
1782	471	89,123	2,217,928 4 —	—	—	297,971 7 7
1783	523	104,808	2,806,392 14 4	1,113,238 6 5	316,168 12 7	1,429,406 19 —
1784	539	111,396	3,453,037 18 11	1,183,014 7 4	321,478 19 6½	1,504,493 6 10½
1785	648	138,984	4,440,105 2 3	1,455,636 10 8	335,762 13 6	1,791,399 4 2
1786	570	114,271	3,467,237 15 3	1,061,641 15 10	362,098 2 11	1,423,739 18 9
1787	573	131,934	3,749,447 17 4	1,257,615 2 5½	357,074 6 3	1,614,689 8 8½

Memorandums.

PART IV. *The Import Trade from the British West Indies.*

N^o 7. *continued.*

Memorandums.

- 1st. That the Shipping with their Tonnage from the Port of Portsmouth, from the Year 1751 to 1757, are not included in the preceding Account, or the Shipping from Falmouth, from the Year 1750 to 1767.
- 2d. The Shipping with their Tonnage from North Britain is only included in the preceding Account from the Year 1777 to 1788.
- 3d. The Account particularizing the Quantity and Value of each Article imported from the Year 1782, is contained in the Appendix to this N^o 7.
- 4th. It was found impracticable to distinguish the Ships which arrived from each British West India Island.

Appendix.

PART IV. The Import Trade from the British West Indies.

An ACCOUNT of the Imports from the British West India Islands into Great Britain, from the Year 1782 to the Year 1788.

Coffee.			Cocoa.			Ginger.			Pimento.			Drugs, Aloes, Epatica.			Gingfang.			Jallop.		
Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Ct. lbs.			C. qrs. lbs.			C. qrs. lbs.			lbs.			lbs.			lbs.			lbs.		
470 17	3,291 1 3	—	7 2 14	19 1 3	—	12 5	15 1 1	—	32	— 16 —	—	39,694	578 7 4	—	—	—	—	437	54 12 6	—
2,544 1 26	17,811 7 6	—	—	—	—	8,207 1 25	10,259 6 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,397 9	23,779 11 3	—	11 1 7	28 5 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,849 3 16	33,949 5 —	—	1,430 2 20	3,576 13 10	—	8,338 — 3	10,422 10 7	—	903,376	12,629 13 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,625 3 4	25,362 9 3	—	1,070 3 8	2,677 1 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
109 1 12	765 10 —	—	2 2 9	6 9 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
945 1 11	6,617 8 9	—	1 3 8	4 11 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
303 1 7	2,493 19 —	—	8 3 16	22 4 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
92 — 14	463 15 —	—	4 — —	10 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16,397 2 4	114,534 7 —	2,869 10 10 1/2	2,537 2 26	6,344 6 3	158 5 2 1/2	16,557 2 5	20,696 18 5	8,318 16 11	903,408	22,630 9 6	7,453 5 7 1/2	39,694	578 7 4	873 5 6	3,498	1,172 18 —	—	437	54 12 6	—
663 2 23	4,645 18 9	—	199 — 20	497 18 10	—	2 — —	2 10 —	—	—	—	—	16,544	977 11 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
77 — 7	539 8 9	—	—	—	—	5,045 3 7	6,307 5 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12,659 1 24	88,616 5 —	—	102 — —	255 — —	—	9 3 21	12 8 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15,450 2 25	108,039 13 6	—	2,248 2 2	5,618 4 11	—	3,993 — 21	4,991 9 6	—	1,134,254	28,626 13 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	258	45 3 —	—
5,199 — 25	36,394 11 3	—	6 — —	15 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
939 2 12	6,577 5 —	—	12 1 7	30 15 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 — —	105 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
312 3 4	2,189 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
902 — 15	6,314 18 9	—	18 3 18	47 5 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	30 — —	—	—	—	—
4,927 1 26	34,492 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41,147 — 21	287,914 18 6	7,200 15 9	2,586 3 19	6,464 4 10	161 13 5 1/2	9,050 3 21	11,313 13 2	4,547 1 2	1,134,254	28,626 13 —	9,357 5 3 1/2	16,544	977 11 7	363 19 4	300	30 — —	—	258	45 3 —	—
57 3 2	404 7 6	—	119 3 5	299 9 7	—	5,890 3 7	7,363 10 3	—	—	—	—	38,658	563 15 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 3 9	61 16 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14,798 2 10	103,559 16 6	—	2,091 — 14	5,227 16 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15,253 2 3	106,656 16 6	—	2,745 — 20	6,862 18 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,857 — 19	33,719 10 9	—	218 — 19	544 16 7	—	3,443 3 6	3,929 14 9	—	600	15 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 — 21	57 6 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,255,816	82,046 8 —	—	—	—	—	84	6 6 —	—	—	—	—
6 — —	42 — —	—	— 2 14	1 11 3	—	—	—	—	2,564	64 2 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,046 1 13	14,324 11 3	—	513 1 17	1,283 9 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37,036 1 21	258,826 5 —	6,456 7 3	5,688 1 5	14,220 2 4	355 10 4 1/2	9 034 2 13	11,293 5 —	4,539 6 —	3,258,980	82,125 10 —	26,886 11 8 1/2	38,658	563 15 2	850 9 6	84	6 6 —	—	—	—	—
205 — 6	1,435 7 6	—	—	—	—	7,498 — 19	9,372 14 1	—	—	—	—	13,751	200 10 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21,366 3 19	149,560 12 —	—	340 — 14	850 6 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13,576 1 8	94,958 4 9	—	1,146 3 —	2,861 7 4	—	2 1 7	2 17 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,372 1 4	9,258 6 9	—	— 3 7	2 — 7	—	3,042 — 26	3,802 15 9	—	1,017,757	25,563 7 —	—	—	—	—	6	— 9 —	—	3,933	491 12 6	—
176 1 24	1,235 5 —	—	—	—	—	4 — 24	5 5 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,335 — 11	16,345 13 9	—	234 1 25	586 3 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39,032 1 8	272,794 14 9	6,830 13 2	1,722 — 18	4,299 17 6	107 13 6	10,546 3 20	13,183 12 11	5 298 14 11	1,017,757	25,563 7 —	8,383 4 11	13,751	200 10 8	302 10 4	6	— 9 —	—	3,933	491 12 6	—
— 1 22	3 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17,387 3 6	121,714 12 6	—	1,126 2 26	2,816 16 6	—	5,437 2 18	6,797 1 4	—	—	—	—	23,653	344 18 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8,550 2 4	59,839 1 —	—	2,645 1 2	6,611 7 11	—	161 — —	201 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,706 3 27	25,682 3 3	—	82 3 15	207 3 6	—	6 2 10	8 4 7	—	606,994	15,211 9 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
86 — 12	602 15 —	—	—	—	—	3,553 2 15	4,442 — 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
632 1 5	4,426 1 3	—	99 2 24	249 5 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 1 15	9 13 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30,365 2 7	212,277 9 3	5,313 18 7	3,954 2 11	9,884 13 7	247 3 2 1/2	9,159 — 8 1/2	11,448 16 3	5 037 9 —	606,994	15,211 9 —	7,587 8 6	23,653	344 18 9	591 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—

720

Nº 7. Appendix.

P A R T IV. The Import Trade from the British West Indies.

I M P O R T S.—Continued.

	Radix Serpentaria.			Sarsaparilla.			Drugs, at Value.			Dye Stuffs, Orchelina.			Brazilletto.			Brazil.			Ebony.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.		Value.		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
	lbs.			lbs.																	
Anguilla —	54	6 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	12 4 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	372 11 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 9 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 5 3	—	C. q. lb.	—	—	Tons. C. q. lbs.	—	—	Tons. C. q. lbs.	—	—	Tons. C. q. lbs.	—	—
Grenada —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	701 9 —	—	—	—	—	528 6 2 —	3.422 5 6	—	30 — — —	1,650 — —	—	604 19 — —	9,865 13 6	—
Jamaica —	—	—	—	2,399	119 19 —	—	—	— 8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1 9 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 6 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's —	198	24 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola —	201	25 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	41 3 4	—	8 — 7	7 1 1	—	1 14 2 14	12 2 4	—	17 — — —	935 — —	—	—	—	—
Total 1783	453	56 12 6	18 14 —	2,399	119 19 —	87 19 3	—	1,140 6 6	—	8 — 7	7 1 1	—	530 1 — 14	3,434 7 10	—	47 — — —	2,585 — —	—	604 19 — —	9,865 13 6	—
Anguilla —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 19 6	—	—	—	—	5 — — —	35 — —	—	—	—	—	5 — — —	82 10 —	—
Antigua —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	202 2 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 2 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 12 1	—	—	—	—	1 — — —	7 — —	—	—	—	—	2 — — —	33 — —	—
Grenada —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	647 14 1	—	—	—	—	144 12 1 —	952 5 9	—	—	—	—	247 7 1 —	3,989 9 7	—
Jamaica —	4,898	612 5 —	—	194	9 14 —	—	—	3 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 7 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91 5 11	—	20 — —	17 10 —	—	7 6 3 24	51 9 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's —	—	—	—	117	5 17 —	—	—	— 14 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 5 6	—	31 1 18	27 9 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola —	65	8 2 6	—	876	43 16 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1784	4,963	620 7 6	196 15 11	1,187	59 7 —	43 10 6	—	1,018 4 2	—	51 1 18	44 19 9	—	157 19 — 24	1,045 14 9	—	—	—	—	254 7 1 —	4,104 19 7	—
Anguilla —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 — —	5 5 —	—	4 — — —	28 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 11 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	262 16 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94 7 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 7 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica —	6,488	811 — —	—	284	14 4 —	—	—	1,410 4 1	—	—	—	—	63 16 1 7	446 14 2	—	7 — — —	385 — —	—	50 — — —	825 — —	—
Montserrat —	—	—	—	4,046	202 6 —	—	—	— 19 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2 19 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's —	59	6 12 9	—	—	—	—	—	19 4 —	—	539 1 14	471 19 —	—	1 14 — 13	11 18 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 14 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola —	18	2 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	14 7 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1785	6,565	819 17 9	261 15 5	4,330	216 10 —	158 15 4	—	1,829 10 11	—	545 1 14	477 4 —	—	69 10 1 20	486 12 11	—	—	—	—	147 6 1 7	2,430 14 1	—
Anguilla —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 1 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes —	100	12 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	346 12 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 18 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 10 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,176 6 6	—	—	—	—	59 15 3 19	424 7 5	—	—	—	—	86 15 1 26	1,431 15 4	—
Montserrat —	—	—	—	7,439	371 19 —	—	—	2 18 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 10 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33 3 7	—	320 — —	280 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's —	241	30 2 6	—	87	4 7 —	—	—	3 3 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133 12 6	—	—	—	—	9 12 1 6	67 6 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1786	341	42 12 6	12 7 2	7,661	383 1 —	280 18 1	—	1,766 17 1	—	320 — —	280 — —	—	69 8 — 25	491 13 6	—	—	—	—	86 15 1 26	1,431 15 4	—
Anguilla —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76 1 4	—	—	—	—	6 7 1 10	44 11 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	449 14 10	—	10 — 14	8 17 2	—	5 2 1 8	35 16 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96 5 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156 11 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,410 6 1	—	—	—	—	171 8 2 9	1,199 10 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat —	72	9 — —	—	2,033	101 17 6	—	—	14 14 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis —	30	3 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	12 2 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,293 16 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 19 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,841 12 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1787	102	12 15 —	3 16 6	2,033	101 17 6	67 15 4	—	7,367 3 9	—	10 — 14	8 17 2	—	202 4 1 9	1,378 13 3	—	—	—	—	212 8 1 15	3,504 18 3	—

727

PART IV. The Import Trade from the British West Indies.

IMPORTS.—Continued.

Appendix.

	Fustic.			Indigo.			Lignum Vitæ.			Logwood.			Mahogany.			Sugar, Brown.			Rum.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Anguilla	36 18 1 23	332 6 1	—	600	37 10 —	—	9 3 1 —	43 10 5	—	5 — — —	60 — — —	—	—	—	—	6,902 1 25	9,490 17 11	—	2,163	180 5 —	—
Antigua	354 5 2 14	3,188 10 7	—	20,200	1,262 10 —	—	37 5 3 23	177 3 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47,374 2 —	65,138 14 5	—	11,990	999 3 4	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	300	18 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,124 — 21	48,295 11 11	—	3,529	294 1 8	—
Dominica	2 — — —	18 — —	—	150	9 7 6	—	—	—	—	20 — — —	—	—	—	—	—	37,072 — —	50,973 19 11	—	7,525	627 1 8	—
Grenada	2,926 17 1 27	25,963 18 7	—	43,430	2,714 7 6	—	684 12 — 8	3,213 7 4	—	848 18 3 14	9,892 6 6	—	2,724 5 3 —	28,632 19 8	—	117,290 3 —	160,864 8 11	—	9,011	755 18 —	—
Jamaica	2 — — —	18 — —	—	800	50 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	959,443 3 25	1,313,064 7 —	—	1,910,305	165,164 10 7	—
Montserrat	2 — — —	18 — —	—	400	25 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,361 2 25	33,497 7 3	—	4,884	407 — —	—
Nevis	215 4 3 24	1,937 4 7	—	3,000	187 10 —	—	251 — 3 —	1,192 8 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,186 1 10	34,631 4 3	—	7,903	658 11 8	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	2,900	181 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131,419 — 18	180,406 11 4	—	17,964	1,518 14 9	—
St Vincent's	1,232 10 1 8	11,035 2 10	—	90,144	6,251 8 —	—	601 3 1 —	2,833 2 11	—	4 8 — 16	52 17 8	—	—	—	—	47,199 3 20	64,755 16 —	—	8,879	754 3 11	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48,702 1 25	66,238 1 6	—	3,220	285 6 3	—
Total 1783	4,769 16 3 12	42,493 2 8	—	161,924	10,737 13 —	—	1,593 5 1 3	7,507 2 1	—	878 7 — 2	10,245 4 2	—	2,724 5 3 —	28,632 19 8	—	1,480,077 2 1	2,027,357 — 5	909,014 5 4	1,987,373	171,644 16 10	41,009 5 9
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	95 — — —	451 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,519 3 8	3,464 15 1	—	2,016	168 — —	—
Antigua	42 12 2 20	380 7 1	—	1,810	113 2 6	—	37 6 2 21	177 7 7	—	20 — — —	240 — —	—	50 5 — —	402 — —	—	175,239 2 5	240,318 11 1	—	41,368	3,922 18 1	—
Barbadoes	1 8 1 14	12 15 4	—	2,044	127 15 —	—	—	3 6 6	—	—	—	—	19 17 2 —	159 10 —	—	50,268 3 25	69,097 17 9	—	10,239	953 19 5	—
Dominica	—	—	—	452	28 5 —	—	15 — — —	71 5 —	—	2,235 14 3 —	25,651 7 —	—	15 — — —	120 — —	—	34,435 — 18	47,348 6 10	—	126	10 10 —	—
Grenada	5,071 4 — —	45,495 16 —	—	42,730	3,133 8 6	—	311 15 3 24	1,408 3 3	—	—	—	—	4,127 8 — 14	37,751 9 8	—	259,888 2 1	355,824 11 2	—	69,288	7,078 4 3	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	928,560 1 13	1,270,952 5 11	—	1,806,653	159,354 17 1	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,687 1 23	54,570 4 11	—	295	24 11 8	—
Nevis	5 19 1 4	53 13 6	—	—	—	—	38 13 3 12	183 15 9	—	19 19 3 11	239 18 2	—	—	—	—	54,127 — 11	74,424 15 1	—	14,263	1,188 11 8	—
St Kitt's	10 — — —	90 — —	—	918	67 7 6	—	106 10 1 10	505 19 1	—	—	—	—	54 10 — —	436 — —	—	165,077 1 9	226,502 3 8	—	16,900	1,516 16 9	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 10 — —	116 — —	—	60,795 3 13	83,344 8 11	—	14,478	1,853 2 8	—
Tortola	416 4 — 4	3,745 16 3	—	5,529	345 11 3	—	60 14 1 16	288 8 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,910 3 9	61,638 7 7	—	5,702	691 1 7	—
Total 1784	5,547 8 1 14	49,778 8 2	—	53,483	3,815 9 9	—	665 15 — 27	3,089 10 6	—	2,275 14 2 11	26,131 5 2	—	4,281 10 2 14	38,984 19 8	—	1,815,510 3 23	2,487,486 8 —	1,115,026 6 3	1,981,328	176,762 13 2	40,884 10 11
Anguilla	121 14 3 7	1,095 13 3	—	—	—	—	1 — — 9	4 15 4	—	—	—	—	40 4 2 —	321 16 —	—	372 — 5	511 11 3	—	137,827	13,114 16 6	—
Antigua	98 10 2 —	881 14 6	—	1,407	87 18 9	—	66 18 3 20	317 19 10	—	69 17 2 22	826 2 4	—	61 17 3 14	495 3 —	—	260,833 1 8	357,992 8 8	—	20,459	2,151 12 10	—
Barbadoes	29 11 — —	264 3 —	—	—	—	—	—	3 15 10	—	8 — — —	96 — —	—	258 15 2 20	2,070 5 4	—	130,010 2 23	178,550 12 7	—	6,985	627 2 6	—
Dominica	135 14 1 12	1,221 9 2	—	2,785	174 1 3	—	15 — — —	71 5 —	—	—	—	—	66 8 — —	609 4 —	—	77,413 3 2	106,087 8 8	—	208,216	19,375 5 8	—
Grenada	497 7 1 18	4,476 6 8	—	1,000	62 10 —	—	61 17 2 6	293 18 9	—	10,669 17 1 27	125,772 4 9	—	66 8 — —	609 4 —	—	177,294 — 15	241,429 12 —	—	3,004,680	271,897 16 11	—
Jamaica	1,991 — 3 25	17,663 16 3	—	291,346	18,479 18 6	—	86 11 1 10	410 9 10	—	—	—	—	11,280 16 — 3	104,700 10 9	—	1,095,995 3 20	1,500,773 6 10	—	4,546	378 16 8	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,692 3 24	42,202 16 6	—	—	—	—
Nevis	21 18 — 10	197 2 9	—	—	—	—	35 — — —	165 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62,262 1 1	85,610 12 —	—	15,351	1,279 5 —	—
St Kitt's	278 11 2 5	2,507 3 11	—	1,500	93 15 —	—	13 — — —	57 12 6	—	—	—	—	181 — 2 18	1,469 18 2	—	208,915 3 9	286,304 2 1	—	115,605	10,215 12 5	—
St Vincent's	87 14 2 10	789 11 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 8 3 18	99 11 3	—	80,508 — 16	110,253 16 5	—	41,367	3,447 5 —	—
Tortola	802 14 2 20	7,099 12 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58 16 — —	470 8 —	—	49,163 — 9	66,839 3 1	—	3,344	281 10 10	—
Total 1785	4,064 17 3 23	36,196 12 9	—	298,038	18,898 3 6	—	265 3 3 14	1,254 17 1	—	10,747 15 — 21	126,694 7 1	—	11,960 7 2 17	110,236 16 6	—	2,173,468 — 20	2,976,555 10 1	1,334,871 14 —	3,558,380	322,769 4 4	73,426 17 9
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ant																					

	Hides, Ox or Cow.			Tortoiseshell.			Tobacco.			Turmeric.			Wool, Cotton.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Anguilla	No.			lbs.			lbs.			lbs.			lbs.		
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,216	240 10 6	—	—	—	—	22,076	712 17 5	—
Barbadoes	220	77 — —	—	264	59 8 —	—	20 772	204 4 1	—	—	—	—	163,827	5,990 4 10	—
Dominica	—	—	—	85	19 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	735,600	23,753 15 —	—
Grenada	586	203 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,556	27 — 10	—	148,188	4,785 4 7	—
Jamaica	11,614	4,175 10 —	—	76	17 2 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	739,110	24,366 15 —	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	3,253	73 1 8 6	—	115,316	1,081 1 7	—	—	—	—	1,406,858	46,183 5 1	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,423	228 19 3	—	—	—	—	129,803	4,191 11 —	—
St Kitt's	46	16 2 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,501	80 15 2	—
St Vincent's	15	5 5 —	—	—	—	—	707,355	6,631 8 11	—	—	—	—	406,754	13,389 6 10	—
Tortola	648	226 16 —	—	—	—	—	1,979	18 11 —	—	—	—	—	246,245	8,135 16 6	—
Total 1783	12,523	4,703 13 —	—	233	52 8 6	—	1,394,479	13,260 9 2	—	—	—	—	723,841	24,804 17 2	—
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	105	36 15 —	—	231	52 10 6	—	960	9 — —	—	—	—	—	33,293	1,124 13 4	—
Dominica	—	—	—	49	11 — 6	—	—	—	—	3,210	33 8 8	—	1,450,210	47,552 3 11	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	386,929	12,494 11 6	—
Jamaica	4,930	1,848 — —	—	443	10 1 4	—	1,518	14 4 7	—	—	—	—	1,561,821	51,988 11 6	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	8,319	1,874 3 6	—	14,719	141 2 3	—	—	—	—	1,716,505	55,688 8 5	—
Nevis	—	—	—	182	40 19 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,510	1,437 6 —	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	45	10 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,988	806 18 —	—
St Vincent's	26	9 2 —	—	20	4 10 —	—	57,037	534 15 5	—	—	—	—	543,851	18,217 18 11	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	387	4 — 7	—	480,380	16,008 6 3	—
Total 1784	5,061	1,893 17 —	—	114	25 13 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	642,472	21,143 3 2	—
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	227	114 9 —	—	283	63 13 6	—	21,646	202 18 7	—	—	—	—	35,993	1,162 5 5	—
Dominica	26	9 2 —	—	88	19 16 —	—	8,974	84 2 7	—	—	—	—	318,818	10,318 14 4	—
Grenada	77	26 19 —	—	486	109 7 —	—	—	—	—	4,776	49 14 11	—	1,367,413	45,358 18 9	—
Jamaica	3,860	1,600 11 —	—	246	55 7 —	—	36	6 9 —	—	—	—	—	1,036,872	33,747 18 11	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	10,015	2,257 11 —	—	290	2 14 4	—	—	—	—	1,639,897	57,333 14 1	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,250,241	75,576 4 —	—
St Kitt's	33	11 11 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,933	1,386 7 6	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	21	4 14 6	—	62,881	589 10 2	—	—	—	—	25,562	825 8 9	—
Tortola	41	14 7 —	—	93	20 18 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	420,595	14,183 5 3	—
Total 1785	4,264	1,776 19 —	—	119	26 15 6	—	19,408	182 12 6	—	—	—	—	802,291	26,794 9 11	—
Anguilla	13	4 11 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	263,996	9,593 3 7	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	65	22 15 —	—	401	91 8 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	28	9 16 —	—	27	6 1 6	—	19,003	178 3 —	—	—	—	—	52,486	1,769 4 8	—
Grenada	681	238 7 —	—	939	211 5 6	—	3,478	32 12 1	—	—	—	—	147,156	4,957 13 3	—
Jamaica	2,164	794 3 —	—	117	26 16 6	—	—	—	—	12,208	127 3 3	—	1,654,916	57,264 19 11	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	5,954	1,339 13 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	909,898	30,193 3 3	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,863,052	64,664 5 7	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,888,521	63,419 2 6	—
St Vincent's	292	102 4 —	—	7	1 11 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57,640	1,861 5 9	—
Tortola	—	—	—	180	40 10 —	—	75	14 —	—	—	—	—	11,120	359 1 7	—
Total 1786	3,243	1,171 16 —	—	—	—	—	3,950	37 — 7	—	—	—	—	328,118	13,356 1 2	—
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	639,125	20,638 8 2	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	278,702	9,364 10 10	—
Barbadoes	304	106 8 —	—	148	33 6 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	117	40 19 —	—	77	17 6 6	—	39 534	370 12 7	—	—	—	—	109,407	3,532 18 8	—
Grenada	693	242 11 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131,010	4,263 15 4	—
Jamaica	4,060	1,611 15 —	—	47	10 11 6	—	—	—	—	11,851	127 3 7	—	2,640,725	95,186 6 1	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	5,264	1,184 8 —	—	45	8 5	—	—	—	—	961,066	31,238 15 6	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,140	179 8 4	—	8	1 8	—	2,030,177	73,951 11 8	—
St Kitt's	6	2 2 —	—	21	4 14 6	—	—	—	—	4,122	42 18 9	—	1,899,967	64,156 13 4	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	24	5 8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69,486	2,243 16 4	—
Tortola	—	—	—	167	37 11 6	—	4	— 9	—	—	—	—	22,486	726 2 2	—
Total 1787	5,180	2,003 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	484,640	16,242 4 6	—
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	760,380	25,453 6 8	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	287,577	10,603 18 6	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1787	5,180	2,003 15 —	—	5,748	1,293 6 —	347 15 —	57,723	550 10 1	3,607 13 9	15,981	170 4 —	133 3 6	9,396,921	327,599 8 9	—

PART IV. The Import Trade from the British West Indies.

7. Appendix.

IMPORTS.—Continued.

Ashes, Pot.			Books, Bound.			Bottles, Glafs.			Drugs, Cortex Peru.			Gum Arabic.			Oil, Palm.			Turpentine.		
Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Cwt. qrs. lbs.			Cwt. qrs. lbs.			Doz. No.						C. qrs. lbs.			C. qr. lbs.			Cwt. qrs. lbs.		
—	—	—	—	—	—	6 8	1 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75 — —	75 — —	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 7	— 1 3	—	43 1 3 15	215 18 9	—
199 —	278 12 —	—	— 1 —	2 — —	—	26 6	5 19 3	—	—	—	—	88 2 21	188 19 2	—	—	—	—	29 2 8	14 15 8	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116 — 24	58 2 1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	4 10 8	— 3 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
199 —	278 12 —	—	— 1 —	2 — —	—	43 8	9 16 6	—	—	—	—	88 2 21	188 19 2	—	75 — 7	75 1 3	—	577 2 19	288 16 6	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	3 10	— 17 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200 — —	100 — —	—
—	—	—	1 3 14	15 — —	—	10 2	2 5 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	— 14 —	1 — —	—	—	—	—	2	— 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 2 —	9 2 —	—	— 1 7	2 10 —	—	1 60 10	13 13 9	—	128	16 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90 2 —	45 5 —	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 4 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 2 10	14 5 10	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 6	— 6 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 2 —	9 2 —	—	2 1 7	18 10 —	—	81 8	18 7 6	—	130	16 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	319 — 10	159 10 10	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 — 3	10 — 3	—
—	—	—	— 10 —	— 14 3	—	3 4	— 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	— 11 —	— 4 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	2 3	— 10 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	— 5 —	— 1 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	— 3 20	7 8 6	—	18 6	4 3 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 — 9	5 1 7	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	— 10 —	— 14 3	—	5 8	1 5 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	— 20 —	1 8 6	—	2 2	— 9 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51 2 —	25 15 —	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1 1 4	10 5 6	—	33 3	7 9 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 — 9	5 1 7	—	71 2 3	35 15 3	—
—	—	—	— 12 —	— 17 1	—	5 10	1 6 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	816 1 8	408 3 2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	3 1	— 13 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	5 —	1 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150 — —	75 — —	—
—	—	—	— 19 —	1 7 1	—	23 7	5 6 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 1 —	12 19 —	—	4 — 9	32 12 10	—	48 11	11 — 1	—	2,885	360 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1	— 4 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	— 21 —	1 10 —	—	7 5	1 13 4	—	409	51 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73 3 24	36 19 7	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	7 8	1 14 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	3 4	— 14 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 1 —	12 19 —	—	4 2 5	36 7 —	—	105 11	23 16 4	—	3,294	411 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,042 1 4	521 2 9	—
—	—	—	— 7 —	— 10 —	—	21 11	4 18 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 8	— 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 —	— 4 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	— 3 15	7 1 5	—	3 4	— 14 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164 3 18	164 18 2	—	18 1 25	9 4 8	—
—	—	—	4 3 16	39 2 10	—	46 5	9 18 1	—	9	1 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92 3 18	46 9 1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	17 —	3 16 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	— 6 —	— 2 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	16 10	6 6 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44 — —	22 — —	—
—	—	—	1 1 4	10 5 8	—	— 8	— 3 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 — 14	56 19 11	—	—	—	—	109 4	26 12 1	—	9	1 2 6	—	—	—	—	164 3 18	164 18 2	—	155 1 15	77 13 9	—

	Dye Stuffs, Annotto.			Camwood.			Cedar.			Cochineal.			Indigo, For ⁿ .			Niccoragua.			Redwood.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Anguilla -				T. C. q. lb.			T. C. q. lb. Ps.									Tons. C. q. lb.					
Antigua -																					
Barbadoes -																					
Dominica -																					
Grenada -																					
Jamaica -	—	—	—	10 — —	80 — —	—	37 2 2 — & 40	268 13 —	—	—	—	—	10,300	1,416 5 —	—	56 16 — —	568 — —				
Montserrat -																					
Nevis -																					
S ^t Kitt's -																					
S ^t Vincent's -				6 — 1 14	48 3 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 6 3 4	143 7 10				
Tortola -																					
Total 1783	—	—	—	16 — 1 14	128 3 —	—	37 2 2 — & 40	268 13 —	—	—	—	—	10,300	1,416 5 —	—	71 2 3 4	711 7 10				
Anguilla -																					
Antigua -				19 16 1 7	158 10 6	—	3 11 — —	25 — —	—												
Barbadoes -							1 16 — —	12 — —	—												
Dominica -																					
Grenada -																					
Jamaica -							45 11 2 —	319 — —	—	82	41 — —	—	—	—	—	221 3 1 —	2,211 12 6				
Montserrat -																					
Nevis -																					
S ^t Kitt's -																					
S ^t Vincent's -																					
Tortola -																					
Total 1784	—	—	—	19 16 1 7	158 10 6	—	50 18 2 —	356 — —	—	82	41 — —	—	—	—	—	322 3 1 —	3,221 12 6				
Anguilla -																					
Antigua -																					
Barbadoes -	112,117	12,583 14 —	—			—	— 4 — —	1 8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 15 2 14	387 16 3				
Dominica -	22,929	2,292 18 —	—			—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Grenada -																					
Jamaica -				2 1 3 12	16 14 10	—	482 13 2 21 & 10	3,400 5 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	905 13 3 16	9,056 18 11				
Montserrat -																					
Nevis -																					
S ^t Kitt's -																					
S ^t Vincent's -				2 — 2 7	16 4 6	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105 19 3 —	1,019 17 6				
Tortola -									—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117 16 2 —	1,178 5 —				
Total 1785	135,046	14,876 12 —	—	4 2 1 19	32 19 4	—	482 17 2 21 & 10	3,401 13 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,168 5 3 2	11,642 17 8				
Anguilla -																					
Antigua -																					
Barbadoes -																					
Dominica -	74,917	7,491 14 —	—	54 — — —	432 — —	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90 5 3 10	902 18 4	—	282 5 2 18	11,291 6 4	
Grenada -									—	—	—	—	—	—	—	765 7 2 —	7,653 15 —	—			
Jamaica -									—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,002 12 — 13	9,876 1 1	—			
Montserrat -							319 5 3 22	2,253 5 7	—	—	—	—	2,000	275 — —	—	1,820 7 — 7	18,203 10 7	—	5 — — —	200 — —	
Nevis -									—	—	—	—									
S ^t Kitt's -									—	—	—	—									
S ^t Vincent's -									—	—	—	—									
Tortola -									—	—	—	—									
Total 1786	74,917	7,491 14 —	—	54 — — —	432 — —	—	319 5 3 22	2,253 5 7	—	—	—	—	2,000	275 — —	—	4,434 2 2 16	44,185 11 2	—	287 12 2 6	11,505 2 —	
Anguilla -																					
Antigua -																					
Barbadoes -																					
Dominica -																					
Grenada -				14 19 2 23	119 17 9	—	40 — — —	280 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57 18 3 13	579 8 7	—			
Jamaica -	30	3 — —	—			—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	187 7 3 5	1,173 17 11	—			
Montserrat -									—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53 10 — 11	535 — 11	—	4 3 2 15	167 5 4	
Nevis -							220 18 3 15	1,482 10 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	719 4 3 7	7,192 8 1	—			
S ^t Kitt's -									—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
S ^t Vincent's -									—	—	—	—	—	—	—	252 4 2 13	2,522 6 1	—			
Tortola -									—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116 8 — 21	1,164 1 10	—			
Total 1787	30	3 — —	—	14 19 2 23	119 17 9	—	260 18 3 15	1,762 10 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,316 14 1 14	13,167 3 5	—	4 3 2 11	167 5 4	

731

PART IV. The Import Trade from the British West Indies.

N^o 7. Appendix.

IMPORTS.—Continued.

	Saunders, Red.			Elephants Teeth.			Feathers for Beds.			Grocery, Cocoa, For ⁿ .			Coffee, For ⁿ .			Rice.			Sugar, Brown, For ⁿ .		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
				C. qrs. lbs.			C. qrs. lbs.			C. qrs. lbs.			C. qrs. lbs.			C. qrs. lbs.					
Anguilla -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76 1 20	565 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua -	—	—	—	5 3 16	35 7 6	—	2 1 7	7 8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes -	—	—	—	45 1 10	272 — 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada -	—	—	—	68 3 5	412 15 3	—	—	—	—	315 3 16	789 14 7	—	331 1 —	2,318 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis -	—	—	—	2 — 11	12 11 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	172 3 18	1,210 7 6	—	2,600 — —	1,950 — —	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola -	—	—	—	79 2 —	476 15 10	—	— 1 21	1 8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63 2 —	47 12 6	—	—	—	—
Total 1783	—	—	—	201 2 14	1,209 15 —	—	2 3 —	8 16 —	—	315 3 16	789 14 7	—	695 2 10	4,899 2 6	—	2,663 2 —	1,997 12 6	—	—	—	—
Anguilla -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua -	—	—	—	19 1 21	116 12 6	—	— 1 14	1 4 —	—	—	—	—	93 2 —	654 10 —	—	—	—	—	897 3 16	1,234 12 —	—
Barbadoes -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica -	—	—	—	68 1 18	410 9 2	—	— 1 8	1 16 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,200 — —	900 — —	—	—	—	—
Grenada -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 — —	28 10 —	—	7 1 22	10 4 9	—
Jamaica -	—	—	—	97 2 8	585 8 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's -	—	—	—	16 3 19	101 10 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1784	—	—	—	202 1 10	1,214 — 5	—	— 3 22	3 — 6	—	—	—	—	94 3 4	663 10 —	—	1,827 1 21	1,370 11 5	—	1,202 2 26	1,629 — —	—
Anguilla -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua -	—	—	—	4 1 25	26 16 9	—	— 3 8	2 12 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes -	—	—	—	1 1 6	7 16 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica -	—	—	—	2 — 9	12 9 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada -	—	—	—	4 — 19	25 — 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica -	—	—	—	60 — 12	360 12 8	—	— 3 9	2 13 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's -	—	—	—	1 1 2	6 2 1	—	1 — 17	3 13 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	243 1 6	182 9 6	—	—	—	—
Tortola -	—	—	—	2 — 14	12 15 —	—	— 10	— 5 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1785	—	—	—	75 2 3	451 12 8	—	2 3 16	9 4 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	285 1 6	193 14 6	—	—	—	—
Anguilla -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua -	—	—	—	— 1 15	2 6 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes -	—	—	—	30 2 —	183 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica -	17 — —	18 14 —	—	8 — 16	48 17 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada -	—	—	—	4 — 8	24 8 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica -	—	—	—	27 1 4	163 14 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's -	22 — —	22 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's -	—	—	—	121 2 5	729 5 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola -	—	—	—	18 3 11	113 1 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1786	39 — —	40 14 —	—	210 3 3	1,264 12 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	142 3 6	107 1 11	—	576 3 9	793 2 9	—
Anguilla -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua -	—	—	—	1 — —	6 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes -	—	—	—	5 — 24	31 5 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica -	—	—	—	29 1 5	175 15 3	—	— 21	— 12 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada -	—	—	—	20 1 27	122 18 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica -	1 17 2 —	13 2 6	—	6 1 6	37 16 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's -	—	—	—	1 1 6	7 16 4	—	— 14	— 8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1787	1 17 2 —	13 2 6	—	63 2 12	381 12 5	—	— 1 7	1 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,920 1 13	2,928 7 3	—	—	—	—

	Hides, Indian, in Hair.			Iron, Cast.			Linen Sails, Foreign-made.			Linseed.			Oil, Train.			Pitch and Tar.			Rags.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
	No.			Tons. Cw. qrs. lbs.			Ells.						Tuns. Hds. Gas.			Lafts. Barls.					
Anguilla—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,158	48 5 5	—	—	—	—	1 2 —	19 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes—	—	—	—	31 10 — 25	78 15 6	—	92	3 1 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	8 4 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica—	2,889	866 14 —	—	—	—	—	2,409	55 8 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola—	—	—	—	— 11 — 7	1 7 7	—	2,750	43 9 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 5	102 15 —	—	—	—	—
Total 1783	2,889	866 14 —	—	32 1 1 4	80 3 1	—	6,573	158 8 1	—	—	—	—	1 2 —	19 10 —	—	11 5	102 15 —	—	—	—	—
Anguilla—	—	—	—	—	—	—	483	12 14 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes—	—	—	—	35 14 — 24	89 5 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 1 58	32 4 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185	4 8 6	—	—	—	—	20 — 55	262 16 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada—	—	—	—	— 12 — 21	1 10 5	—	1,459	42 — 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica—	628	188 8 —	—	— 6 1 24	— 16 1	—	1,086	24 2 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,444	37 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1784	628	188 8 —	—	36 12 3 13	91 12 —	—	4,657	120 13 2	—	—	—	—	22 2 50	295 1 5	—	15 2	136 10 —	—	—	—	—
Anguilla—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes—	—	—	—	50 1 3 14	125 4 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada—	—	—	—	—	—	—	581	19 7 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica—	87	26 2 —	—	19 15 1 7	49 8 3	—	1,716	50 11 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,162	24 9 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1785	87	26 2 —	—	69 17 — 21	174 12 10	—	3,459	94 8 7	—	800	90 — —	—	—	—	—	3 —	27 — —	—	—	—	—
Anguilla—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica—	94	28 4 —	—	39 2 2 4	97 16 3	—	606	12 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1786	94	28 4 —	—	82 2 3 10	205 6 11	—	1,157 ½	28 10 3	—	—	—	—	51 3 3	682 3 1	—	7 1	63 15 —	—	72 — —	216 — —	—
Anguilla—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica—	9	2 14 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1787	9	2 14 —	—	191 7 3 2	478 10 7	—	—	16 3 —	—	—	—	—	— 2 43	8 14 4	—	—	—	—	39 2 — 25	197 6 7	—

733

PART IV. The Import Trade from the British West Indies.

IMPORTS.—Continued.

Appendix.

	Skins, Beaver.			Calf, Raw.			Deer in Hair.			Indian, Half-drest.			Otter.			Skins, at Value.			Wax, Bees.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity. Duz. No.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity. No.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity. Ct. q. lbs.	Value.	Duty.
Anguilla	—	—	—	27 8	34 11 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1 12	20 13 10	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 1 4	77 7 1	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 3 4	103 9 7	—
Dominica	—	—	—	2 —	2 10 —	—	259	32 7 6	—	19	1 3 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1783	—	—	—	29 8	37 1 8	—	259	32 7 6	—	19	1 3 9	—	—	—	—	—	36 14 6	—	42 1 20	201 10 6	—
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	9 2	11 9 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	35	6 2 6	—	2 4	7 7 —	—	1,731	216 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	152 — 8	722 6 9	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,278	159 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	336	42 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1784	35	6 2 6	—	11 6	18 16 2	—	3,345	418 2 6	—	—	—	—	1	— 3 6	—	—	—	—	152 3 8	725 18 —	—
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	8 11 6	—	—	—	—	4 — 16	19 13 6	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 3 4	402 14 7	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1 23	21 3 3	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	622	108 17 —	—	—	—	—	777	97 2 6	—	281	17 11 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1785	622	108 17 —	—	—	—	—	777	97 2 6	—	281	17 11 3	—	49	8 11 6	—	—	—	—	93 1 15	443 11 4	—
Anguilla	—	—	—	21 10	27 5 10	—	93	11 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 2 6	35 17 6	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	622	78 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1786	—	—	—	22 8	28 6 8	—	715	90 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 2 6	35 17 6	—
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	—	—	—	22 8	28 6 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	557	69 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Kitt's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1787	—	—	—	22 8	28 6 8	—	557	69 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52 2 15	250 — —	—

L 1

IMPORTS.—Continued.

	Wine, Canary.			French.			Madeira.			Port.			Rhenish.			Spanish.			Wood Staves, Barrel.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Anguilla —				Tons. Hhds. Gal ^s			Tons. Hhds. Gal ^s			Tons. Hhds. Ga.			Tons. Hhds. Ga.			Tons. Hhds. Ga.			Tons. Hhds. Ga.		
Antigua —				17	1 10 4		37 1 60	787 5 —		— 50	4 19 2		— 14	1 11 8		— 9	— 15 8		8 1 10	2 18 4	
Barbadoes —				11	— 19 7		21 3 49	460 16 8													
Dominica —							4 3 54	104 5 —													
Grenada —							14 2 53	308 18 4		— 60	5 19 —										
Jamaica —							193 1 7	4,061 6 2		14 3 51	373 16 —		— 11	1 4 10							
Montserrat —																2 3 32	63 5 10				
Nevis —							— 2 42	14 — —													
St Kitt's —							44 3 39	943 — —											20 3 10	7 5 10	
St Vincent's —							— 2 4	10 16 8											260 1 15	91 2 7	
Tortola —							15 1 18	322 16 10													
Total 1783				— 28	2 9 11		333 3 11	5,013 4 8		15 1 35	384 14 2		— 25	2 16 6		2 3 41	64 1 6		250 — 12	87 10 8	
Anguilla —																			539 2 19	188 17 5	
Antigua —							12 3 36	274 12 8													
Barbadoes —							24 3 —	519 15 —					— 10	1 2 7							
Dominica —							— 13	1 1 3.													
Grenada —							22 1 33	473 8 2													
Jamaica —				1 16	7 1 —		314 2 58	6,691 12 —		6 3 59	174 11 10		— 1 21	9 10 —		— 2 13	12 2 8		21 2 20	7 11 8	
Montserrat —							— 50	4 3 4													
Nevis —							— 3 53	20 3 4													
St Kitt's —							42 3 27	900 — —													
St Vincent's —							14 1 48	303 5 —													
Tortola —							24 1 —	509 5 —													
Total 1784				— 1 16	7 1 —		457 2 3	9,697 6 2		6 3 59	174 11 10		— 1 31	10 12 7		— 2 13	12 2 8		21 2 20	7 11 8	
Anguilla —	Tons. Hds. Gall ^s																				
Antigua —	— 1 45	14 11 4					11 2 13	216 5 2													
Barbadoes —							33 — 42	696 10 —													
Dominica —							20 2 39	433 15 —											41 2 20	14 11 8	
Grenada —							24 3 49	548 14 2											20 — —	7 — —	
Jamaica —							225 3 54	4,780 5 —		1 3 26	46 6 5		— 2 10	15 7 7		— 2 2	11 3 6		6 — —	2 2 —	
Montserrat —							1 1 10	27 1 8											20 — —	7 — —	
Nevis —							2 — 47	45 18 4													
St Kitt's —							46 1 —	977 5 —								— 3 58	21 11 3				
St Vincent's —							— 3 54	20 5 —								1 1 44	31 6 9				
Tortola —							4 2 9	95 5 —													
Total 1785	— 1 45	14 11 4					372 2 2	7,871 4 4		1 3 26	46 6 5		— 2 10	13 7 7		2 3 41	64 1 6		87 2 20	30 13 8	
Anguilla —																					
Antigua —							43 3 26	920 18 4		1 — —	25 — —										
Barbadoes —							12 2 22	264 6 8		— 5	— 9 10					1 1 16	28 17 10		123 2 —	43 4 6	
Dominica —							6 3 30	144 5 —		— 24	2 7 7										
Grenada —							7 2 15	159 3 7		— 21	2 1 8										
Jamaica —				5	8 11		193 — 37	4,233 1 8		1 2 6	38 1 10		— 1 50	12 6 7		— 6	— 10 5		55 1 20	19 7 11	
Montserrat —							— 1 36	8 5 —								— 1 62	10 18 3		22 2 —	7 17 6	
Nevis —							2 2 21	54 5 —								— 2 61	16 6 5				
St Kitt's —							14 2 11	35 8 4											79 — 20	27 14 2	
St Vincent's —							4 2 1	94 11 8											190 — —	66 10 —	
Tortola —																					
Total 1786				— 5	— 8 11		291 — 16	6,156 5 3		2 2 56	68 — 11		— 1 50	12 6 7		2 2 19	56 12 11		470 2 10	164 14 1	
Anguilla —																					
Antigua —																					
Barbadoes —							12	—													
Dominica —																					
Grenada —																					
Jamaica —																					
Montserrat —																					
Nevis —										10 — 30	252 19 6										
St Kitt's —																					
St Vincent's —																					
Tortola —										— 1 4	6 12 10										
Total 1787				— 12	1 1 5					10 1 34	259 12 4					2 2 14	56 4 5		456 — 5	159 12 3	
																			59 — 22	20 14 2	
																			22 3 20	8 — 5	
																			456 2 —	159 15 6	
																			56 1 —	19 13 9	
																			45 3 8	16 — 8	
																			80 — —	28 — —	
																			174 1 20	61 — 11	
																			1,351 — 17	472 17 8	

PART IV. *The Import Trade from the British West Indies.*

N^o 7. Appendix.

IMPORTS.—Continued.

	Staves, Hhd. and Pipe.			Other Wood.			Miscellaneous Articles.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
	C. qrs. N ^o .								
Antigua —	8 1 10	7 1 8	—	—	49 16 —	—	—	860 5 7	—
Barbadoes —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	201 15 1	—
Dominica —	—	—	—	—	13 10 —	—	—	15 — —	—
Grenada —	37 2 —	31 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	3 8 8	—
Jamaica —	33 — —	28 1 —	—	—	29 5 9	—	—	3,188 8 10 ³	—
Montserrat —	—	—	—	—	1 11 —	—	—	—	—
Nevis —	20 3 10	17 14 2	—	—	—	—	—	127 10 4	—
St Kitt's —	49 2 6	42 2 4	—	—	77 16 6	—	—	143 6 1	—
St Vincent's —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128 14 8	—
Tortola —	467 — 20	406 1 9	—	—	1 13 7	—	—	13 18 —	—
Anguilla —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1783	616 1 16	532 18 5	—	—	173 12 10	—	—	4,479 13 5 ³	—
Antigua —	165 — —	140 5 —	—	—	43 12 —	—	—	176 2 —	—
Barbadoes —	67 1 16	57 5 6	—	—	—	—	—	87 14 6	—
Dominica —	—	—	—	—	42 2 6	—	—	9 3 8	—
Grenada —	58 1 10	49 11 8	—	—	1 10 —	—	—	14 12 8	—
Jamaica —	52 — —	44 4 —	—	—	181 — 11	—	—	290 11 1	—
Montserrat —	16 — —	13 12 —	—	—	—	—	—	3 6 8	—
Nevis —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108 19 9	—
St Kitt's —	71 — 5	62 4 11	—	—	—	—	—	139 5 11	—
St Vincent's —	—	—	—	—	7 10 —	—	—	9 18 —	—
Tortola —	5 — —	4 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	3 13 4	—
Anguilla —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1784	434 3 1	371 8 1	—	—	275 15 5	—	—	836 13 —	—
Anguilla —	45 — —	38 5 —	—	—	2 — —	—	—	—	—
Antigua —	223 2 —	194 9 6	—	—	45 — —	—	—	47 3 —	—
Barbadoes —	178 — —	151 6 —	—	—	1 2 —	—	—	172 1 3	—
Dominica —	35 — —	29 15 —	—	—	—	—	—	289 3 5	—
Grenada —	38 2 20	32 17 4	—	—	47 5 4	—	—	125 4 8	—
Jamaica —	212 — —	200 18 —	—	—	387 4 6	—	—	530 10 1	—
Montserrat —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 18 8	—
Nevis —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46 4 8	—
St Kitt's —	69 2 20	59 4 4	—	—	1 2 5	—	—	196 19 —	—
St Vincent's —	20 — —	17 — —	—	—	30 16 9	—	—	36 10 5	—
Tortola —	—	—	—	—	7 17 —	—	—	7 4 5	—
Total 1785	821 3 10	723 15 2	—	—	522 8 —	—	—	1,438 8 2	—
Anguilla —	10 — —	10 — —	—	—	1 15 5	—	—	102 14 3	—
Antigua —	243 3 10	214 5 8	—	—	175 15 —	—	—	214 5 10	—
Barbadoes —	69 — —	60 3 —	—	—	—	—	—	239 14 3	—
Dominica —	37 2 20	32 — 4	—	—	172 19 —	—	—	122 4 4	—
Grenada —	119 3 20	105 13 7	—	—	5 10 —	—	—	1,368 6 1	—
Jamaica —	15 — —	12 15 —	—	—	1,842 2 10	—	—	4 18 —	—
Montserrat —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	332 8 8	—
Nevis —	184 — 20	153 10 10	—	—	—	—	—	128 10 11	—
St Kitt's —	260 — —	221 — —	—	—	210 13 3	—	—	63 17 8	—
St Vincent's —	374 2 20	318 9 4	—	—	78 4 4	—	—	13 13 2	—
Tortola —	16 — —	13 12 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1786	1,330 1 —	1,141 9 9	—	—	2,486 19 10	—	—	2,431 2 10	—
Anguilla —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua —	735 3 15	649 13 7	—	—	104 8 5	—	—	454 6 10	—
Barbadoes —	271 2 13	236 2 3	—	—	46 14 5	—	—	463 8 10	—
Dominica —	92 1 10	78 9 8	—	—	146 16 —	—	—	710 11 11	—
Grenada —	763 3 10	683 9 2	—	—	276 2 6	—	—	176 17 7	—
Jamaica —	341 2 20	297 18 7	—	—	2,897 1 10	—	—	1,359 15 10	—
Montserrat —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 8 4	—
Nevis —	97 — 20	82 11 10	—	—	—	—	—	882 10 1	—
St Kitt's —	295 2 2	263 18 9	—	—	5 — —	—	—	797 19 —	—
St Vincent's —	666 1 17	585 18 5	—	—	245 8 8	—	—	101 7 2	—
Tortola —	211 1 10	192 11 8	—	—	7 8 4	—	—	8 16 7	—
Total 1787	3,475 3 5	3,070 13 11	—	—	3,729 — 2	—	—	4,884 2 2	—

PART IV. THE BUREAU OF THE
 1870-1871

1870		1871		1872		1873		1874		1875		1876		1877		1878		1879		1880		1881		1882		1883		1884		1885		1886		1887		1888		1889		1890		1891		1892		1893		1894		1895		1896		1897		1898		1899		1900		1901		1902		1903		1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909		1910		1911		1912		1913		1914		1915		1916		1917		1918		1919		1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925		1926		1927		1928		1929		1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		1935		1936		1937		1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050		2051		2052		2053		2054		2055		2056		2057		2058		2059		2060		2061		2062		2063		2064		2065		2066		2067		2068		2069		2070		2071		2072		2073		2074		2075		2076		2077		2078		2079		2080		2081		2082		2083		2084		2085		2086		2087		2088		2089		2090		2091		2092		2093		2094		2095		2096		2097		2098		2099		2100		2101		2102		2103		2104		2105		2106		2107		2108		2109		2110		2111		2112		2113		2114		2115		2116		2117		2118		2119		2120		2121		2122		2123		2124		2125		2126		2127		2128		2129		2130		2131		2132		2133		2134		2135		2136		2137		2138		2139		2140		2141		2142		2143		2144		2145		2146		2147		2148		2149		2150		2151		2152		2153		2154		2155		2156		2157		2158		2159		2160		2161		2162		2163		2164		2165		2166		2167		2168		2169		2170		2171		2172		2173		2174		2175		2176		2177		2178		2179		2180		2181		2182		2183		2184		2185		2186		2187		2188		2189		2190		2191		2192		2193		2194		2195		2196		2197		2198		2199		2200		2201		2202		2203		2204		2205		2206		2207		2208		2209		2210		2211		2212		2213		2214		2215		2216		2217		2218		2219		2220		2221		2222		2223		2224		2225		2226		2227		2228		2229		2230		2231		2232		2233		2234		2235		2236		2237		2238		2239		2240		2241		2242		2243		2244		2245		2246		2247		2248		2249		2250		2251		2252		2253		2254		2255		2256		2257		2258		2259		2260		2261		2262		2263		2264		2265		2266		2267		2268		2269		2270		2271		2272		2273		2274		2275		2276		2277		2278		2279		2280		2281		2282		2283		2284		2285		2286		2287		2288		2289		2290		2291		2292		2293		2294		2295		2296		2297		2298		2299		2300		2301		2302		2303		2304		2305		2306		2307		2308		2309		2310		2311		2312		2313		2314		2315		2316		2317		2318		2319		2320		2321		2322		2323		2324		2325		2326		2327		2328		2329		2330		2331		2332		2333		2334		2335		2336		2337		2338		2339		2340		2341		2342		2343		2344		2345		2346		2347		2348		2349		2350		2351		2352		2353		2354		2355		2356		2357		2358		2359		2360		2361		2362		2363		2364		2365		2366		2367		2368		2369		2370		2371		2372		2373		2374		2375		2376		2377		2378		2379		2380		2381		2382		2383		2384		2385		2386		2387		2388		2389		2390		2391		2392		2393		2394		2395		2396		2397		2398		2399		2400		2401		2402		2403		2404		2405		2406		2407		2408		2409		2410		2411		2412		2413		2414		2415		2416		2417		2418		2419		2420		2421		2422		2423		2424		2425		2426		2427		2428		2429		2430		2431		2432		2433		2434		2435		2436		2437		2438		2439		2440		2441		2442		2443		2444		2445		2446		2447		2448		2449		2450		2451		2452		2453		2454		2455		2456		2457		2458		2459		2460		2461		2462		2463		2464		2465		2466		2467		2468		2469		2470		2471		2472		2473		2474		2475		2476		2477		2478		2479		2480		2481		2482		2483		2484		2485		2486		2487		2488		2489		2490		2491		2492		2493		2494		2495		2496		2497		2498		2499		2500		2501		2502		2503		2504		2505		2506		2507		2508		2509		2510		2511		2512		2513		2514		2515		2516		2517		2518		2519		2520		2521		2522		2523		2524		2525		2526		2527		2528		2529		2530		2531		2532		2533		2534		2535		2536		2537		2538		2539		2540		2541		2542		2543		2544		2545		2546		2547		2548		2549		2550		2551		2552		2553		2554		2555		2556		2557		2558		2559		2560		2561		2562		2563		2564		2565		2566		2567		2568		2569		2570		2571		2572		2573		2574		2575		2576		2577		2578		2579		2580		2581		2582		2583		2584		2585		2586		2587		2588		2589		2590		2591		2592		2593		2594		2595		2596		2597		2598		2599		2600		2601		2602		2603		2604		2605		2606		2607		2608		2609		2610		2611		2612		2613		2614		2615		2616		2617		2618		2619		2620		2621		2622		2623		2624		2625		2626		2627		2628		2629		2630		2631		2632		2633		2634		2635		2636		2637		2638		2639		2640		2641		2642		2643		2644		2645		2646		2647		2648		2649		2650		2651		2652		2653		2654		2655		2656		2657		2658		2659		2660		2661		2662		2663		2664		2665		2666		2667		2668		2669		2670		2671		2672		2673		2674		2675		2676		2677		2678		2679		2680		2681		2682		2683		2684		2685		2686		2687		2688		2689		2690		2691		2692		2693		2694		2695		2696		2697		2698		2699		2700		2701		2702		27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737

P A R T IV. *The Export Trade of Ireland.*

N^o 8.—An ACCOUNT of the Number of Ship, with their Tonnage, which cleared from Ireland to the British West India Islands, and the Total Value of British and Irish Manufactures and Foreign Goods, exported from Ireland to the British West India Islands, in the Years 1783, 4, 5, 6, and 7; distinguishing each Year.—[N. B. This Account was made up from Accounts transmitted by the Lord Lieutenant, as furnished by the proper Officer in Ireland.]

Years.	Ships.	Tons.	British Manufactures.	Irish Manufactures.	Foreign Goods.	TOTAL.
1783 —	116	16,563	38 — —	11,510 11 6½	736 5 10½	12,284 17 5
1784 —	162	20,916	302 1 7½	9,501 19 9	577 — 2	10,381 1 6½
1785 —	154	21,671	127 8 —	13,846 6 9	118 — —	14,091 14 9
1786 —	149	20,281	273 12 11	9,963 — 8	84 11 8	10,321 5 3
1787 —	161	23,118	111 2 6	19,914 7 3	134 17 2	20,160 6 11

Memorandum.—The Inspector General of Imports and Exports of Great Britain states the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which cleared Outwards from Ireland to the British West Indies, leaving out the Ships which appeared to have first cleared from Great Britain, as under.

Years.	Ships.	Tons.
In 1783 —	12	1,030
1784 —	55	4,872
1785 —	40	3,776
1786 —	39	4,069
1787 —	48	5,624

PART IV. *The Export Trade of Ireland.*

N^o 8. *continued.*

An ACCOUNT of the Total Value of British and Irish Manufactures, and Foreign Goods, exported from Ireland to the British West India Islands in the Years 1783, 4, 5, 6, and 7; distinguishing each Year, and each Species of Goods.

	1783.	1784.	1785.	1786.	1787.
Apparel — —	6 — —	43 15 10	12 10 —	7 5 —	
Beer — —	38 — —	—	—	20 — —	18 — —
Drapery, Old — —	{ 168 6 8	100 10 —	—	—	420 — —
D ^o — New — —		27 — —	165 10 —	4 10 —	43 5 —
Earthen Ware — —	—	—	—	40 13 —	
Fish — —	—	54 15 —	—	90 15 —	
Glass Ware — —	—	108 7 —	2 10 —	43 12 2	15 — —
Hardware — —	—	—	— 18 —	55 7 5	1 18 —
Hides — —	—	—	20 — —	—	650 — —
Grocery, Sugar and Raisins	{ 185 5 2½	125 12 9	188 12 —		
Tea — —		276 6 —	—	—	39 18 —
Meal — —	—	132 10 9½	43 15 —	—	78 2 6
Linen, Lawns — —	—	—	3 3 —		
Muffins — —	—	—	52 10 —		
Calico, White — —	—	—	28 — —		
Cambric — —	—	—	—	13 5 —	651 — —
Cloth — —	7,439 10 —	4,300 18 8	9,638 — —	8,279 3 8	13,564 18 8
Coloured — —	2,784 16 10½	3,553 14 3	2,563 12 —	1,445 3 10½	2,712 12 3
Linen and Cotton, and Silk mixed, Manchester — —	2 10 —	465 18 —	153 6 6	2 9 10	1,072 13 4
Snuff — —	—	—	—	—	60 2 6
Sadlers Ware — —	—	28 — 1	108 10 3	48 8 1½	
Iron, Wrought — —	—	30 — —	32 — —	24 — —	80 — —
Haberdashery — —	—	2 8 —	2 — —	3 17 6	
Shoes — —	798 10 —	721 — —	447 15 —	92 10 —	335 10 —
Silk Manufacture — —	—	—	105 — —	—	375 — —
Stationary Ware — —	—	—	62 — —	10 10 —	
Srockings — —	—	38 2 —	79 13 —	—	7 10 —
Upholstery Ware — —	59 17 —	—	3 15 —	—	
Vinegar — —	—	68 5 —	—	—	1 10 —
Spirits, Brandy — —	{ 13 7 6	—	—	—	10 2 6
Rum — —		—	14 17 6	84 11 8	23 4 2
Wine, French — —	{ 405 — —	128 6 8	103 2 6		
Port — —		—	—		
Spanish — —	{ 105 8 4				
Wood, Deals — —	{ 76 17 6	104 2 6			
Small Parcels — —	—	—	—	50 — —	
Cards, Playing — —	21 12 —	—	—	—	
Fustians — —	—	8 9 —	—	5 3 —	
Hats — —	21 15 —	63 — —	122 15 —	—	
Silk and Worsted mixed Manufacture — —	—	—	138 — —	—	
Total — —	12,284 17 5	10,381 1 6½	14,091 14 9	10,321 5 3	20,160 6 11

19

739

P A R T IV. *The Import Trade of Ireland.*

N^o 9.—An ACCOUNT of the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which entered the Ports of Ireland from the British West Indies, together with the Total Value of Goods and Commodities, being the Produce of the British Islands in the West Indies, imported into Ireland in the Years 1783, 4, 5, 6, and 7, and the Amount of the Duties payable thereon in each Year.—[N. B. This Account was made up from the Accounts transmitted by the Lord Lieutenant, as furnished by the proper Officer in Ireland.]

Years.			Ships.	Tons.	Value of Goods.			Average Duty paid thereon in each Year.
1783	—	—	28	3,245	98,588	3	3½	57,396 — 6
1784	—	—	68	7,186	39,539	—	2½	57,396 — 6
1785	—	—	60	7,200	77,694	7	6	57,396 — 6
1786	—	—	38	4,875	99,161	16	2½	57,396 — 6
1787	—	—	58	7,288	88,869	18	11	57,396 — 6

Memorandum.—The Inspector General states the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which entered Inwards from the British West Indies, at the Ports of Ireland, as under.

Years.			Ships.	Tons.
In 1783	—	—	30	3,634
1784	—	—	90	9,601
1785	—	—	46	4,822
1786	—	—	72	7,743
1787	—	—	64	8,287

Memo.

The above Statement of the Annual Revenue is a Five Years Average of the whole Five Years Revenue, as it is stated in the Custom House Account.

740

N^o 9. continued.

PART IV. The Import Trade of Ireland.

An ACCOUNT of the Quantity and Value of Commodities, being the Produce of His Majesty's Islands in the West Indies, imported into Ireland, and the Amount of the Duties payable on such Imports since the Year 1782—the Year ending the 25th of March.

COMMODITIES.	1783.			1784.			1785.			1786.			1787.			Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.		Qty.	Value.		Qty.	Value.		Qty.	Value.		Qty.	Value.		Quanty.	Duty.
Chocolate	5	— 12	Pound.	10	— 17		46	5 15		—	—		2	—		63	1 13
Coffee	131	1,314	Cwt. qu. lb.	91	12 6		91	915 12		—	—		—	—		320	1,736
Cork	—	—	Cwt. qu. lb.	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		10	19 3
Drugs	—	—	Value	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		161	25 9
Futick	—	—	Cwt. qu. lb.	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		1,980	—
	260	182	Pounds	380	3 10		580	35 12		—	—		760	532		966	—
Indigo	766	255	Cwt. qu. lb.	200	66 13		1,920	406		—	—		—	—		2,820	Free.
Logwood	—	—	Cwt. qu. lb.	120	270		—	—		—	—		—	—		470	—
Redwood	—	—	Value	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		76	—
Small Peels	—	—	Cwt. qu. lb.	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		129	—
Almonds	—	—	Pounds	1	3		—	—		—	—		—	—		318	—
Cocoa Nuts	—	—	Cwt. qu. lb.	7	10 19		—	—		—	—		—	—		11,507	—
Ginger	211	316	Cwt. qu. lb.	1	28		—	—		—	—		—	—		20	—
Pimento	10,611	530	lbs.	560	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		56	—
Rice	—	—	Cwt. qu. lb.	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		11,507	—
Saffron	—	—	lbs.	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		24	—
Succards	—	—	lbs.	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		11	—
Sugar, Muscovo	—	—	Cwt. qu. lb.	199	29 18		—	—		—	—		—	—		1,580	—
Small Peels	29,838	67,136	Cwt. qu. lb.	11,392	25,632		—	—		—	—		—	—		115,032	—
Lime, Lemons, and Orange Juice	—	—	Value	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		322	—
Melafies	—	—	Gallons	30	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		156	—
Oakham	58	36	Cwt. qu. lb.	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		311	—
Oranges and Lemons	—	—	Cwt. qu. lb.	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		79	—
Skins, Buck	—	—	C. qu. No.	12	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		12	—
Snuff	—	—	lbs.	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		35	—
Spirits, Rum	—	—	Gallons	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		9	—
Tar	265,354	19,939	Barrel	88,964	6,672		—	—		—	—		—	—		1,290,488	—
Tobacco	—	—	lbs.	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		87	—
Wax, Bees	25,873	6,468	lbs.	119,970	2,999		—	—		—	—		—	—		391,071	—
Barrel Staves	—	—	C. qu. No.	40	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		280	—
Oars	—	—	C. qu. No.	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		1,194	—
Plank	—	—	Value	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		1	—
Spars	—	—	Turs. Fr.	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		4,762	—
Timber	—	—	Value	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		1	—
Wooden Ware	—	—	C. qu. lb.	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		51	—
Wool, Cotton	—	—	Value	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		4,225	—
Small Peels	—	—	Value	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		3,550	—
	—	—	Value	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		9	—

PART IV.

EXPORTS. IMPORTS.

Year.	Ships to Africa.	Their Tonnage.	Ships to B. Wt. Indies.	Their Tonnage.	Value of Exports to Africa.	Value of Exports to British Wt. Indies.	Total Value of Exports to Africa and the British West Indies.	Years.	Ships from Africa.	Their Tonnage.	Ships from B. Wt. Indies.	Their Tonnage.	Value of Imports from Africa.	Value of Imports from B. Wt. Indies.	Total Value of Imports from Africa and the British West Indies.
1763	163	18,939	451	74,479	463,818	1,187,434	1,651,252	1763	20	2,355	482	80,722	18,128	2,361,704	2,379,832
1764	163	17,802	372	64,862	464,878	970,019	1,434,897	1764	20	1,975	543	84,021	35,738	2,532,992	2,568,730
1765	163	18,754	371	62,573	460,034	1,050,539	1,510,574	1765	19	1,840	448	74,069	51,602	2,301,779	2,333,471
1766	134	15,665	373	64,334	496,789	1,070,266	1,567,055	1766	31	3,195	525	83,666	52,217	2,970,784	3,023,001
1767	138	16,799	480	84,301	558,002	1,087,736	1,645,738	1767	33	3,465	550	86,026	55,981	2,844,884	2,900,876
1768	134	13,471	464	78,995	612,392	1,258,884	1,871,276	1768	50	4,775	576	88,478	67,249	2,773,351	2,840,600
1769	146	14,743	474	80,986	605,180	1,346,247	1,951,427	1769	51	5,038	564	89,466	58,955	3,002,679	3,061,635
1770	116	16,211	398	69,153	712,538	1,313,676	1,884,680	1770	39	3,570	610	89,683	68,449	3,418,823	3,487,272
1771	192	20,296	430	77,335	866,394	1,209,822	1,922,360	1771	50	4,602	502	77,584	97,486	2,972,203	3,069,690
1772	175	19,021	433	78,942	866,394	1,433,028	2,299,422	1772	69	5,732	579	90,197	92,338	1,465,404	1,557,742
1773	151	15,696	464	86,257	688,110	1,338,703	2,026,813	1773	65	6,349	608	94,206	98,424	2,848,613	2,917,038
1774	167	17,218	472	87,694	846,525	1,420,524	2,267,050	1774	53	5,267	498	82,327	56,503	3,675,948	3,743,276
1775	152	16,787	498	93,717	786,168	1,706,301	2,492,469	1775	71	8,037	592	103,045	67,328	3,329,920	3,429,595
1776	101	12,083	490	85,753	470,779	1,602,713	2,073,492	1776	61	6,094	594	97,972	99,674	2,794,457	2,857,197
1777	58	7,196	420	76,861	239,218	1,247,771	1,486,989	1777	41	4,857	464	76,900	62,740	3,057,424	3,139,376
1778	41	5,316	504	90,834	154,086	1,151,594	1,305,680	1778	20	2,465	568	86,196	81,951	2,811,909	2,845,870
1779	28	3,475	522	97,135	159,217	1,127,465	1,286,683	1779	9	1,185	533	88,726	33,900	2,450,078	2,471,767
1780	53	7,355	535	101,798	195,907	1,675,313	1,871,220	1780	6	860	475	88,562	21,689	1,860,546	1,896,932
1781	77	9,730	353	64,851	312,822	1,031,028	1,343,850	1781	11	1,750	474	89,123	36,386	2,217,928	2,286,404
1782	69	9,311	452	80,726	351,734	1,289,552	1,641,287	1782	8	1,180	471	89,123	68,475	2,806,392	2,854,253
1783	130	20,077	473	96,751	787,563	1,670,606	2,458,169	1783	15	1,917	523	104,808	47,860	3,453,037	3,572,189
1784	99	14,383	477	93,247	523,985	1,214,986	1,738,972	1784	31	5,097	539	111,396	119,152	4,440,105	4,488,640
1785	116	16,064	532	111,011	587,196	1,197,210	1,784,407	1785	40	7,245	648	138,984	48,535	3,407,237	3,584,920
1786	146	21,483	481	103,772	888,738	1,267,304	2,156,042	1786	42	5,998	570	114,271	117,683	3,749,447	3,867,265
1787	137	22,263	527	124,454	668,255	1,638,703	2,306,959	1787	46	6,630	573	131,934	117,817	3,749,447	3,867,265

Memo. For the Statement of the Revenue arising from both the African and West India Trade for the Three last Years, *vide* the Accounts on the subsequent Page.

An ACCOUNT of the Revenue collected on the Articles imported from the British West Indies, and from Africa; distinguishing each, and shewing the Total of both during the last Three Years.

Years.	Duties on Imports from Africa.	Duties on Imports from West Indies.	Total Amount of Duties.
1785 —	7,863 8 5½	1,791,399 4 2	1,799,262 12 7½
1786 —	9,032 2 8	1,423,739 18 9	1,432,772 1 5
1787 —	12,453 4 10½	1,614,689 8 8½	1,627,142 13 7½

The Supplement to this Account immediately follows this.

An ABSTRACT of the Ships, with their Tonnage, that have cleared out, and entered Inwards, between Ireland and the British West India Islands, together with the Total Value of Exports and Imports from and to Ireland and the British West Indies; to which is added, the Revenue arising therefrom during the last Three Years.

EXPORTS.				IMPORTS.			
Years.	Ships.	Tons.	Value Exports.	Ships.	Tons.	Value Imports.	Amount of Duties.
1785 —	40	3,776	14,091 14 9	46	4,822	77,694 7 6	In the Account returned of West India Produce imported into Ireland, the Amount of the Duties in each Year is not given; but instead thereof the Total Duties received in the 3 Yrs, which are at the Rate of £. 57,396 — 6 for each Year.
1786 —	39	4,069	10,321 5 3	72	7,742	99,161 16 2½	
1787 —	48	5,624	20,160 6 11	64	8,287	88,869 18 11	

Supplement to Account N° 10.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Vessels, their Tonnage, and Number of Men, including their repeated Voyages, that have cleared Outwards from the British West India Islands to all Parts of the World, between the 5th of January 1787 and 5th January 1788; together with an Account of the Species, Quantity, and Value of the Principal Articles of West India Produce, which have been exported in the said Vessels; also the Gross Amount of the Revenue produced thereon; distinguishing each Island.

	Total Value	Total Value
Other small		

[illegible]

Memorandum

Memorandum.

The preceding Account conveying Information of great National Importance, the Inspector General therefore considered it his Duty to explain the Principle upon which he had formed the several Rates of Value.—The Estimates are formed from certain Prices current, published Weekly by Two different Societies of Brokers belonging to Lloyd's Coffee House. The Prices at Six different Periods of the Year, when the greatest Quantity of each Commodity was at Market, are taken from their Books, and an Average formed therefrom. Freight is included, but the Insurance and Expenses of landing, which amount to about Five per Cent. are deducted. Jamaica Rum is valued at 2s. per Gallon, and that of the other Islands at 1s. 6d. Sugar forming a principal Article of West India Produce, and varying somewhat in its Quality in different Islands, the Inspector General therefore formed an Average from the Prices of each Island respectively; but other Articles were taken upon a general Average of all the Islands.

Date		Description		Amount		Balance	
1890	Jan 1	Balance					
	Feb 1	...					
	Mar 1	...					
	Apr 1	...					
	May 1	...					
	Jun 1	...					
	Jul 1	...					
	Aug 1	...					
	Sep 1	...					
	Oct 1	...					
	Nov 1	...					
	Dec 1	...					
1891	Jan 1	...					
	Feb 1	...					
	Mar 1	...					
	Apr 1	...					
	May 1	...					
	Jun 1	...					
	Jul 1	...					
	Aug 1	...					
	Sep 1	...					
	Oct 1	...					
	Nov 1	...					
	Dec 1	...					
1892	Jan 1	...					
	Feb 1	...					
	Mar 1	...					
	Apr 1	...					
	May 1	...					
	Jun 1	...					
	Jul 1	...					
	Aug 1	...					
	Sep 1	...					
	Oct 1	...					
	Nov 1	...					
	Dec 1	...					

And of the ...
which ...
amount ...
the ...
amount ...

PART IV. *West India Trade with Europe.*

N^o II.—An ACCOUNT of the Imports and Exports to and from each of the British Islands in the West Indies to and from any Foreign Ports in Europe. — [N. B. This Account was made up from Accounts furnished by the Inspector General of the Imports and Exports to and from Great Britain.]

1783 — — — Nil.

1784 — — — Nil.

1785 — — — Nil.

1786 — — — Nil.

	Vessel.	Tonnage.	Men.	
1787	— — — 1	— 100	— 14	No Cargo.

N^o 12.—An ACCOUNT of the Trade which is carried on between the British Islands in the West Indies and the West India Possessions of Foreign Powers: Containing, 1st, the Export Trade, 2d, the Import Trade.—
[N. B. This Account was made up from Accounts furnished by the Inspector General of the Imports and Exports to and from Great Britain.]

THE EXPORT TRADE.

Years.	Shipping.			Coffee.	Fish.		Ginger.	Lime.	Live Stock.			Mahogany.	Negroes.	Oil.	Pitch and Tar.	Provisions.					Rum.	Soap and Candles.	Sugar.	Salt.	Tobacco.	Wood.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Dried. Quintals.	Pickled. Barrels.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Hhds.	Cows and Oxen.	Horses.	Sheep and Hogs.	Pieces.	N ^o .	Casks.		Bread and Flour. Barrels.	Beef and Pork. Barrels.	Butter. Fiskins.	Corn. Bushels.	Rice.	Gallons.	Boxes.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Busbels.	lbs.	Boards and Planks.	Hoops.	Shingles.	Staves.	Shaken Hogf-heads.	Lumber. Feet.
In 1783—	161	8,564	1,224	82 — —	888	448	—	—	43	—	55	—	609	—	—	588	622	226	2,224	—	23,800	261	164 — —	1,664	—	—	3,500	148,500	6,000	352	282,000
1784—	241	7,660	1,535	430 — —	808	703	—	802	—	—	—	—	1,046	—	93	3,150	1,765	1,106	247	—	163,240	1,479	541 — —	1,000	—	—	5,000	135,000	7,000	41	—
1785—	371	14,141	2,444	12 — —	992	1,101½	—	526	—	—	—	—	1,114	6	18	1,932	2,337	1,948	965	—	203,030	485	60 — —	960	1,100	—	22,900	10,000	8,000	112	24,000
1786—	485	23,113	3,142	— — —	2,356	954	—	1,036½	6	—	—	—	837	—	—	2,447	4,327½	3,228	400	67	302,640	757	169 — —	1,185	—	—	1,500	2,000	—	453	53,600
1787—	507	32,954	2,890	250 — —	3,160	1,726	2 — —	649	119	—	3	85	1,611	—	—	1,852½	3,584½	5,447	584	51½	188,170	1,373	57 — —	1,410	—	200	—	37,000	—	20	2,000

THE IMPORT TRADE.

Dying and Hard Wood.													Horses and Mules.	Indico.	Molaffes	Negroes.	Tobacco.	Tortoinhell.	Sarfaparrilla.	Sugar.					
Years.	Shipping.			Cocoa.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Brazilletto. Tons. Cwt qrs.	Camwood. Pieces.	Dying Wood. Tons. Pieces.	Ebony. T. Cwt qrs. lbs.	Fustick. Tons. Cwt qrs. lbs. Pieces.	Hardwood Posts. N ^o .	Lignum Vitae. Tons. Cwt Pieces.	Logwood. Tons. C. qrs.	Mahogany. Planks.	Nicoragua. Tons. Cwt Pieces.	N ^o .	Casks.	Gallons.	No.	Hhds. lbs.	Casks.	Bundles.	Hhds.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Bags.	Bags.	lbs.																			
In 1783	157	6,454	1,070	157	1,069	190,250	—	20	—	—	222 — — —	593	236 — —	—	322	— — —	18	202	13,400	—	202	—	—	—	40
1784	448	15,355	3,025	673	416	1,135,750	—	—	83 —	—	33 — — —	720	2,890	162 — 55	—	3,765	273 — 6	708	71½	17,930	23	21 —	—	—	307½
1785	821	26,943	4,938	771	1,700	1,398,500	—	—	142 1,109 3	10 — —	1,293 10 — — &	838	2,791	77 — 939	53 — —	5 10 3,179	304 10 23,996	749	200½	47,755	78	— 10,250 Casks.	1 —	50	1,222
1786	936	35,198	5,493	677	10½	1,346,386	—	—	107 —	—	2,665 — — —	1,628	1,750	120 — 27	—	1,727	888 — 8,647	653	4	60,152	15	16	1 32	2	
1787	837	5,270	4,764	1,308	—	1,158,000	14 — —	—	76 10	—	1,148 10 — —	120	2,278	186 10 673	—	3,009	125 10 —	682	24	11,280	45	9	—	—	—

An ACCOUNT of the Trade which is carried on between the British Islands in the West Indies and the West India Possessions of Foreign Powers: Containing, 1st, the Export Trade; 2d, the Import Trade; distinguishing the Exports and Imports to and from each Island.

THE EXPORT TRADE.

Islands.	Shipping.			Coffee.		Fish.		Ginger.	Lin.	Live Stock.			Maho- gany.	Negroes.	Oil.	Pitch and Tar.	Provisions.					Rum.	Soap and Candles.	Sugar.	Salt.	Tobac- co.	Wood.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Dried.	Pickled.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Hhds.	Cows and Oxen.	Horses.	Sheep and Hogs.	Pieces.	N ^o .	Casks.	Barrels.	Bread and Flour.	Beef and Pork.	Butter.	Corn.	Rice.	Gallons.	Boxes.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Bushels.	lbs.	Board Planks.	Hoops.	Shingles.	Staves.	Shaken Hog- heads.	Lumber Feet.	
					Quintals.	Barrels.										Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Firkins.	Bushels.												
Antigua	47	2,540	259	248	—	15	—	47	—	—	3	—	77	—	—	6	795	247	—	50	5,740	44	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	78	5,694	458	—	920	200½	—	360	119	—	—	—	85	—	—	190	846½	2,410	24	—	2,000	936	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Dominica	67	5,299	520	—	472	243	—	—	—	—	—	—	233	—	—	60	255	30	—	—	1,300	4	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	39	2,734	192	—	80	479	—	—	—	—	—	—	279	—	—	60	165	70	560	—	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	22	1,903	155	2	400	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	92	—	—	1,060	547	115	—	1½	2,200	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000
S ^t Kitt's	104	7,155	546	—	408	20	—	172	—	—	—	55	185	—	—	51	517	1,987	—	—	15,070	2,053	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	25	707	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41,860	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	46	2,378	295	—	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46½	96	—	—	98,800	25	—	1,320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S ^t Vincent's	71	3,963	332	—	880	757½	—	—	—	—	—	—	660	—	—	425½	412½	492	—	—	21,200	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola	8	581	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total in 1787	507	32,954	2,890	250	3,160	1,726	2	649	119	—	3	85	1,611	—	—	1,852½	3,584½	5,447	584	51½	188,170	1,373	57	—	1,410	—	200	—	37,000	—	20	2,000

THE IMPORT TRADE.

Islands.	Shipping.			Cocoa.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Dying and Hard Wood.														Horses and Mules.	Indico.	Melaffes.	Negroes.	Tobacco.	Tortoisshell.	Sarsaparilla.	Sugar.						
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Bags.	Bags.	lbs.	Brazilletto.	Camwood.	Dying Wood.	Ebony.	Fustick.					Hard Wood Posts.	Lignum Vitæ.	Logwood.	Mahogany.										Nicotagua.					
							Tons. Cwt.	Pieces. Tons.	Tons. Pieces.	Tons. Cwt	Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs. P.	Nº.	Tons. Cwt. Pieces.	Tons.	Tons. Cwt. Pieces.	Tons. Cwt. Pieces.	Nº	Casks.	Gallons.	Nº									Hhds. lbs.	Casks. lbs.	Bundles.	Hhds.		
Antigua —	130	7,127	699	—	—	72,000	—	—	—	—	—	159	—	—	398	60	—	—	—	—	222	20	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes —	104	7,419	601	1,301	—	173,000	—	—	—	—	—	178	—	—	455	1	10	—	—	—	—	4	—	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica —	87	6,232	658	7	—	231,000	—	—	70	—	—	239	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	17	22	11,280	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada —	70	5,820	467	—	—	108,000	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica —	11	547	58	—	—	19,250	—	—	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S ^t Kitt's —	205	14,282	1,084	—	—	262,000	14	—	—	—	—	107	—	—	1,232	8	—	106	—	—	—	30	—	238	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat —	34	1,221	120	—	—	12,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	374	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis —	88	4,415	566	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	121	—	—	190	—	—	—	—	—	46	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S ^t Vincent —	93	4,986	435	—	—	230,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortola —	15	671	76	—	—	49,750	—	—	—	—	—	165	—	—	72	117	—	377	—	—	—	42	—	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total in 1787 —	837	52,720	4,764	1,308	—	1,158,000	14	—	76	10	—	1,148	10	—	120	2,278	186	10	673	—	—	—	86	24	11,280	45	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PART IV. *West India Trade with the remaining Colonies.*

13.—An ACCOUNT of the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which are Annually employed in the Trade between the British Islands in the West Indies and the remaining British Colonies in North America, including Newfoundland, since the Peace, specifying the Quantity and Value of the Articles of which such Trade consisted.—[N. B. This Account was made up from Accounts furnished by the Inspector General of the Imports and Exports to and from Great Britain.]

Shipping.									
	Outwards, From the West Indies.			Inwards, From Newfoundland.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1783	150	9,127	1,325	51	4,120	616	201	13,247	1,941
1784	218	12,272	1,444	32	2,493	291	250	14,765	1,735
1785	204	10,142	1,270	32	2,084	295	236	12,226	1,565
1786	231	13,933	1,439	41	2,638	433	272	16,571	1,872
1787	229	17,873	1,397	36	3,967	301	265	21,840	1,698

An ACCOUNT, specifying the Articles exported from the British Islands in the West Indies to the British Colonies in America.

Shipping.			Beef & Pork.	Bread & Flour.	Cocoa.	Coffee.	Corn.	Cotton.	Dying and Hard Woods.				Ginger.	Hides.	Limes.	Melasses.	Negroes.	Oil.	Pimento.	Rice.	Rum.	Sugar.	Salt.	Sp & Cd ^{ls}	Tobacco.	Madeira Wine.
Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Cwt. Qrs. lbs.	Cwt. Qrs. lbs.	Bushels.	lbs.	Dying Woods.	Ebony and Lignum Vitæ.	Fustic.	Mahogany.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	No.	Barrels.	Gallons.	No.	Gallons.	lbs.	Tierce.	Gallons.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Bushels.	Boxes.	lbs.	Tons. hhd. Gal ^{ls}
									Tons C. qrs. lbs.	Tons C. qrs. lbs.	Tons C. qrs. lbs.	Logs & Planks.														
150	9,127	1,325	2,040½	2,178½	136 — —	555 3 18	—	23,750	—	5 — —	7 — —	—	66 — —	—	10	135,636	149	—	7,100	—	564,873	6,761 — —	24,168	463	11,000	63 3 45
218	12,272	1,444	3,544	791	24 — —	454 1 23	160	22,250	61 — —	—	—	128 — —	46 2 —	—	244	54,730	240	—	—	—	888,170	14,744 — —	3,537	271	—	1 3 29
204	10,142	1,270	259	130	133 — —	786 — —	72	1,250	5 — —	—	— 6 2 22	55 — —	273 1 14	90	201	86,400	109	—	1,000	—	677,412	12,214 — —	383	102	5,500	9 3 27
231	13,933	1,439	319	1,542	79 2 20	1,426 — —	—	3,750	9 — —	—	—	42 — —	83 — —	1,620	374	95,260	77	—	—	1½	953,743	18,836 — —	4,170	130	—	40 1 57
229	17,873	1,397	113	238	81 — —	575 3 8	858	1,750	—	6 10 — —	—	—	4 — —	291	221	26,380	181	2,077	200	6	874,580	9,891 — —	4,260	189	—	4 1 —

An ACCOUNT of the Quantity of Fish exported to the British West India Islands, from Newfoundland.

Years.	Shipping.			Fish.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Wet.	Dry.
				Bar's	Quintals.
1783	51	4,120	616	450	125,105½
1784	32	2,493	291	33½	70,562
1785	32	2,084	295	463	57,253
1786	41	2,638	433	—	86,184
1787	36	3,967	301	890	64,123

PART IV. *The Slaves exported from Africa.*

N^o 14. An ACCOUNT of the Number of Slaves Annually exported from Africa by the Subjects of Great Britain, France, Holland, Denmark, and Portugal; to which are added the particular Countries from whence the foregoing Negroes were sent.—[N. B. This Account was furnished by the Delegates from Liverpool.]

					No of Slaves.	
By the British	—	—	—	—	38,000	
French	—	—	—	—	20,000	
Dutch	—	—	—	—	4,000	
Danes	—	—	—	—	2,000	
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	10,000	
					74,000	
Of the above, Gambia furnishes	—	—	—	—	—	700
the Isles Delos and the adjacent Rivers	—	—	—	—	—	1,500
from Sierra Leone to Cape Mount	—	—	—	—	—	2,000
— Cape Mount to Cape Palmas	—	—	—	—	—	3,000
— Cape Palmas to Cape Appolonia	—	—	—	—	—	1,000
the Gold Coast	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
Quitta and Papoe	—	—	—	—	—	1,000
Whydah	—	—	—	—	—	4,500
Porto Novo, Eppee, and Bidagry	—	—	—	—	—	3,500
Lagos and Benin	—	—	—	—	—	3,500
Bonny and New Calabar	—	—	—	—	—	14,500
Old Calabar and Cameroons	—	—	—	—	—	7,000
Gabon and Cape Lopez	—	—	—	—	—	500
Loango, Melimba, and Cape Benda	—	—	—	—	—	13,500
Majumba, Ambris, and Miffoula	—	—	—	—	—	1,000
Loango St. Paul's, and Benguela	—	—	—	—	—	7,000
					74,200	

PART IV. Population.

N^o 15. An ACCOUNT of the present Number of White Inhabitants, Free Negroes, and Slaves, in the several British West India Islands, under the Heads specified in the Questions proposed to the Agents, and sent to the Governors; distinguishing each Year, and adding an Account of the Numbers that were in each of the said Islands in any former Periods, as far as the same can be obtained. [The following Statements of Population were compiled by Mr. Chalmers, by Orders of the Committee, partly from the Accounts lately transmitted by the Governors of the respective Islands, and partly from Accounts which remained in the Books of the Board of Trade, as will more particularly appear from the several Supplements annexed to this Account N^o 15.]

				White Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
Jamaica	—	—	in 1787	23,000	4,093	256,000 *
Leew ^d Islands.	Antigua	—	the latest in 1774	2,590	—	37,808
	Montserrat	—	D ^o D ^o	1,300	—	10,000
	Nevis	—	in 1774	1,000	—	10,000
	St. Christopher's	—	in 1774	1,900	—	23,462
	Virgin Islands	—	the latest in 1774	1,200	—	9,000
Barbadoes	—	—	in 1786	16,167	838	62,115
Granada	—	—	in 1785	996	1,115	23,926
St. Vincent's	—	—	in 1787	1,450	1,138	11,853
Dominica	—	—	in 1788	1,236	445	14,967
Bahamas	—	—	in 1773	2,052	77	2,241
Bermudas	—	—	in 1783	5,462	—	4,919
				58,353	—	461,684

* But see the Observation of the Assembly at the End of the Account of Population in Jamaica; and also the concluding Paragraph on each of the Accounts of the Population of each Island respectively.

N. B. By Returns which have been received since this Estimate was made up, it appears, that in some of the before-mentioned Islands there are a few more Negroes than the foregoing Estimate contains, and in some other of the Islands a few less; as will still more particularly appear in the Supplements, giving minute Accounts of the Population in each of the before-mentioned Islands respectively.

PART IV. Population.

N^o 15. Supplement.

N^o 1. JAMAICA.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of White Inhabitants, Free Negroes, and Slaves, in Jamaica, during the following Years.

	Years.	White Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
Governor Beeston stated, in 1698, 2,465 Men — 4,900 Women and Children } Total in	1698	7,365		
Negro Slaves, including Men, Women, and } Children — — }	1698	—	—	40,000
Various Endeavours were used to procure a Reinforcement of White People, but without Success; in the mean Time no fewer than 44,376 Negroes were imported from June 1698 to June 1708, being about 4,437 Yearly, though many of them were Annually exported.				
The Militia comprehended all the Males from the Age of 16 to 60; and the whole Militia amounted in 1712 to 2,722 1713 to 2,724 1715 to 2,679				
It was represented by the Governor, in 1727, that there had been little Increase of People for several Years.				
Governor Hunter transmitted the following Lists in 1730. Masters and Mistresses — 2,171 Men Servants — 3,009 Women Servants — 984 Children — — 1,484 Free Negroes and Mulatto Men 136 Women — 321 Children — 408 Negro Slaves, Men, Women, and Children —	1730	7,648	865	74,525
Governor Trelawny stated in — — — The Militia 4,000, besides 250 belonging to the Four Free Negro Towns. He said that Two Regiments had been sent thither in 1731, and afterwards disbanded; but that not a Trace of them remained in 1741. It appears that there were imported Negroes. from 1st July 1739 to 1st July 1749 — 69,140 Exported — — — 14,677 Sold to the Planters — 54,463	1741	10,000	—	100,000
In 1752 the House of Commons directed the Board of Trade to lay before them a State of Jamaica, as to its Populousness, Strength, and Commerce. This State was laid before the House in 1753; and it shewed particularly the several Acts of Assembly which had been passed for introducing White People, and that this had cost the Island £.17,300. 15. 4, since 1739.				

There

PART IV. Population.

N^o 15. Supplement continued.—N^o 1. Jamaica.

	Years.	White Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
<p>Negroes.</p> <p>There were imported from 1702 to 1752 — 307,744</p> <p>And it was said by Governor Trelawny, that though the Imports of the Three last Years amounted to 15,290, this Number was much short of what the Planters and Spanish Contractors required.</p> <p>Negroes.</p> <p>There were imported in 1752 and 1754 — 15,601</p> <p>Exported — — — 2,336</p> <p>Remained — 13,265</p>				
<p>Governor Knowles stated in — — —</p> <p>The Militia 5,000.</p>	1755	12,000	—	130,000
<p>Governor Keith stated with Precision in — — —</p> <p>* The Governor represented, that the White People had decreased, owing to the great Numbers who lived in Britain, to the Loss of the Indigo Manufacture, to the little Vent for their Coffee, Cotton, and Pimento, and chiefly because formerly the Tradesmen were White People, but now not One in Ten are so, the rest being Slaves, who are bred up to the different Trades.</p> <p>† The Governor remarked, that the above Account had been taken from the Rolls of the respective Parishes, but that there were at least 10,000 more, as there were many Jobbers and others who did not give in their Negroes: That the Extent of the Negro Trade varies according to the Demand, which had been very considerable during the two last Years, particularly in 1774 the Number was double what it had been some Years before, being 18,648 Slaves.</p>	1774	12,737*	4,093	192,78†
<p>Mr. Agent Fuller stated the Number in — — —</p>	1787	23,000	—	255,780
<p>Lieu^t Governor Clark stated, in December 1787, the } Negroes at — — — }</p>	—	—	—	256,000

N. B. The Committee of Assembly represented to the House in October 1788, as follows:

The Committee cannot quit this Subject without observing that the Number of Negroes at this Time actually living within this Island is much greater than appears on the Tax Rolls from whence the preceding Statement is taken; for in most Parishes of the Island it is customary to exempt Persons who have not more than Six Negroes from the Payment of Taxes on Slaves; whereby many of the Negroes (especially in the Towns) are not given in to the different Vestries, and the Returns of a great many others are fraudulently concealed. We judge, after diligent Investigation, that the whole Number of Negro Slaves now actually in the Island are 240,000 at the least.

PART IV. *Population.*

Supplement to N^o 15.

N^o 2. *The LEEWARD ISLANDS.*

An ACCOUNT of the Number of White Inhabitants Free Negroes, and Slaves in the Leeward Islands, during the following Years.

				Years.	White Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
There were in				1672 ^a	—	—	3,184
	Men able to bear Arms.	Negroes.					
* St. Christopher's	496	—	352				
Nevis	1,411	—	1,739				
Montserrat	1,175	—	523				
Antigua	—	—	570				
Anguilla	500	—	—				
	3,582	—	3,184				
The first complete Account is the List of				1707*	6,957	18	23,050
* The Particulars of which are thus :							
	Antigua.	Montserrat.	Nevis.	St Kitt's.			
White Men	1,049	516	529	396			
Women	805	422	575	396			
Boys	514	324	—	326			
Girls	524	283	—	298			
Total	2,892	1,545	1,104	1,416			
Negroes	12,943	3,570	3,576	2,861			
Of Negroes there were imported into Antigua, from 29th of June 1698 to 25th December 1707,							
— — — — 6,750 in 49 Vessels.							
To Montserrat, in the same Period, 1,604 in 18 Vessels.							
The first precise Account of the Virgin Islands, which form Part of the Leeward Islands, was that of				1717	1,138 ^b	—	1,370
b The Particulars of which are thus :							
	Anguilla.	Spanish Town.	Tortola.	Crab Island.			
White Men	96	53	37	46			
Women	97	60	34	49			
Children	234	204	88	135			
Total	427	317	159	230			
Negroes	824	308	176	62			
Governor Hamilton's Account is contained in the Lifts of				1720	10,597 ^c	—	37,477
c The Particulars of which are thus :							
	Antigua.	Montserrat.	Nevis.	St. Kitt's.	Virgin Islands.		
White Men	1,210	550	366	748	264		
Women	959	502	748	748	298		
Boys	789	304	654	654	263		
Girls	694	332	590	590	297		
Total	3,672	1,688	2,358	2,740	1,122		
Negroes	19,186	3,772	5,589	7,321	1,509		

756

PART IV. Population.

Supplement to N^o 15. continued.—N^o 2. The Leeward Islands.

	Years.	White. Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.																																				
Governor Hart's Account is contained in the Lists of — ^a The Particulars of which are thus :	1724	12,420 ^d	—	44,030																																				
<table><tr><td>In Antigua</td><td>Whites.</td><td>Militia.</td><td>Negroes.</td></tr><tr><td>S' Kitt's</td><td>5,200</td><td>1,400</td><td>19,800</td></tr><tr><td>Nevis —</td><td>4,000</td><td>1,200</td><td>11,500</td></tr><tr><td>Montserrat</td><td>1,100</td><td>300</td><td>6,000</td></tr><tr><td>Anguilla</td><td>1,000</td><td>350</td><td>4,400</td></tr><tr><td>Spanish Town</td><td>360</td><td>85</td><td>900</td></tr><tr><td>Tortola</td><td>340</td><td>78</td><td>650</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>420</td><td>100</td><td>780</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>12,420</td><td>3,513</td><td>44,030</td></tr></table>	In Antigua	Whites.	Militia.	Negroes.	S' Kitt's	5,200	1,400	19,800	Nevis —	4,000	1,200	11,500	Montserrat	1,100	300	6,000	Anguilla	1,000	350	4,400	Spanish Town	360	85	900	Tortola	340	78	650		420	100	780		12,420	3,513	44,030				
In Antigua	Whites.	Militia.	Negroes.																																					
S' Kitt's	5,200	1,400	19,800																																					
Nevis —	4,000	1,200	11,500																																					
Montserrat	1,100	300	6,000																																					
Anguilla	1,000	350	4,400																																					
Spanish Town	360	85	900																																					
Tortola	340	78	650																																					
	420	100	780																																					
	12,420	3,513	44,030																																					
Of Negroes imported into S' Christopher's, from 20th December 1721 to 25th December 1725, — — — — — — in 44 Vessels, 5,600 Antigua, for the same Period, in 42 Vessels, 4,633 Nevis, ditto — 13 1,267 Montserrat, ditto — 12 1,776																																								
The next Account is contained in the Lists of — — ^e The Particulars of which are thus :	1729	10,626 ^e	—	48,536																																				
<table><tr><td>S' Kitt's</td><td>White Men.</td><td>W. Women.</td><td>W. Children.</td><td>Negroes.</td></tr><tr><td>Nevis —</td><td>1,117</td><td>994</td><td>1,586</td><td>14,663</td></tr><tr><td>Antigua</td><td>373</td><td>390</td><td>533</td><td>5,646</td></tr><tr><td>Montserrat</td><td>1,337</td><td>1,096</td><td>1,655</td><td>22,611</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>454</td><td>314</td><td>777</td><td>5,616</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>3,281</td><td>2,794</td><td>4,551</td><td>48,536</td></tr></table>	S' Kitt's	White Men.	W. Women.	W. Children.	Negroes.	Nevis —	1,117	994	1,586	14,663	Antigua	373	390	533	5,646	Montserrat	1,337	1,096	1,655	22,611		454	314	777	5,616		3,281	2,794	4,551	48,536										
S' Kitt's	White Men.	W. Women.	W. Children.	Negroes.																																				
Nevis —	1,117	994	1,586	14,663																																				
Antigua	373	390	533	5,646																																				
Montserrat	1,337	1,096	1,655	22,611																																				
	454	314	777	5,616																																				
	3,281	2,794	4,551	48,536																																				
Negroes imported into Antigua in 1721 — 251 1722 — 449 1723 — 584 1724 — 430 1725 — 1,525 1726 — 1,645 1727 — 2,183 1728 — 1,365 1729 — 2,846 Ditto into S' Christopher's, from 25th December 1726 to 25th December 1730, in 22 Vessels, 4,758.																																								
An imperfect Account was transmitted in — — ^f The Particulars of which stand thus :	1734	—	—	54,249 ^f																																				
<table><tr><td>Antigua</td><td>White Men.</td><td>W. Women.</td><td>W. Children.</td><td>Negroes.</td></tr><tr><td>Montserrat</td><td>1,242</td><td>1,336</td><td>1,194</td><td>24,408</td></tr><tr><td>Nevis</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>6,176</td></tr><tr><td>S' Kitt's</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>6,330</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1,115</td><td>1,118</td><td>1,648</td><td>17,335</td></tr></table>	Antigua	White Men.	W. Women.	W. Children.	Negroes.	Montserrat	1,242	1,336	1,194	24,408	Nevis	—	—	—	6,176	S' Kitt's	—	—	—	6,330		1,115	1,118	1,648	17,335															
Antigua	White Men.	W. Women.	W. Children.	Negroes.																																				
Montserrat	1,242	1,336	1,194	24,408																																				
Nevis	—	—	—	6,176																																				
S' Kitt's	—	—	—	6,330																																				
	1,115	1,118	1,648	17,335																																				
The Governor represented that the Leeward Islands, Virgin Islands, and even Barbadoes, suffered in their Population by Emigration to the Dutch and Danish Isles; that there were Laws for the Augmentation of White People, but that they had never been effectually executed; and the Penalties had become so great as to be a Burden not to be imposed.																																								

5

Nº 3r

PART IV. Population.

Supplement to N° 15.

N° 3. BARBADOES.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of White Inhabitants, Free Negroes, and Slaves, in Barbadoes, during the following Years.

	Years.	White Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
Governor Atkyns reported the Number of People to be in	1676	21,725 ^a	—	32,473
^a White Men able to bear Arms — 10,000				
White Male Children — 3,030				
White Women and Female Children 8,695				
21,725				
Negro Men — 10,525				
Negro Boys — 5,827				
Negro Women and Female Children 16,121				
32,473				
The Account of	1698	Men. 2,330 ^b	—	42,000 ^c
^b An Act passed in 1697 for the encouraging the Importation of White Servants. The Act recites that they had been ill used.				
^c Of Negroes there were imported from June 24th 1698 to December 25th 1707, 34,583. Governor Crew said in 1708 that it annually required 3,640, or about 7 per Cent. to keep up the Stock. The Average Price from 1698 to 1708 had been £. 23. 8 per Head.				
[*] Of Negroes there were imported in 1709 1293.	1710	—	—	52,337 ^d
The first minute Account is the List of	1712	12,528 ^d	—	41,970 ^e
^d The White Men — 3,537				
Women — 3,529				
Children — 5,462				
12,528				
^e Of Negroes there were imported from 8th August 1723 to 13th September 1734 33,344.				
The next minute Account is the List of	1748	15,252 ^f	107	47,025
Governor Grenville remarked that the real Number of White People was 25,000, and of Blacks 68,000				
1748 1749				
^f The Births, Males — 192 — 297				
Females — 174 — 215				
366 512				
Burials — 483 344				
The next Account is the List of	1757	16,772 ^g	—	63,645 ^h
^g The White Men — 4,608				
Women — 5,549				
Children — 6,615				
16,772				
^h Imported in 1756—2,778				
1757—2,601				
1758—1,177				

There

PART IV. Population.

Supplement to N° 15. continued.—N° 3. BARBADOES.

	Years.	White Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
There were born in 1756	1757			
Males — 260	304			
Females — 299	279			
559	583			
Buried — 611	726			
There were in — — —	1768	16,139 ⁱ	448	66,379
There were born. Buried.				
ⁱ In 1767 Males 274 Females 259 Total 492 — 492				
In 1768 — 292 — 281 — 573 — 568				
There were in the Lifts of — — —	1773	18,532 ^k	—	68,548 ⁱ
^k In 1772 there were Births,				
Males 285 — Females 293 — Total 578				
Burials — — 598				
ⁱ Of Negroes there were imported in 1768 — 4,851				
1781 — 937				
1782 — 194				
There were in the Lifts of — — —	1783	16,167 ^m	838	57,437
^m White Men — 4,466				
Women — 5,903	1781 1782			
Children — 5,798				
Births — 635 — 785				
16,167 Burials — 759 — 700				
Of Negroes there were in 1780 — 68,284				
1781 — 63,208				
1783 — 62,258				
1784 — 61,808				
1785 — 62,775				
1786 — 62,115				
1787 — 62,712				
1788 — 64,405				

These Accounts, which were furnished by Mr. Agent Brathwaite, are from Lifts given in on Oath; and are therefore nearer the Truth than the Lifts which, being sent into the Secretary's Office by the Churchwardens, are from thence transmitted by the Governor.

720.

PART IV. Population.

Supplement to N° 15.

N° 4. GRANADES.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of White Inhabitants, Free Negroes, and Slaves, in the Granades, during the following Years.

	Years.	White Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
The first Account is the List of — — — * Of Negroes there were imported, in 1763, 1,594; and it was said that these Islands would require an Annual Supply of 3,000.	1763	1,225	455	12,000 ^a
The next Account is the List of — — — * Of these Free Negroes and Mulattos it was said that they had one or more Slaves. * Of Negroes there were imported } from Africa — — — } 1,010 From other Islands — — — } 485 In 1772 — — — } 1,495	1771	1,661	415 ^b	26,211 ^c
The next Account is the List of — — —	1777	1,324	210	35,118
The next Account is the List of — — — * Negro Slaves — — — 17,792 Children — — — 5,606 Superannuated — — — 1,222 24,620	1783	996	1,125	24,620 ^d
The next Account is the List given in on Oath in Ja- nuary — — — — — } * There were in — — — — — }	1785 1787	— —	— 1,115	23,926 ^e

N. B. It appears by an accurate Statement transmittted from the Granades, that there were imported and sold in these Islands the Number and Kinds of Negroes as under.

	Number of Cargoes.	Total Amount of Slaves.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total Amount in Sterling.	
Sold in the Year 1784	8	1,688	771	327	351	240	57,041 9 6	
Ditto - - - 1785	10	3,012	1,269	448	851	444	97,770 8 11½	Men Boys 5,850 2,365
Ditto - - - 1786	8	2,253	997	403	569	284	81,371 17 8½	8,215 Males.
Ditto - - - 1787	13	3,693	1,497	681	906	609	124,391 18 2½	Women Girls 3,371 1,975
Ditto to 1st June 1788	10	2,915	1,316	506	695	398	102,844 4 5	5,346 Females.
	49	13,561	5,850	2,365	3,371	1,975	463,419 18 9½	

PART IV. *Population.*

Supplement to N° 15.

N° 5. *St. VINCENT'S.*

An ACCOUNT of the Number of White Inhabitants, Free Negroes, and Slaves, in St Vincent's, during the following Years.

	Years.	White Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
The first Account is that of — — — ^a These possess 28 Slaves.	1763	Men 695	1,138 ^a	3,430
The next Account is that of — — — ^b The Men able to bear Arms were stated } at — — — — } 760 The Women and Children — — — 1,344 2,104	1764	2,104 ^b	—	7,414 ^c
^c The Slaves upwards of 15 Years of Age 4,414 Ditto under 15 Years of Age — 3,000 7,414				
The next Account is the Return by Governor Seton, } taken in December — — — — } ^d Males above the Age of 15 Years — 512 Females above the Age of 15 Years — 213 725	1787	1,450 ^d	—	11,853

Governor Seton remarked that the Number of White Persons under the Ages above mentioned could not, from the Justices Returns, be ascertained with any Exactness; neither can the Number of Free Negroes, which however is considerable.

PART IV. Population.

Supplement to N° 15.

N° 6. DOMINICA.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of White Inhabitants, Free Negroes, and Slaves, in Dominica, during the following Years.

	Years.	White Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
The Returns in — — — — —	1763	1,718	300	5,872 ^a
^a Of the Negroes there were Workers — 3,145 Children — 2,113 Superannuated 511 Maroons — 63 <hr/> 5,832				
The Returns in — — — — —	1766	2,020	—	8,497 ^b
^b Of the Negroes, there were Men and Women 4,717 Children under 12 Years — 3,000 Runaways — — 80 Superannuated — — 700 <hr/> 8,497				
The Returns in — — — — —	1773	3,350	750	18,753 ^c
^c Of Negroes, there were imported in 1767 — 2,085 1768 — 2,323 1769 — 3,123 1770 — 2,584 1771 — 3,179 1772 — 3,895 1773 — 2,005 <hr/> 19,194				
In 1773 Lieu ^t Governor Stuart remarked that 6,000 Negroes were annually necessary, which would cost £. 30 per Head.				
The Returns in — — — — —	1780	1066 ^f	543 ^e	12,713 ^d
^d Of the Negroes, there were Men — 5,176 Women — 4,352 Children under 12 } 1,568 Years, Males } Females — 1,617 <hr/> 12,713 [*]				
[*] Of this Number (of 12,713 Negroes) 523 were under Twelve Months. 2,357 from One to Eight Years. 2,091 from Eight to Eighteen Ditto. 2,958 from Eighteen to Thirty Ditto. 4,733 from Thirty upwards. 51 superannuated. <hr/> 12,713				
^f White Inhabitants 1066, viz ^t . 527 Males. 276 Females. 263 Children under 12 Y ^{rs} . <hr/> 1,066	^e Free Negroes 543, viz ^t . 244 Males. 252 Females. 47 Children under 12 Y ^{rs} . <hr/> 543			

PART IV. Population.

Supplement to N° 15, continued.—N° 6. DOMINICA.

	Years.	White Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
The following Returns, and Observations thereon, were transmitted by Governor Orde, in October 1788, though it does not appear from what Documents the same were made.				
The Returns in	1788	1,236 ⁱ	445 ^h	14,967 ^c
• Of the Negroes, there were Men				5,929
Women				4767
Children under 12 Years, Males				2,187
Females				2,084
				14,967*
• Of this Number (of 14,967 Negroes)				
612 were under One Year of Age.				
2,866 from One to Eight Years.				
2,738 from Eight to Eighteen Ditto.				
3,262 from Eighteen to Thirty Ditto.				
5,213 from Thirty upwards.				
276 superannuated.				
14,967				
ⁱ White Inhabitants 1,236, viz. 577 Males, 285 Females, 193 Male } Children under 12 Years. 181 Female }				
^h Free Negroes 445, viz. 153 Males, 209 Females, 83 } Children under 12 Years.				
1,236		445		
Negroes imported and exported between 10th January 1784 and 5th April 1788.				
In	1784	—	4,998	—
	1785	—	6,254	—
	1786	—	8,407	—
	1787	—	5,709	—
	1788	—	2,185	—
			15,781	
		27,553	Balance	11,772 remaining
				27,553

On an Average for Five Years, taken from March 1783 to March 1788, the }
Number of Negroes born appear to be — — — 6,748
And the Number who have died in the same Period — — — 6,020

Giving the Average Increase of 145 per Annum — — Difference 728

On an Average taken for Five Years, deduced from 200 Couples of Negroes who are Country-born, contrasted with 200 Couples who are African-born, the Proportion of Children brought into the World by the former is to the Proportion brought by the latter as 13 are to 12.

The general Proportion Country-born Negroes bear to African-born Negroes in this Island (as far as it can now be ascertained) appears to be in a Ratio of about 12 to 15, all Ages and Sexes inclusive.

Taking an indiscriminate Number of 100 Children who have died in One Year, all being under 12 Years of Age, there appears to have died of them Thirty-five at or under Twelve Months; Forty-two from One to Four Years; Eighteen from Four to Eight Years; One about Nine; Two about Ten; and One at about Eleven Years of Age; of these Three-fourths died of Teething, Worms, and the Concomitants incident to these Disorders, as the Case seems to appear.

It is extremely difficult to ascertain the Ages at which Negroes have died (being Adults) in a newly-settled Country, where Fluctuations of such Property have been inconceivably numerous, and where the Owners of Slaves most generally are acquainted with the Ages of their Slaves chiefly by Estimation; to this Cause must be attributed the very great Difficulty of obtaining such Information as would elucidate this Subject in an adequate Degree to the framing a satisfactory Answer to Questions relative to this Class of Negroes.

Supplement to N° 15.

N° 7. The BAHAMAS.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of White Inhabitants, Free Negroes, and Slaves, in the Bahamas, during the following Years.

	Years.	White Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
In 1717 the Government of these Islands was resumed by the Crown. Their Inhabitants were then represented as very few, and very poor; as having decreased from 400 Men to fewer than 200 Men.				
The Lifts transmitted in	1722	830	—	310
The Lifts transmitted in	1731	935 ^a	—	453
<div> <div> <div>* White Men 256</div> <div>Women 190</div> <div>Children 489</div> </div> <div> <div>}</div> <div>935</div> </div> <div> <div>Adult Negroes 275</div> <div>Infant ditto 178</div> <div>453</div> </div> </div>				
The Lifts transmitted in	1734	810 ^b	77	488
<div> <div>^b It was said that One-third of the White Inhabitants had lately died by Sickness.</div> <div>The Whites and Blacks were said to have been in</div> <div> <div>1744 — 2,000</div> <div>in 1752 — 2,486</div> <div>1755 — 2,522</div> <div>1769 — 3,130</div> </div> </div>				
The Lifts transmitted by the Governor in	1773	2,052	—	2,241

705

P A R T . IV. *Population.*

Supplement to N° 15.

N° 8. *BERMUDAS.*

An ACCOUNT of the Number of White Inhabitants, Free Negroes, and Slaves, in Bermudas, during the following Years.

				Years.	White Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
The First minute Account of its Inhabitants was the Lifts of				1698	3,615 ^a	—	2,247
	Whites.	Blacks.					
^a Men	803	566					
Women	1,050	649					
Children	1,762	1,032					
	3,615	2,247					
The Second Account was the Lift of				1721	4,850 ^b	—	3,514
	Whites.	Blacks.					
^b Men	1,169	817					
Women	1,596	965					
Boys	1,072	880					
Girls	1,013	852					
	4,850	3,514					
The Militia 1,078.							
The next Account was the Lift of				1724	4,678 ^c	—	3,657
	Whites.	Blacks.					
^c Men	1,040	831					
Women	1,626	1,030					
Boys	1,074	933					
Girls	938	863					
	4,678	3,657					
Governor Hope said, the Reason why there were fewer Men than Women was, that so many Men were employed at Sea.—The Blacks breed much.							
The next Account is the Lift of				1727	5,070 ^d	—	3,877
	Whites.	Blacks.					
^d Men	910	787					
Women	1,768	945					
Boys	1,261	1,158					
Girls	1,131	987					
	5,070	3,877					
From November 1744 to December 1750, only One Vessel arrived here from Africa, with 90 Negroes.							

700

PART IV. Population.

Supplement to N° 15. continued.—N° 8. BERMUDAS.

				Years.	White Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
The next Account is the List of				1756	6,402 ^e	—	4,900
		Whites.	Blacks.				
^e Men	—	1,857	—				
Women	—	2,130	—				
Boys	—	1,317	—				
Girls	—	1,098	—				
		6,402					4,900
In 4 Parishes there were born from 13th November 1743, to Ditto 1751							
Males	163	} Total	—	325			
Females	162		Buried	—	181		
The next Account is the List of				1764	5,823 ^f	—	5,201
		Whites.	Blacks.				
^f Men	—	1,539	—				
Women	—	2,198	—				
Boys	—	1,120	—				
Girls	—	966	—				
		5,823					5,201
The next Account is the List of				1774	5,632 ^g	—	5,023
		Whites.	Blacks.				
^g Men	—	1,356	—				
Women	—	2,003	—				
Boys	—	1,199	—				
Girls	—	1,074	—				
		5,632					5,023
[*] The Militia — 1,193							
Sailors, White	572	} 1,053					
Do Black	481						
The next Account is the List of				1783	5,462 ^h	—	4,919
		Whites.	Blacks.				
^h Men	—	1,325	—				
Boys	—	1,076	—				
Women & Girls	3,061	—	2,573				
		5,462					4,919
<i>Mem^{dm}.</i>							
Governor Brown remarked, when he transmitted the Lifts of 1783, that the Number of Free Negroes were quite inconsiderable.							

PART IV. *Population.*

N^o 16. An ACCOUNT of the Number of White Inhabitants, Free Negroes, and Slaves, in the Foreign Islands in the West Indies, and in the Foreign Settlements on the Continent of America.

It was impossible to procure any Accounts (except with regard to the French Islands) that could be relied on, of the Number of White Inhabitants, Free Negroes, and Slaves, either in the Foreign Islands in the West Indies, or in the Foreign Settlements on the Continent of America.

The FRENCH WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of White Inhabitants, Free Negroes, and Slaves, in the French West India Islands, during the following Years.—[From Mr. Neckar's Book on the Administration of the Finances.]

				Years.	White Inhabitants.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
St. Domingo (by an Enumeration) in	—	—		1779	32,650	7,055	249,098
Martinico	—	D ^o	—	1776	11,619	2,892	71,268
Gauduloupe	—	D ^o	—	1779	13,261	1,382	85,327
St. Lucia	—	D ^o	—	1776	2,397	1,050	10,752
Tobago	—	about the same as the former		—	2,397	1,050	10,752
Cayenne	—	—	—	1780	1,358	—	10,539
Mauritius (Isle of France)	—	—	—	1776	6,386	1,199	25,154
Isle of Bourbon	—	—	—	1776	6,340	—	26,175
					76,408	14,628	489,065

THE Committee having directed Mr. Chalmers, the First Clerk in their Office, to prepare Estimates of the present Value of the Slaves in the British West Indies, and also of the whole Property in the same; the Two following Estimates (N^o 17 and 18) were prepared by him, after conversing with several Persons, whom he conceived best able to give him Information on the Subject.

N^o 17. An ESTIMATE of the present Value of the Slaves in the British Islands in the West Indies; distinguishing each Island.

					Number of Slaves.	Price.	Value.
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	256,000	at £ 40.	10,240,000 — —
Leeward Islands.	Antigua	—	—	—	37,808	D ^o	1,512,320 — —
	Montserrat	—	—	—	10,000	D ^o	400,000 — —
	Nevis	—	—	—	8,420	D ^o	336,800 — —
	St. Christopher's	—	—	—	20,435	D ^o	817,400 — —
	Virgin Islands	—	—	—	9,000	D ^o	360,000 — —
Barbadoes	—	—	—	—	62,115	D ^o	2,484,600 — —
Grenadas	—	—	—	—	23,926	D ^o	957,040 — —
St. Vincent's	—	—	—	—	11,853	D ^o	474,120 — —
Dominica	—	—	—	—	14,967	D ^o	598,680 — —
Bahamas	—	—	—	—	2,241	D ^o	89,640 — —
Bermudas	—	—	—	—	4,919	at £ 45.	221,355 — —
					461,684	—	18,491,955 — —

N. B. By Returns which have been received since this Estimate was made up, it appears that in some of the before-mentioned Islands there are a few more Negroes than the foregoing Estimate contains, and in some other of the Islands a few less; as will more particularly appear in the Supplements, giving minute Accounts of the Population in each of the before-mentioned Islands respectively.

PART IV. Value of Property.

	Acres of Land.	Number of Negroes.	Prices.	Amount.	Total.
<i>In Jamaica.</i>					
The Patented Lands with the Erections	1,860,000	—	£. 5 per Acre.	9,300,000	—
The Slaves	—	256,000	£. 40 per Head.	10,240,000	—
The other Personal Property at One-third the Value of the Slaves	—	—	—	3,413,333	6 8
					22,953,333
<i>In Barbadoes.</i>					
The Patented Lands with the Erections	106,470	—	£. 5 per Acre.	532,350	—
The Slaves	—	62,115	£. 40 per Head.	2,484,600	—
The other Personal Property at One-third the Value of the Slaves	—	—	—	828,200	—
					3,845,150
<i>In the Grenades.</i>					
The Patented Lands with the Erections	89,000	—	£. 5 per Acre.	445,000	—
The Slaves	—	23,926	£. 40 per Head.	957,040	—
The other Personal Property at One-third the Value of the Slaves	—	—	—	319,013	6 8
					1,721,053
<i>In Dominica.</i>					
The Patented Lands with the Erections	100,000	—	£. 5 per Acre.	500,000	—
The Slaves	—	14,967	£. 40 per Head.	598,680	—
The other Personal Property at One-third the Value of the Slaves	—	—	—	199,560	—
					1,298,240
<i>In St. Vincent's</i>					
The Patented Lands with the Erections	25,000	—	£. 5 per Acre.	125,000	—
The Slaves	—	11,853	£. 40 per Head.	474,120	—
The other Personal Property at One-third the Value of the Slaves	—	—	—	158,040	—
					757,160
<i>The Leeward Islands, viz.</i>					
<i>In Antigua.</i>					
The Patented Lands with the Erections	69,277	—	£. 5 per Acre.	346,385	—
The Slaves	—	37,808	£. 40 per Head.	1,512,320	—
The other Personal Property at One-third the Value of the Slaves	—	—	—	504,106	13 4
					2,362,811
Carried forward				—	—
				£. 32,937,748	6 8

100

PART IV. Value of Property.

	Acres of Land.	Number of Negroes.	Prices.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward	—	—	—	—	32,937,748 6 8
<i>In Montserrat.</i>					
The Patented Lands with the Erections	—	—	—	—	—
The Slaves	38,400	—	£. 5 per Acre.	192,000	—
The other Personal Property at One-third the Value of the Slaves	—	10,000	£. 40 per Head.	400,000	—
	—	—	—	133,333 6 8	—
					725,333 6 8
<i>In Nevis.</i>					
The Patented Lands with the Erections	30,000	—	£. 5 per Acre.	150,000	—
The Slaves	—	8,420	£. 40 per Head.	336,800	—
The other Personal Property at One-third the Value of the Slaves	—	—	—	112,266 13 4	—
					599,066 13 4
<i>In St. Christopher's.</i>					
The Patented Lands with the Erections	43,726	—	£. 5 per Acre.	218,630	—
The Slaves	—	20,435	£. 40 per Head.	817,400	—
The other Personal Property at One-third the Value of the Slaves	—	—	—	272,466 13 4	—
					1,308,496 13 4
<i>In the Virgin Islands.</i>					
The Patented Lands with the Erections	25,000	—	£. 5 per Acre.	125,000	—
The Slaves	—	9,000	£. 40 per Head.	360,000	—
The other Personal Property at One-third the Value of the Slaves	—	—	—	120,000	—
					605,000 — —
<i>In the Bahamas.</i>					
The Patented Lands with the Erections	20,000	—	£. 5 per Acre.	100,000	—
The Slaves	—	2,241	£. 40 per Head.	89,640	—
The other Personal Property at One-third the Value of the Slaves	—	—	—	29,880	—
					219,520 — —
<i>In Bermuda's.</i>					
The Patented Lands with the Erections	12,000	—	£. 10 per Acre.	120,000	—
The Slaves	—	4,919	£. 45 per Head.	221,355	—
The other Personal Property at One-third the Value of the Slaves	—	—	—	73,785	—
					415,140 — —
				Total	£. 36,810,305 — —

N. B. 1st. This Estimate is independent of the Value of the Crops now growing upon these Islands.—2d. By Returns which have been received since this Estimate was made up, it appears, that in some of the before-mentioned Islands there are a few more Negroes than the foregoing Estimate contains, and in some other of the Islands a few less.

It has been thought proper, because it exhibits the Subject in another Light, to estimate the Property in the British West Indies in the following Manner:

The mercantile Value of the Produce exported from the Islands in the Year 1787, was	£. 5,389,054 17 7
which, at Twelve Years Purchase, amounts to the Sum of	£. 64,668,658 11 —

PART IV. *Value of Property.*

Appendix to N° 18.

An ESTIMATE of the present Value of Property in the British Sugar Colonies,
as delivered by the West India Planters and Merchants.

	£.
Value of 450,000 Negroes, being the Total Amount in all the British Sugar Colonies, at £.50 Sterling per Head	22,500,000 — —
Value of the Lands, Buildings, Utenfils, Cattle, Mules, &c. double the Value of the Negroes	45,000,000 — —
Value of the Houses, &c. in the Towns, the Trading and Coasting Vessels, and their Crews, belonging to the Islands	2,500,000 — —
Total	£. 70,000,000 — —

N. B. I. The Negroes were estimated at £.50 Sterling each, because Negroes in the West Indies have been commonly sold in Parcels at that Sum, even before £.5 a Head had been added to the Price, in Consequence of the Regulating Act of last Year.

II. The Lands and Personal Property were estimated at double the Value of the Negroes, because this has always been the common Mode of such Valuations, and is the best general Rule in the Colonies.

III. The Third Article, of Houses, &c. in Towns, were estimated as above, because it was known certainly that the Houses in the Towns of Kingston and Spanish Town, in Jamaica, are alone worth £. 1,428,521 Sterling.

211/2

PART IV. Imports from Foreign West Indies.

N° 19. An ACCOUNT of the Value of Imports from the Foreign West Indies into Great Britain from the Year 1762, distinguishing each Year; to which are added the particular Articles of which such Imports consisted in 1785 and 1786.—[N. B. This Account was made up from Accounts furnished by the Inspector General of the Exports and Imports from and to Great Britain.]

Years.	Value of Imports.
1763 —	1,014,249 16 1
1764 —	52,055 5 1
1765 —	80,573 5 6
1766 —	14,009 8 4
1767 —	30,137 11 6
1768 —	12,403 4 4
1769 —	18,210 1 3
1770 —	24,187 3 6
1771 —	7,164 6 2
1772 —	33,100 3 —
1773 —	12,437 7 9
1774 —	729 7 8
1775 —	5,983 11 3
1776 —	19,254 12 5
1777 —	10,327 18 8
1778 —	2,498 3 8
1779 —	20,653 8 6
1780 —	144,889 12 4
1781 —	136,736 — 4
1782 —	10,313 2 —
1783 —	189,621 12 11
1784 —	78,667 17 4
1785 —	61,578 13 6
1786 —	16,787 8 5
1787 —	8,640 — 5

N. B. The Statement of the particular Articles imported in 1785 and 1786 is hereunto annexed.

N. B. The great Importation in the Year 1763 was occasioned by our being at that Time in Possession of several French and Spanish Settlements in the West Indies, particularly the Havannah, from whence we were allowed by the Treaty to import the British Property which we had acquired, either by Capture or otherwise; and the same Cause operated in a lesser Degree in the Years 1764 and 1765.

PART IV.

Imports from Foreign West Indies.

An ACCOUNT of the Species, Quantity, and Value of the Commodities imported from the Foreign West Indies into Great Britain, in the Years 1785 and 1786; distinguishing each Year, and each Settlement from whence imported.

Year.	Settlement.	Species.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Year.	Settlement.	Species.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.
1785	St. Lucia	Grocery — Cocoa Nuts —	Cwt. qrs. lb. 135 — 27	338 2 —	18,572 19 3	1786	St. Martin's	Salt — — Bay or French —	Weights. Bushels. 68 30	—	68 15 —
		Coffee —	4,413 1 27	3,104 8 9				Curacao	Whale Fins, Foreign fishing —	Tons. Cwt. qrs. lb. 28 — 21	
		Sugar, Brown —	8,393 2 18	11,541 5 8		Dye Stuffs — Fustick —	20 — —	180 — —	1,945 10 —		
		Wool, Cotton —	111,016 lb.	3,584 17 10		Logwood —	70 — —	840 — —			
		Wine — Madeira —	51 Gal.	4 5 —		Nicoragua —	70 — —	700 — —			
	St. Thomas	Dye Stuffs — Lignum Vitæ —	Tons. Cwt. qrs. lb. 50 3 2 17	238 7 4	Cuba	Dye Stuffs — Braziletto —	79 — 1 23	553 3 2			
		Fustic —	37 13 1 9	338 19 11		Logwood —	296 2 — 24	3,553 6 6			
		Grocery — Sugar, Brown —	379 1 3	521 10 1		Mahogany —	39 9 — —	315 12 —			
		Melaffes —	1 7 1 14	17 15 10		Demarara	Coffee — British Plant ⁿ —	— 4 1 15	—		
		Wood — Mahogany —	20 — —	208 — —			Trinidad	Dye Stuffs — Fustick —	25 4 — 22	226 17 9	
	Tobago	Wool, Cotton —	5,566 lb.	179 14 8	1,504 7 10	Hides — — Indian in Hair —	274 N ^o	82 4 —			
		Dye Stuffs — Indigo —	1,800 lb.	112 10 —		Wool, Cotton —	45,540 lb.	1,470 11 3			
		Fustic —	Tons. Cwt. qrs. lb. 23 — — —	207 — —		St. Thomas	Drugs — Ginfang —	228 lb.	17 2 —		
		Yellow Saunders —	6 — — —	6 — —			Dye Stuffs — Lignum Vitæ —	Tons. Cwt. qrs. lb. 31 4 2 22	148 7 3		
		Grocery — Ginger —	27 2 5	34 8 6			Fustick —	555 12 1 21	5,000 11 11		
		Sugar, Brown —	Cwt. qrs. lb. 13,287 — —	18,269 8 9			Mahogany —	20 16 — —	166 8 —		
		Turmeric —	16,448 lb.	171 15 —			Linen Sails, Foreign-made —	39 Ells.	1 6 —		
		Juice of Limes —	7½ Gal.	— 3 9		Skins — — Tyger —	2 N ^o	1 — —			
		Spirits — Rum —	4,681 Gal.	390 1 8		Toroishell —	6 lb.	1 7 —			
		Tortoisshell —	405 lb.	91 2 6		Wood Staves, Barrel —	4 Cwt.	1 8 —			
		New Orleans	Wood — Mahogany —	Tons. Cwt. qrs. lb. 32 8 — —		259 12 —	Hhd. and Pipe —	4 Cwt.	3 8 —		
Staves, Hhd. and Pipe —	2,500 N ^o		21 3 —	Wool, Cotton —	4,530 lb.	146 5 7					
Naked Wood —	2 Tons		9 10 —	St. Eustatius	Drugs — Saffafras —	Tons. Cwt. qrs. lb. — 6 1 24	2 2 —				
Wool, Cotton —	656,546 lb.		21,200 19 3		Dye Stuffs — Braziletto —	10 — 1 7	70 2 2				
Dye Stuffs — Annotto —	400 lb.		40 — —		Fustick —	223 11 1 21	2,012 2 11				
Indigo —	11,000 lb.	687 10 —	Mahogany —		— 8 2 3	3 8 2					
Total 1785 —	—	—	£. 61,578 13 .6		Nicoragua —	84 5 2 —	842 15 —				
								Elephants Teeth —	— 2 2	3 2 1	3,053 11 3
								Iron Cast —	8 14 2 6	21 16 4	
								Linen Sails, Foreign-made —	241 Ells.	5 2 —	
								Wool, Cotton —	2,881 lb.	93 — 7	
								Total in 1786 —	—	—	

PART IV.

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PART IV. *Exports to Foreign West Indies.*

N^o 20. An ACCOUNT of the Value of Exports from Great Britain to the Foreign West Indies, from the Year 1762; distinguishing each Year, and the Value of the British Manufacture from the Foreign Merchandize; to which are added the particular Articles of which such Exports consisted, in 1785 and 1786.—
[N. B. This Account was made up from Accounts furnished by the Inspector General of the Imports and Exports to and from Great Britain.]

Years.	Value of Exports in British Manufacture.	Value of Exports in Foreign Merchandize.	Total Value of Exports.
1763 —	23,983 6 —	7,419 1 —	31,402 7 —
1764 —	6,567 3 6	408 1 9	6,975 5 3
1765 —	4,901 — —	560 7 6	5,461 7 6
1766 —	3,640 5 1	1,353 6 5	4,993 11 6
1767 —	1,584 1 8	7,093 9 11	8,777 11 7
1768 —	5,387 4 4	— —	5,387 4 4
1769 —	2,514 11 2	294 13 8	2,809 4 10
1770 —	1,055 4 10	19,137 5 2	20,192 10 —
1771 —	— —	— —	— —
1772 —	— —	— —	— —
1773 —	1,519 17 9	— —	1,519 17 9
1774 —	— —	— —	— —
1775 —	1,141 2 7	— —	1,141 2 7
1776 —	3,662 2 —	787 18 9	4,450 — 9
1777 —	720 10 6	— —	720 10 6
1778 —	1,453 10 —	— —	1,453 10 —
1779 —	26,377 5 6	2,590 19 5	28,968 4 11
1780 —	148,419 — 9	25,104 8 11	173,523 9 8
1781 —	102,783 19 6	17,798 — 1	120,581 19 7
1782 —	315,576 10 —	48,201 14 6	363,778 4 6
1783 —	92,241 18 11	9,758 11 11	102,000 10 10
1784 —	12,926 2 9	— —	12,926 2 9
1785 —	644 13 —	8 12 8	653 5 8
1786 —	8,581 15 6	192 7 —	8,774 2 6
1787 —	4,338 5 4	337 2 —	4,675 7 4

N. B. The Statement of the particular Articles exported in 1785 and 1786 is hereunto annexed.

P A R T IV. *Exports to Foreign West Indies:*

An ACCOUNT of the Species, Quantity, and Value of British Manufactures, exported to the Foreign West Indies from Great Britain, in the Years 1785 and 1786; distinguishing each Year, and each Settlement to which exported.

Year.	Settlement.	Species.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.			
1785	St. Eustatius	Beer — — —	T. Hhds. Gal. 14 — —	70 — —	338 7 —			
		Glaſs, Green, Bottles — —	83 ½ Doz. Cwt.	8 7 —				
		Proviſion, Cheeſe — —	100 — —	120 — —				
		Goods, ſeveral Sorts — —	— —	140 — —				
	Surinam —	Lime — — —	2 Cha. —	— —	1 15 —			
	Tobago —	Cottons and Linens 6d. a. 18d. } before printed — — }	1,796 Y ^{ds}	240 — —	304 11 —			
		Linen, Iriſh — —	1,291 Y ^{ds}	64 11 —				
	Total of 1785			— —	£.	644 13 —		
	1786	Trinidad —	Apparel, Garments — —	5,000 N ^o T. Hhds. Gal.	1,250 — —	8,581 15 6		
			Beer — — —	2 3 27	14 5 8			
Bricks — — —			20,000	10 — —				
Cabinet Ware — —			— —	100 — —				
Candles, Tallow — —			Dcz. N ^o 84 2	18 18 9				
Cordage twice laid — —			Cwt. 40 — —	46 — —				
Cottons and Linens printed			5,873 Sq ^e Y ^{ds}	440 9 6				
Fuſtians — —			400 P ^s	400 — —				
Glaſs and Earthen Ware — —			30,000 P ^s Cwt.	75 — —				
Green — — —			100 — —	50 — —				
Grindſtones — —			24 Cha.	36 — —				
Haberdashery — —			70 — —	140 — —				
Hats, Felt — —			100 Doz.	112 10 —				
Linen, Britiſh, 6d. a. 18d. —			23,103	1,155 3 —				
Check'd, 7 to 18 — —			24,605	1,285 3 1				
Sail Cloth — —			825 Ells	41 5 —				
Woollen Goods, Cloths Long			150 P ^s	1,162 10 —				
Short			150 P ^s	1,725 — —				
Stuffs with Silk and } Incl — — }			lb. 142 —	19 10 6				
Miſcellaneous Articles —			— —	500 — —				
Total of 1786			— —	£.	8,581 15 6			

PART IV. *Exports to Foreign West Indies.*

An ACCOUNT of the Species, Quantity, and Value of Foreign Merchandize exported to the Foreign West Indies from Great Britain, in the Years 1785 and 1786; distinguishing each Year, and each Settlement to which exported.

Year.	Settlement.	Species.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.
1785		Wine, Portugal — — —	T. H Gal. — 1 1		
		Total of 1785	— —	— —	£.8 12 8
1786	Trinidad	Linen, Irish — — —	3,186 Yds	159 7 —	
		Spirits, Rum — — —	110 Gallons	33 — —	
		Total of 1786	— —	— —	£.192 7 —

N^o 21.—An ACCOUNT of the Number of Vessels, their Tonnage, and Number of Men, which have cleared out from the British Islands in the West Indies, between the 5th of January 1783 and the 5th of January 1788, and of the Commodities exported in the said Vessels to the United States of America; distinguishing each Year.—[N. B. This Account was made up from Accounts furnished by the Inspector General of the Exports and Imports to and from Great Britain.]

Years.	Shipping.			Beef & Pork.	Cocoa.	Sugar, clayed.	Coffee.	Cotton Wool.	Dye Woods.			Ginger.	Hides.	Limes.	Molasses.	Negroes.	Pimento.	Rum.	Sugar.	Salt.	Soap & Candles.	Tobacco.
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Barrels.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	lbs.	Fustic.	Logwood.	Mahogany.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	N ^o .	Barrels.	Gallons.	N ^o .	lbs.	Gallons.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Bufels.	Boxes.	lbs.
									Tons C. qrs. lb.	T. Cwt. qrs. lb.	Pieces and Feet.											
In 1783	104	9,136	1,025	85 1 1/2	55 — —	— — —	444 — —	1,500	— — —	7 — — —	— — —	143 — —	— — —	368	53,600	200	57,400	679,760	5,651 — —	3,500	165	—
1784	435	28,465	3,245	120	74 — —	— — —	673 3 9	36,250	61 — — —	— — —	47 13,200	1,116 2 2	777	987	5,800	203	169,500	2,742,277	47,595 — —	6,316	384	—
1785	511	35,566	3,537	55	154 — —	26 — —	1,202 — —	11,750	60 — — —	— — —	346 8,300	1,362 — —	116	794	43,800	468	54,300	2,188,000	46,116 — —	19,022	—	1,100
1786	381	32,192	2,969	—	186 — —	— — —	1,874 — —	—	Pieces. 370 — —	— — —	— — —	487 — —	— — —	823	1,800	337	16,900	1,399,040	35,801 — —	1,330	—	—
1787	386	43,380 1/2	2,854	72	124 2 —	12 — —	3,246 — —	3,000	— — —	— — —	— — —	339 — —	— — —	737	4,200	184	6,450	1,620,205	19,921 — —	2,304	240	—

The same Account continued; distinguishing each Island for the Years 1785, 1786, and 1787.

Islands.	Shipping.			Beef & Pork.	Cocoa.	Sugar, clayed.	Coffee.	Cotton Wool.	Dye Woods.			Ginger.	Hides.	Limes.	Molasses.	Negroes.	Pimento.	Rum.	Sugar.	Salt.	Soap & Candles.	Tobacco.
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Barrels.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	lbs.	Fustic.	Logwood.	Mahogany.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	N ^o .	Barrels.	Gallons.	N ^o .	lbs.	Gallons.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Bufels.	Boxes.	lbs.
									T. C. qrs. lbs.	Tons C. qrs. lb.	Pieces. Feet.											
Antigua	73	5,285	501	—	80 — —	— — —	85 — —	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	—	2,900	5	—	330,460	5,893 — —	4,880	—	1,100
Barbadoes	73	4,663	415	20	— — —	26 — —	— — —	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	10 — —	— — —	59	100	—	—	423,150	12,040 — —	—	—	—
Dominica	20	1,485	172	35	24 — —	— — —	385 — —	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	20	35,200	—	—	37,000	3,604 — —	—	—	—
Grenada	49	4,335	412	—	45 — —	— — —	214 — —	2,250	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	—	—	—	—	300,650	3,428 — —	—	—	5,000
Jamaica	201	14,321	1,387	—	— — —	— — —	518 — —	—	— — —	— — —	346 8,300	1,352 — —	116	413	3,200	395	54,300	571,770	17,897 — —	2,092	—	—
St. Kitt's	37	2,113	248	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	3,000	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	170	—	68	—	275,840	626 — —	800	—	—
Montserrat	5	322	31	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	—	—	—	—	27,000	98 — —	—	—	—
Nevis	17	757	113	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	—	2,400	—	—	96,730	772 — —	—	—	—
St. Vincent's	20	1,415	143	—	5 — —	— — —	— — —	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	—	—	—	—	99,800	898 — —	—	—	—
Tortola	16	870	115	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	6,500	60 — — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	132	—	—	—	25,600	860 — —	6,250	—	—
Total in 1785	511	35,566	3,537	55	154 — —	26 — —	1,202 — —	11,750	60 — — —	— — —	346 8,300	1,362 — —	116	794	43,800	468	54,300	2,188,000	46,116 — —	19,022	—	1,100
Antigua	69	5,092	502	—	— — —	— — —	60 — —	—	Pieces. 370 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	56	500	10	—	294,090	7,734 — —	1,330	—	—
Barbadoes	50	3,789	364	—	— — —	— — —	50 — —	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	—	—	18	—	281,180	10,451 — —	—	—	—
Dominica	8	706	65	—	— — —	— — —	700 — —	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	60	—	—	—	18,760	1,092 — —	—	—	—
Grenada	43	3,814	339	—	186 — —	— — —	186 — —	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	40	—	—	—	208,200	1,715 — —	—	—	—
Jamaica	174	16,341	1,444	—	— — —	— — —	878 — —	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	487 — —	— — —	461	1,300	309	16,900	460,400	12,978 — —	—	—	—
St. Kitt's	13	1,041	96	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	70	—	—	—	60,170	1,024 — —	—	—	—
Montserrat	6	400	43	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	10	—	—	—	38,100	290 — —	—	—	—
Nevis	6	203	40	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	26	—	—	—	26,340	308 — —	—	—	—
St. Vincent's	6	534	42	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	—	—	—	—	9,500	174 — —	—	—	—
Tortola	6	272	34	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	100	—	—	—	2,300	35 — —	—	—	—
Total in 1786	381	32,192	2,969	—	186 — —	— — —	1,874 — —	—	370 Pieces.	— — —	— — —	487 — —	— — —	823	1,800	337	16,900	1,399,040	35,801 — —	1,330	—	—
Antigua	71	8,231	552	67	— — —	12 — —	91 — —	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	—	1,700	25	—	375,150	6,779 — —	2,256	—	—
Barbadoes	54	6,416 1/2	379	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	14	700	—	—	213,400	2,668 — —	48	210	—
Dominica	16	2,003	147	—	45 — —	— — —	543 — —	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	184	—	130	—	31,600	1,066 — —	—	—	—
Grenada	47	6,373	410	—	36 — —	— — —	44 — —	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	—	—	—	—	272,080	290 — —	—	—	—
Jamaica	133	13,041	893	—	— — —	— — —	2,566 — —	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	339 — —	— — —	331	1,800	29	6,450	372,325	6,167 — —	—	—	—
St. Kitt's	21	2,457	140	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	146	—	—	—	167,740	386 — —	—	30	—
Montserrat	7	781	45	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	3	—	—	—	37,180	225 — —	—	—	—
Nevis	13	1,069 1/2	93	5	— — —	— — —	— — —	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	59	—	—	—	85,530	1,670 — —	—	—	—
St. Vincent's	21	2,587	174	—	43 2 —	— — —	2 — —	1,500	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	—	—	—	—	51,300	579 — —	—	—	—
Tortola	3	372	21	—	— — —	— — —	— — —	1,500	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	—	—	—	—	13,900	91 — —	—	—	—
Total in 1787	386	43,380 1/2	2,854	72	124 2 —	12 — —	3,246 — —	3,000	— — —	— — —	— — —	339 — —	— — —	737	4,200	184	6,450	1,620,205	19,921 — —	2,304	240	—

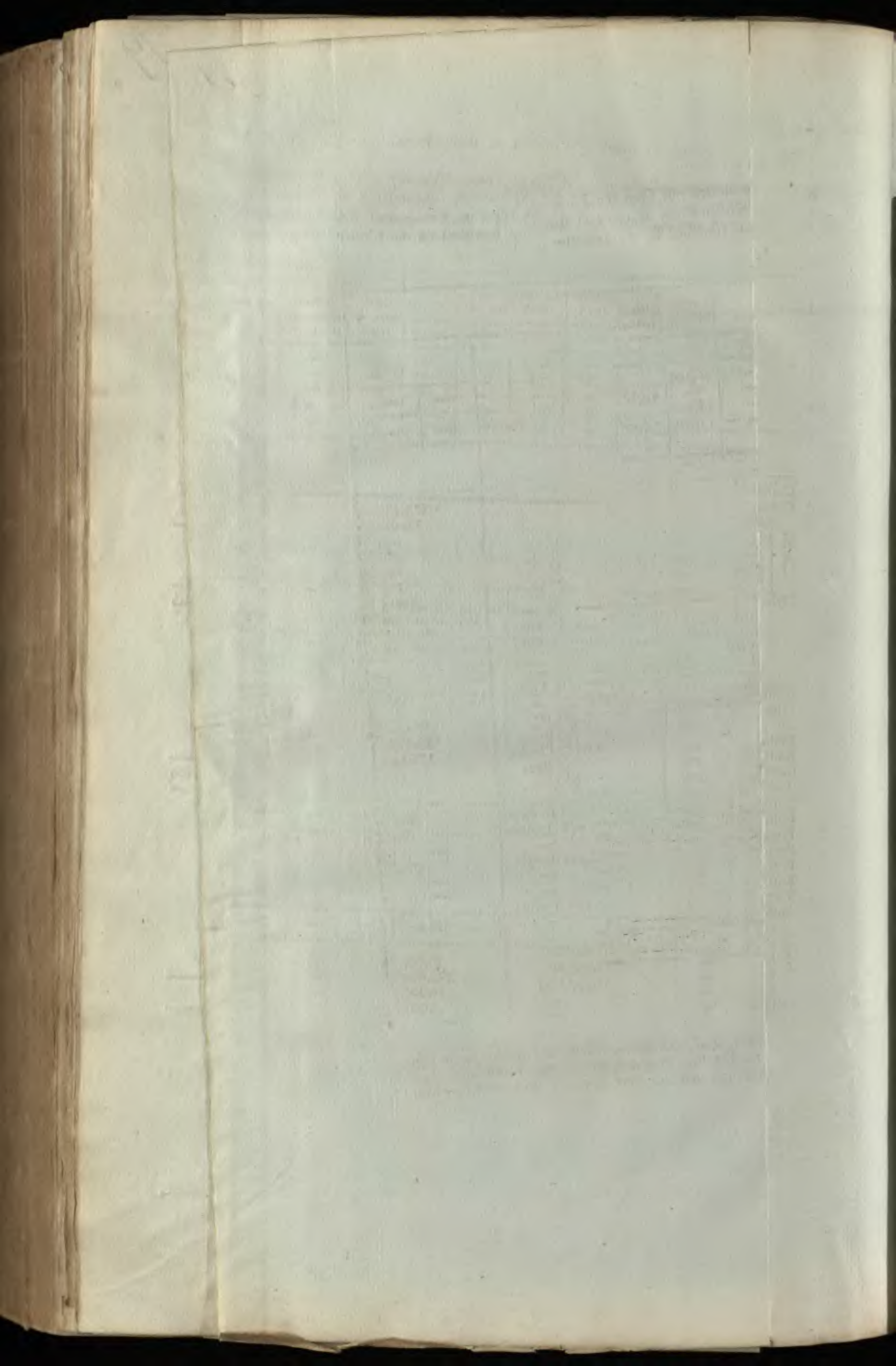
PART IV. *Exports from the British West Indies to Africa.*

N^o 22.—An ACCOUNT of the Number of Vessels, with their Tonnage, and Number of Men, which have cleared out from the British Islands in the West Indies; between the 5th January 1783 and the 5th January 1788; also of the Commodities exported in the said Vessels to Africa; distinguishing each Year.—[N. B. This Account was made up from Accounts furnished by the Inspector General of the Imports and Exports to and from Great Britain.]

Years.	Shipping.			Coffee.	Fish.	Molasses.	Pitch, Tar, &c.	Beef and Pork.	Bread & Flour.	Rum.	Soap and Candles.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Wood Lumber.
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Cwt. qrs. lb.	Hhds.	Gallons.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Gallons.	Boxes.	Cwt. qrs. lb.	lbs.	Feet.
In 1783 —	5	355	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,436	—	24 —	46,100	—
1784 —	4	260	55	—	—	—	6	27	28	9,000	14	—	—	4,500
1785 —	5	425	53	—	3	600	—	—	—	12,180	—	—	14,300	—
1786 —	7	493	84	6 —	—	200	130	40	76	46,328	37	36 —	11,000	2,000
1787 —	3	298	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,700	—	—	—	—

The same Account continued; distinguishing each Island, for the Years 1785, 1786, and 1787.

Islands.	Shipping.			Coffee.	Fish.	Molasses.	Pitch and Tar, &c.	Beef and Pork.	Bread & Flour.	Rum.	Soap and Candles.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Wood Lumber.	Years.
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Hhds.	Gallons.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Gallons.	Boxes.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	lbs.	Feet.	
Barbadoes —	5	425	53	—	3	600	—	—	—	12,180	—	—	14,300	—	Total in 1785.
Antigua —	1	40	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,844	—	—	—	—	
Barbadoes —	2	143	30	6 —	—	—	—	—	—	21,440	37	36 —	11,000	—	
Dominica —	2	110	23	—	—	—	90	40	76	3,110	—	—	—	—	
Jamaica —	1	100	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,000	—	—	—	—	
St. Kitt's —	1	100	10	—	—	200	40	—	—	6,944	—	—	—	2,000	
	7	493	84	6 —	—	200	130	40	76	46,328	37	36 —	11,000	2,000	Total in 1786.
Barbadoes —	1	87	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	
Jamaica —	1	109	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,600	—	—	—	—	
Nevis —	1	102	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	3	298	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,700	—	—	—	—	Total in 1787.



783

PART IV. *The Trade from the Foreign Plantations under the Free Port Acts.*

N^o 23. An ACCOUNT of the Number of Foreign Vessels, their Tonnage, and Number of Men, which have entered Inwards in the Islands of Jamaica, Dominica, Grenada, and New Providence, from the Foreign Colonies and Plantations in America, under the several Acts of Parliament commonly called the Free Port Acts, with the Amount of the several Commodities Annually imported in the said Vessels for the last Four Years; distinguishing each Year and each Island; and distinguishing the Foreign Plantations from the United States of America.—[N. B. This Account was made up from Accounts furnished by the Inspector General of the Imports and Exports to and from Great Britain.]

SPECIES OF GOODS.	JAMAICA.												DOMINICA.			GRENADA.			BAHAMA.		
	1784.			1785.			1786.			1787.			In the Half Year ending 5 January 1788.			In the Half Year ending 5 January 1788.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
	257	12,735	2,096	206	7,448	1,563	254	8,914	1,801	256	7,538	1,847	95	2,596	700	58	1,173	434			
Cotton Wool	—	2,169,000 lb.	—	—	1,573,280 lb.	—	—	1,196,250 lb.	—	—	1,943,000 lb.	—	—	77,250 lb.	—	—	13,500 lb.	—	—	—	—
Cocoa	—	—	—	—	11,400 lb.	—	—	68,700 lb.	—	—	64,750 lb.	—	—	3,800 lb.	—	—	200 lb.	—	—	—	—
Cattle.	{ Asses	—	113 N ^o	—	3 N ^o	—	—	—	—	—	43 N ^o	—	—	—	—	—	41 N ^o	—	—	—	—
	{ Horses	—	250 N ^o	—	80 N ^o	—	—	248 N ^o	—	—	233 N ^o	—	—	—	—	—	126 N ^o	—	—	—	—
	{ Mules	—	552 N ^o	—	890 N ^o	—	—	593 N ^o	—	—	585 N ^o	—	—	87 N ^o	—	—	180 N ^o	—	—	—	—
	{ Oxen	—	59 N ^o	—	125 N ^o	—	—	112 N ^o	—	—	243 N ^o	—	—	26 N ^o	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dying Wood	{ Sheep	—	70 N ^o	—	415 N ^o	—	—	38 N ^o	—	—	98 N ^o	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Braziletto	—	16 Tons	—	94 Tons	—	—	332 Tons	—	—	146 Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Fustic	—	15 Tons	—	18 Tons	—	—	3 Tons	—	—	77 D ^o	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Lignum Vitæ	—	—	—	—	—	—	154 Tons	—	—	504 D ^o	—	—	145½ Tons	—	—	58½ Tons	—	—	—	—
Logwood	—	—	—	—	5 Tons	—	—	42 Tons	—	—	210 Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Nicoragua	—	345 Tons	—	445 D ^o	—	—	[706 D ^o	—	—	414½ D ^o	—	—	69½ Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gum Guaiacum	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 Barrels	—	—	79 Barrels	—	—	26 Barrels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hides, Raw	—	1,088 N ^o	—	4,114 N ^o	—	—	2,761 N ^o	—	—	4,537 N ^o	—	—	200 N ^o	—	—	14 N ^o	—	—	—	—
Indigo	—	170,400 lb.	—	—	133,275 lb.	—	—	60,250 lb.	—	—	4,663 lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahogany	—	13,147 Planks	—	—	13,214 Planks	—	—	6,006 Planks	—	—	[9,993 Planks	—	—	226 Planks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radix Serpentina	—	20 Bags	—	—	19 Bags	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sarsaparilla	—	400 lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortoiseshell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	580 lb.	—	—	605 lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corn, Indian	—	6,508 Bushels	—	—	809 Bushels	—	—	2,005 Bushels	—	—	1,482 Bushels	—	—	—	—	—	12 Bushels	—	—	—	—
Fish, Cod, dried and pickled	—	948 Quintals	—	—	150 Quintals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pitch and Tar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75 Barrels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bread and Flour	—	4,925 Barrels	—	—	780 Barrels	—	—	220 D ^o	—	—	10 Barrels	—	—	—	—	—	8 Barrels	—	—	—	—
Beef and Pork	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 D ^o	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 Firkins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rice	—	905 Tierces	—	—	33 Tierces	—	—	325 Tierces	—	—	411 Tierces	—	—	—	—	—	2 Tierces	—	—	—	—
Coffee	—	—	—	—	10,000 lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood.	{ Hoops	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,900 N ^o	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Staves	—	67,800 N ^o	—	36,000 N ^o	—	—	1,000 N ^o	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Shingles	—	711,000 N ^o	—	303,000 N ^o	—	—	191,000 N ^o	—	—	6,000 N ^o	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Lumber	—	95,597 Feet	—	44,000 Feet	—	—	10,500 Feet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scantling	—	—	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dollars	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,400 N ^o	—	—	53,850 N ^o	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

N. B.—The Lumber, Rice, and other Articles of Provision, were imported prior to the Commencement of the last Free Port Act, which took Effect in September 1787; and it is to be observed, that these Articles were imported from the River Mississippi.

225

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N° 25.

PART IV. The Chronological Prices of Negroes.

N^o 25.—A CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT of the Prices which were paid on the Coast of Africa for the Purchase of Negroes, and also of the Prices which were obtained for them when sold in the British West India Islands, from the Year 1676 to the present Period. [From the Books of the late Board of Trade, except Messrs. Norris and Teaste's Statements.]

REMARKS.	Years.	Cost on the Coast of Africa per Head Sterling.	Where sold.	Amount of Sterling per Head.
	From 1676 to 1679	The Average £. 3 --	At Barbadoes for Leeward Islands Jamaica --	£. 15 -- 16 -- 17 --
During this Period there were delivered in the Colonies 46,396 Negroes. From January 1680-1 to 4 February 1688-9, 15,872 Slaves were sold in Jamaica by the African Company, which, on an Average, produced £. 13. 1. 9. Sterling each.	From 1679 to 1688	-- -- £. 3 --	At Jamaica In the other Islands from --	£. 13 1 £. 13 -- to £. 16 --
During the Period from 1698 to 1707, there were landed in the Plantations, both by the Company and private Traders, about 25,000 Negroes a Year. In 1707 the Price on the Coast of Africa was said to be £. 10 Sterling a Head; yet it was asserted by the private Traders that at the Bite and Whydah, where the Company do not trade, the Price of Negroes was as low as formerly; English Goods sold for much less. In 1707, 25,000 Slaves were said to be Annually necessary for the British Colonies, including 12,000 for Jamaica and the Spaniards.	From 1698 to 1707	-- From £. 8 -- to £. 12 --	In the different Islands from --	£. 10 -- to £. 14 -- and from £. 23 -- to £. 41 --
In 1744, the usual Price of Portuguese Men Slaves, was 420 Pounds of Cowries *. Ditto -- -- of Plantation Slaves 320 on the Coast of Africa. In 1750 the Price was from 9 to 10 and 11 Ounces on the Gold Coast for Slaves, according to their Quality †. In 1751, 6½ to 10 Ounces were given for D°. In 1752, 9 Ounces were paid for D°. In 1758, 6 to 8 Ounces paid for D°, there being no Competitors during the War. In 1759, at Anamaboe the Blacks made a Law not to sell any Slaves to the Shipping for less than 8 Ounces, on account of the low Price during the War.	In 1752 1753 1755 1757 1758 1759	Factory Slaves £. 15 -- Slaves for Trade £. 12 -- The Average £. 12 -- D° -- £. 12 -- Young Men } £. 10 -- Slaves } 75 Slaves were brought so low as } £. 7 -- The Average £. 14 --	In 1755, At Jamaica, Men Slaves produced £. 50 Currency, or Sterling --	£. 35 14

* Worth about £. 12 Sterling.

† Worth about £. 15 Sterling, the Ounce being of the Value of Thirty Shillings*.

787

PART IV. The Chronological Prices of Negroes.

N° 25.—continued.

REMARKS.	Years.	Cost on the Coast of Africa per Head, Sterling.	Where Sold.	Amount of Sales per Head
Mr. Norris's Statement of the Purchases made on the different Parts of the Coast of Africa, and the Average Price of the Sales in the Plantations.	From 1763 to 1788	From £. 12, 14, to £. 15 — — and from £. 18, and 20, to £. 22 — —	In the different Islands.	From £. 28 — — to £. 35 — —
Mr. Teafte states the Prices on the Coast at the following Places, to be; viz.	In 1787			
River Gambia — — —	—	} From £. 15 — — to £. 18 — —	In the different Islands.	The Average £. 35 — —
Isles De Los — — —	—			
Rio Pungos — — —	—			
And Sierra Leon — — —	—			
River Sherbro — — —	—	} From £. 14 — — to £. 16 — —		
Cape Mount — — —	—			
Cape Monferado — — —	—			
And at the different Places to Cape La How	—			
From Cape La How to Anamaboe — —	—	From £. 18 — — to £. 21 — —		
At Whydah, Lagos, Benin, and at the different Places to New Calabar — —	—	From £. 14 — — to £. 16 — —		
Bonny — — —	—	From £. 16 — — to £. 18 — —		
Old Calabar — — —	—	From £. 12 — — to £. 14 — —		
River Camaroons, and at the different Places to River Gaboon and Cape Lopez	—	From £. 8 — — to £. 10 — —		

AS it was not possible to procure an Account of the Imports from the British West Indies, during the Year 1788, till after the foregoing Accounts were made up and printed, and the Comparative Account, which is hereunto subjoined, having been since furnished by the Inspector General of Imports and Exports, it was thought proper to add the same, as it throws additional Light on this Subject.

PART IV. Imports from the British West Indies.

N^o 26.—A Comparative ACCOUNT of the Quantity and Value of the Produce, which was imported into Great Britain from the British West India Islands and Settlements in the Years 1787 and 1788; distinguishing each Year and each Island; and also distinguishing the Species, Quantity, and Value of each principal Article.

	Sugar.								Rum.								Coffee.							
	1787.				1788.				1787.				1788.				1787.				1788.			
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
	Cwt.	qrs. lbs.	£.	s. d.	Cwt.	qrs. lbs.	£.	s. d.	Gallons.	£.	s. d.	Gallons.	£.	s. d.	Cwt.	qrs. lbs.	£.	s. d.	Cwt.	qrs. lbs.	£.	s. d.		
Antigua	254,575	1 18	349,468	10 6	181,813	2 —	248,892	15 1	128,936½	13,454	— 9	246,800½	23,916	6 5	—	1 22	3 2 6	—	1 22	3 2 6	—	1 22	3 2 6	
Barbadoes	130,242	— 16	178,186	12 2	110,955	— 19	151,536	16 —	28,689	3,455	12 —	28,697½	3,445	8 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dominica	58,665	1 21	80,327	1 6	47,610	1 24	65,464	7 7	1,492	124	6 8	5,424	452	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Grenada	172,880	— 9	235,246	4 7	193,783	— 25	264,013	2 7	102,590½	10,415	4 —	229,577½	21,836	1 6	17,387	3 6	121,714	12 6	14,998	1 —	104,987	15 —		
Jamaica	824,706	2 25	1,128,877	19 2	1,124,017	— 4	1,538,594	3 4	1,890,540	167,343	8 7	2,917,797	255,956	7 4	8,550	2 4	59,839	1 —	9,584	— 7	67,088	8 9		
Montserrat	35,849	3 10	49,293	10 5	25,113	— 13	34,530	10 7	1,522½	126	17 11	13,451	1,120	18 4	3,706	3 27	25,682	3 3	6,916	3 25	47,607	10 —		
Nevis	72,475	1 11	99,653	11 11	30,050	1 4	41,319	2 9	2,884	240	6 8	13,348	1,112	6 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
St. Kitt's	231,397	2 12	316,272	19 6	187,379	1 25	255,495	14 10	78,299½	6,905	5 —	171,658	15,294	8 2	86	— 12	602	15 —	—	—	—	—		
St. Vincent's	64,449	1 27	88,219	15 4	76,735	2 14	105,052	2 6	15,766½	1,705	9 11	18,097½	1,513	18 5	632	1 5	4,426	1 3	—	—	—	—		
Tortola	78,749	1 6	107,211	11 3	84,513	3 22	114,239	6 10	517	43	1 8	1,484½	123	14 2	1	1 15	9	13 9	784	— 17	5,489	1 3		
Anguilla	2,129	2 16	2,928	5 2	3,728	1 2	5,126	7 4	106	8	16 8	107	8	18 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Honduras Bay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Mufquito Shore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total	1,926,121	— 3	2,635,686	1 6	2,065,700	— 12	2,824,264	9 5	2,251,343½	203,822	9 10	3,646,442½	324,780	7 7	30,365	2 7	212,277	9 3	32,283	1 21	225,172	15 —		

	Cotton Wool.								Ginger.								Miscellaneous Articles.								Total Value.									
	1787.				1788.				1787.				1788.				1787.				1788.				1787.		1788.							
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.											
	lbs.		£.	s.	d.	lbs.		£.	s.	d.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.						
Antigua	131,010		4,263	15	4	153,363		5,107	15	1	—	—	21	—	4	8	—	—	4	—	—	10	6,907	2	8	10,027	12	8	374,096	16	5	287,944	10	1
Barbadoes	2,640,725		95,186	6	1	2,362,829		82,748	5	11	5,437	2	18	6,797	1	4	5,523	2	5	6,904	8	5	4,701	2	11	10,681	10	10	288,326	14	6	255,316	9	5
Dominica	961,066		31,238	15	6	970,362		31,234	12	1	161	—	—	201	5	—	173	2	8	216	19	3	12,769	6	5	10,421	15	3	246,375	7	7	212,777	9	2
Grenada	2,030,177		73,951	11	8	2,875,043		105,225	17	5	6	2	10	8	4	7	4	—	23	5	5	1	14,804	8	5	13,042	—	—	394,264	14	3	471,210	15	4
Jamaica	1,899,987		64,157	13	4	3,500,272		115,897	2	10	3,553	2	15	4,442	—	8	3,892	2	5	4,865	13	5	195,163	15	10	178,362	19	4	1,585,667	—	10	2,141,283	16	3
Montserrat	69,486		2,243	16	4	138,617		4,476	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	260	—	7	208	15	6	51,924	5	3	40,336	7	10
Nevis	22,486		726	2	2	23,114		746	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,418	8	11	1,714	14	3	102,038	9	8	44,892	11	4
St. Kitt's	484,640		16,242	4	6	296,362		11,275	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,169	3	5	6,923	16	8	352,192	7	5	288,989	8	10
St. Vincent's	760,380		25,453	6	8	1,172,483		38,271	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,931	3	5	1,991	13	4	122,735	16	7	152,385	2	1
Tortola	287,577		10,603	18	6	125,937		6,296	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	2	3	66	18	—	12,284	—	6	12,260	10	3	130,152	5	8	132,920	8	3
Anguilla	109,407		3,532	18	8	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230	18	6	1,266	18	10	6,700	19	—	6,402	4	6
Honduras Bay	200		6	9	2	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79,760	16	2	217,582	4	3	79,767	5	4	217,582	4	3
Mufquito Shore	—		—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,205	14	10	1,838	4	3	15,205	14	10	1,838	4	3
Total	9,397,141		327,606	17	11	11,618,382		401,279	19	2	9,159	—	8	11,448	16	3	9,647	1	20	12,059	5	—	358,606	2	7	466,322	15	5	3,749,447	17	4	4,253,879	11	7

N. B. The Values in the above Account are Custom House Values, not Mercantile Values.

N. B. The Values in the above Account are Custom House Values, not Mercantile Values, which are supposed to be much greater.—This Account is confined to the Rum, Sugar, &c. imported directly from the British West Indies: Whereas, some of the preceding Accounts contain the total Importation of these Articles, &c. circuitously.

THE END OF PART IV.

1791

Jan 1st 1791

to the 1st of Feb 1791

to the 1st of Mar 1791

to the 1st of Apr 1791

to the 1st of May 1791

to the 1st of Jun 1791

to the 1st of Jul 1791

to the 1st of Aug 1791

to the 1st of Sep 1791

to the 1st of Oct 1791

to the 1st of Nov 1791

to the 1st of Dec 1791

to the 1st of Jan 1792

to the 1st of Feb 1792

to the 1st of Mar 1792

791

V.

The Advantages which the *French* West India Islands are supposed, at present, to enjoy over the *British* Islands, and the Reasons on which these superior Advantages are founded.

...the French Planters able to fend their Sugar to the Europeans ... the English?

...the English?

...we are an Average in what Function cheaper than we do?

...the Cause of the French landing is in the European market cap-

[illegible]

ARE not the French Planters able to send their Sugar to the European Market at a lower Price than the English?

Can you say on an Average in what Proportion cheaper than we do?

Can you assign the Causes of the French sending it to the European Market cheaper?

We have heard, and believe that they can. The last Question will be best answered by considering the relative Situation of the French and British Colonies in St. Domingo and Jamaica.

Mr. Fuller,
Agent for the
Island;
Mr. Long,
and Mr.
Chisholme.

1st. The Number of White Inhabitants in the French Part of St. Domingo is proportionably much greater, and the Passage, Wages, and Subsistence of hired or indented White Servants far less expensive than in Jamaica.

This superior Population is attended with several Advantages — the numerous Growers of the inferior Staples, such as Indigo, Coffee, Cotton, and Cocoa, by the Share they pay of the Colonial Taxes, exonerate to a great Degree the Cultivators of Sugar; they add much to the Security of the Landed Property in general; they strengthen its Credit, augment and sustain its Value, and further contribute to the Wealth of the Colony by furnishing a great Choice and Assortment of exportable Articles for the Home Freight, and thereby encouraging the Resort of Foreign Shipping and Dealers.

2d. The French Colonists in St. Domingo purchase, at a very cheap Rate, from the Spaniards inhabiting the same Island, nearly all the Cattle they want; they likewise carry on with the Spaniards a most beneficial Trade, by which they draw to themselves nearly all the Silver which is annually sent to pay the Spanish Officers, Civil and Military, and the Troops in Garrison there.

A further and most important Aid is derived from the very extensive smuggling Interchange which they carry on with the Traders of some other Nations. This Commerce, which all the French Planters unite in facilitating, takes off annually large Quantities of their Indigo, Cotton, Melasses, and Sugar, in Exchange for Gold, Silver, and Negroes. The Prices now given for the latter on the western Part of St. Domingo are most exorbitant, and yet they are justified by the convenient Mode of Payment, and by the various Encouragements which the Courts of France and Spain at present hold out to them, with a View of completely settling that invaluable Island.

The Articles of Lumber, Indian Corn, and some other Supplies, are obtained by the French Planter at the cheapest Rates, by Means which the Policy of Great Britain has interdicted to the British Planter, who is therefore subjected to Scarcity and Exaction in those Articles.

The Rate of Insurance from the French Islands to France is generally lower than from the British Islands to Great Britain.

It is conceived that the foregoing Advantages afford, at least, a sufficient Compensation to the French Planter for the Inferiority of Price which he receives for his Produce at the Colonial Market.

The annual contingent Charges on a Jamaica Estate are, at present, nearly Twice as great as they were Thirty Years ago.—At that Period those Charges were supposed to be paid, and actually were paid, by the Rum.—At present, Rum of the same Quality is no longer marketable; and the Over-proof Spirit is now actually sold in the Colony at the same Price which was then given for the inferior Spirit.

Sugar at the Jamaica Market has not varied much in its Price for a great many Years;—we impute the advanced Price of late more to the Scarcity occasioned by frequent Droughts and Hurricanes, than to any other Cause.

From the Prices we have seen of French Muscovado Sugar, we observe that they have advanced considerably since the Year 1784; viz.

		1784.		1788.
		Livres.		Livres.
St. Domingo	Leoganne Sugar at Bourdeaux	30 a 41	increased to	40 a 48 Poid de Marc
	Cape Francois	20 a 30		38 a 46
	St. Louis	24 a 34		37 a 44

By an Account-Sales of 20 Hogsheads Muscovado Sugar from Tobago sold at Havre in November 1787, and weighing Net 21790 lb. P^d du Roi at 43½ liv. per Cwt. Net Proceeds 7324 liv. 9s. 6d. (every Charge made except Insurance), we find the Net Proceeds per Hoghead Sterling were 15l. 5s. 2½ d. or thereabouts.

The same Sugar at the same Price, if sold in London, would have given for Nett Proceeds (every Charge made except Insurance) about 10l. 9s. per Hoghead, or about 8s. 9d. less per Cwt. so that French at 36½s. Price about equalizes 45s. British for Sugars of the same Quality.

The relative Advantages in favour of the French Colonists, which we have hitherto enumerated, are to be considered only as of a secondary Order, for we think that the chief and decisive Advantage on their Side consists in the very superior Fertility of the Soil they have to work upon. The Lands of St. Domingo are beyond all Controversy far more productive, and cultivated by

much

much fewer Hands in Proportion than those of Jamaica. Most of the French Estates enjoying a Command of Water for artificial Irrigation, are very little affected by those Dry Seasons, which prove so destructive to Vegetation in Jamaica. It appears from an Estimate we have seen of a Property in St. Domingo, that the Average Yielding of it is 2 Hogsheads and Half of Muscovado Sugar (of 15 Cwt. each) per Acre;—That another Estate there, having only 194 Negroes in all, affords Crops of 370 Hogsheads of like Weight, or above 1 Hoghead and 3 Quarters for each Negroe belonging to it. On the other Hand, the Average of the Parish of St. James, which is One of the latest settled, and most productive in Jamaica, does not in a favourable Year give 3-fourths of a Hoghead per Negroe.—Particular Spots may probably average that Quantity, but if the Average be extended over all the Sugar Estates in the Island, collectively, we are sure it would not much exceed Half an Hoghead per Acre.—Five hundred Acres of Land with only Fifteen Negroes and Two Sets of Works, have been sold in St. Domingo for upwards of 25,000 l. Sterling. But a similar Property in Jamaica would probably not be saleable for more than 6 or 7,000 l. Sterling at the utmost. This striking Disparity is attested by French as well as British Planters; and in short, we presume it cannot admit of any Dispute. At the same Time it is a Fact of the utmost Importance towards forming just Ideas upon the present Question, because it connects with all those Inferences deducible from the Comparison of one with the other, and which affect the relative Situation, Economy, Merits, and Character of the Jamaica Planter; and especially since it is well known that St. Domingo furnishes Three Fourths, and Jamaica above One Half of all the Sugar which is manufactured by the respective Colonies of the Two Nations. For these Reasons we hope to be excused if we enter somewhat at large upon this Part of the Subject, and support our Argument upon the Testimony of that respectable Planter Monsieur D'Auberteuil *, an Evidence entirely disinterested, and whose Veracity has never yet been impeached.

He observes †, that “ in Jamaica, Grenada, &c. &c. the Price of Sugars is always 15 or 20 per Cent. higher than at St. Domingo. 1st, Because the Soil in the English Islands is less fertile. 2d, Because the English exact less Labour from their Negroes; and, 3d, Because they are at greater Expence in maintaining them.

“ That on some Estates ‡ in St. Domingo, the Land yields above 11 5000 lb. Wt. Muscovado Sugar per § Acre,” (or above 3 Hogsheads and a Half per Acre, at 15 Cwt. per Hoghead.)

‡ “ Others give 11 2,700 lb. Wt. per Acre (or near 3 Hogsheads.)

** “ In the Plain of Cul-de-Sac, at Boucassin, and in the Plain of Jacob, 11 60,000 lb. Wt. of Sugar is produced from a Cane Piece of 15 Acres;” (this is equal to 4,000 lb. per Acre, or 2 Hogsheads and Two Thirds.)

†† A Planter there possessing 600 Acres of Land in a good Soil, and 300 Negroes, can make a Million of Pounds Weight of Muscovado Sugar, (this is equal to 723 Hogsheads 15 Cwt. English Weight) per Annum.

In the Parish of St. James in Jamaica, Four Estates (Two of which are esteemed very capital ones) made in the Year 1774 (which was a very favourable Year) exactly the same Number of Hogsheads. These Four Estates then mustered in all 876 Negroes—which is very nearly in the Proportion of 3 Negroes Jamaica to 1 St. Domingo. ‡‡

The French Part of St. Domingo is supposed to consist of near 11 Millions of §§ Acres, the Soil of which combines in general all the Qualities which are essential to profitable Culture. To this natural Fecundity it may be attributed, that the French are not excited to the same Spirit of Industry and Neatness which is observable among the Plantations of Jamaica;*** nor do they equally attend to the Growth and Perfection of their Canes.—With the French Planters Manure is unnecessary, and frequent Renewal of their Plants inexpedient.—But under all the Disadvantages of a negligent and imperfect Husbandry †††, “ it is the Opinion of the oldest and most experienced of

* This Gentleman printed his Considerations sur l'Etat de la Colonie Francaise de St. Dominique, in the Years 1776 and 1777. His Work was published by Authority, and as such as been quoted by the Reverend Mr. Clarkson in his Essay upon Slavery.

† V. i. P. 45.

‡ V. i. P. 236.

§ The French Land Measure in St. Domingo is called a Carreau or square of 100 Geometrical Paces, nearly equal to 3 English Acres; we suppose it somewhat more than 2½ Acres, but for readier Computation we take it at 3 Acres, therefore the true Product per Acre is rather more than we have stated.

|| French Weight poid de Marc, which is 8½ lb. per Cwt. more than the English Weight.

** V. i. P. 201.

†† V. i. P. 113.

†† Viz.			Negroes.	Hogsheads.
John Ellis Esquire	—	—	334	361
Hugh Hall	—	—	325	196
			659	557
Benjamin Heath	—	—	108	86
Harvey	—	—	109	80
			876	723

|| V. i. P. 89.

§§ V. i. P. 202.

*** V. i. P. 179.

††† V. i. P. 179.

“ their

" their Planters, that in the great Plain of the Cape, One Third of their Plantations yields a Profit of 12 per Cent. (all Charges deducted), and all the others 8 per Cent. and that * the Produce is still greater in the Western Districts of the Colony."

From this Body of Information, for which we are indebted to such unexceptionable Authority, we are warranted in the following Statement of the Effects which such a Difference of Fertility must naturally occasion in the relative Prices and Profits of British and French Sugars at the West Indian and European Markets.

Here are given us (for Example) Three Degrees of Production assigned to different Parts of St. Domingo :

5,000 lb. wt. = 5,425 English wt.	} of Muscovado Sugar per Acre.
4,000 lb. wt. = 4,340 D°	
2,700 lb. wt. = 2,929 D°	

We may take the Average at 3,900 lb. wt. = 4,231 lb. wt. English per Acre, and the Average general Production of the Jamaica Lands at 800 lb. which is somewhat more than Half a Hoghead, and is the highest general Average we can justly assign, in seasonable Years, to the Island last mentioned.—And we quote for each the Price mentioned by the French Author, viz. † 26 s. 3 d. Sterling per cwt.

Then the Computation will stand thus :

British Average for Jamaica.	French Average for St. Domingo.
At 800 lb. wt. per Acre.	At 4,231 lb. wt. per Acre.
Price 26 s. 3 d. Sterling per cwt. at the Jamaica Market.	Price 26 s. 3 d. Sterling per cwt. at the St. Domingo Market.
L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Proceeds of 5½ Acres — 55 : 2 : 6 Sterling.	Proceeds of 1 Acre — 55 : 2 : 6 Sterling.

From this fair Comparison it will appear, that as Five Acres and a Quarter of the Cane Lands in Jamaica now in Culture, do not, at a general Average, yield a greater Quantity of Sugar than 1 Acre does at a general Average in St. Domingo;—the French Planter, from this single Circumstance, and if there were no other in his Favour, must be well enabled to undersell the Jamaica Planter at every Market in Europe; nor is it in the Power of the British Planter, by any possible Exertion, to enter into Competition with him. On the contrary, he is obliged to employ above five Times the Quantity of Land and Labour, and incur proportionably heavier Expences of every Denomination, in order only to obtain from 5½ Acres the same Quantity of Sugar which the Frenchman gathers from One Acre. The Charges and Taxes to which the Colonial Subjects of the Two Nations are comparatively liable, we are not so minutely informed of, as to discriminate between them with Precision; but we confidently believe, that 12 and 8 per Cent. clear of all Charges, asserted by Mons. D' Auberteuil to be the general Profits made by the St. Domingo Sugar Planters on their Capitals, are greatly more than double what are now gained by the Jamaica Planters. In the latter Island some may probably gain 5 per Cent. but the Majority of them do not gain above 3 per Cent.; the general Average is no more than 4 per Cent.—Such indeed seems to be the natural Privilege of Superiority attached to the French Colonists, who, more from Fortune than Sagacity, Industry or Merit of any Kind, have established themselves upon a very grateful Soil. And had that of Jamaica been equally productive, we may venture to affirm, that, under the spirited Efforts of British Cultivation, and skilful Manufacture, by which some of our Muscovados of Jamaica are now improved almost to an Equality with clayed Sugars, we should have continued to retain in the European Market that Ascendancy, which, we now fear, is irrecoverably lost to Britain.

We shall close our Answer with observing, that, since all the Necessaries of Life, the Produce of England, have nearly doubled their Price in the last 25 Years, it should not have appeared extraordinary if the Price of Muscovado Sugar, the Produce of their own Colonies, (influenced and controuled as they are, and must be, by the Manners and Circumstances of this Kingdom, with which they are so intimately connected) had undergone the same progressive Alteration. But so far is this from being the real Fact, that our Sugar has, in the very same Space of Time, advanced only from 4½ d. to 5½ d. and 6 d. per Pound.

Let us for a Moment only consider Jamaica, as if it were another English County adjoining to Cornwall, constituting a Part of the great general Field of British Agriculture, and that Sugar was the peculiar Article of its Growth, as Hops are of another English County:—We say then, that a proportionable Advance in the Price of Jamaica Sugar would be contemplated by the rest of the English Landholders with the same Pleasure, and by the Consumers with the same Indifference, as the cotemporary Rise of Beef, Mutton, Butter, which, in the Memory of us all, have nearly doubled their Prices in this Kingdom.

* V. i. P. 179.

† V. i. P. 237.

Committee of
the Council of
the Island.

Whether the French Planter sends his Sugar to the European Market at a lower Price, or in what Proportion cheaper, and the Cause of it, either way, will be answered, it is conceived, with more Accuracy in Europe, than the Committee are able to answer with.

C. N° 4.

Does the English Planter cultivate his Land at more Expence than the French? State the Particulars, and the Reason why.

Mr. Fuller,
Agent for
the Island;
Mr. Long,
and Mr.
Chisholme.
Committee of
the Council of
the Island.

We beg leave to refer to our preceding Answer.

It is presumed he does; the Lands in the French Islands are much richer than the English, and consequently not only much Labour is saved there in the Articles of manuring them, dressing, and turning them up, but the Yielding will necessarily be proportionate to the Superiority of the Soil. The Success of the French Planters may perhaps be further attributed to the Method that prevails amongst them of watering their Lands, which is not practised amongst the English, except in Three or Four Instances.

C. N° 5.

Mr. Fuller,
Agent for the
Island; Mr.
Long, and
Mr. Chif-
holme.

Do not the French purchase from our Traders a great Proportion of the Negroes they want; and do they not pay a higher Price for them?

The French have purchased of late Years a greater Proportion of the Negroes they wanted from our Traders upon the Guiney Coast, which of Course become intitled to the large French Bounties per Ton, 8 Livres per Head. This Traffic decreases, owing to the more extended Connections upon the Coast which the French have made. They are Customers also for Negroes at Jamaica and Dominica, but chiefly for the lower priced, and what are called Refuse-Negroes. It however appears, that Traders in French Vessels, but with British Capitals, have lately averaged a Price of 10 or 12 l. Sterling per Head more than is common in our Islands.

Committee of
the Council of
the Island.

The French purchase a great many Negroes from the Guiney Factors in the British Islands, but they do not pay a higher Price for them here. When a Sale is opened, the English and French purchase indiscriminately at the same Price.

C. N° 6, 7.

Does not a French Plantation, consisting of a given Number of Negroes, require a larger Proportion of imported Negroes to keep up the Stock than the like Plantation requires in our Islands?

Is not the Price of Freight for a given Quantity of Sugar from the French Islands to Europe, greater than the Price of the same Quantity from the British Islands?

Mr. Fuller,
Agent for the
Island; Mr.
Long, and
Mr. Chif-
holme.

As the French themselves admit that their Negroes are harder worked and worse fed than the Negroes in our Islands, and state the annual Diminution of 1-5th per Cent. * upon their whole Number; whereas we conceive 1-40th to be about the Average which takes Place in Jamaica; and as they reckon that all their Births do not equal half their Deaths, and that 1-3d of all their Guiney or imported Negroes perish in Three Years † from the Time of Importation, we have good Reason to conclude that they require a larger Proportion of imported Negroes than our Planters do to keep up the Stock.

The Price of Freight from the French Islands to Europe is greater than what the British Planter pays. It is something more than 4 s. Sterling from Martinico and the neighbouring Islands, and about 5 s. from St. Domingo; and this upon the French Cwt. Poids de Marc, which equals about 108 lb. English.

But the Insurance from the French Islands is less; they pay from 1½ to 2½ ‡ Short Premiums, and from 4 to 5 per Cent. Long Premiums, from all their Islands; while we pay from 2½ to 4 Guineas the Short Premium; and the constant Long Premium from Jamaica (Time of Peace) is from 8 to 10 Guineas.

* D'Auberteuil, V. i. P. 68.

† D'Auberteuil, V. i. P. 54.

‡ 26 July
to
12 January, } Long Premium.

{ 12 January
to
26 July, } Short Premium.

The French outward-bound Premium is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 to all their Islands; ours is 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$. †
It is to be observed, that as the French Owner of the Vessel is likewise Owner of the Cargo brought to Europe, it is of little Consideration what is paid for Freight upon French Sugars.

The Committee are unable to furnish any satisfactory Answer to these Heads.

Committee of
the Council of
the Island.

C. N° 8.

What has been the average Price of Sugars in the English and French Markets (particularly the French and Portuguese) for as many Years back as an Account thereof can be made up?

The System of France in regard to the Productions of her Sugar Colonies, having materially been changed in some respects since the late War, particularly in granting a Drawback, and even a liberal Bounty upon refined Sugars re-exported from France, the Price of Raw or Muscovado Sugar has risen considerably at all the Ports of France during the last Four Years, as will appear from the comparative Table of Prices at Bourdeaux * in 1784, and the very recent Account of them in the present Year 1788, and also from the Prices at Havre during the last Three Years.

Mr. Fuller,
Agent for the
Island; Mr.
Long, and Mr.
Chisholme.

Prices of Muscovado Sugars at Havre in the following Years:

Livres	Sous	Livres	English
1785—28	: 10 : 0	- - a 35	per Cwt. poids du Roi = 116.
1786—33	: 0 : 0	- - a 40	ditto.
1787—37	: 0 : 0	- - a 46	ditto.

The Price of Muscovado Sugars in London.

Lowest.	s.	Highest.	s.	Lowest.	s.	Highest.	s.
1760	—	—	32	—	—	47	—
1761	—	—	32	—	—	50	—
1762	—	—	28	—	—	49	—
1763	—	—	25	—	—	37	—
1764	—	—	27	—	—	40	—
1765	—	—	32	—	—	44	—
1766	—	—	29	—	—	42	—
1767	—	—	33	—	—	42	—
1768	—	—	32	—	—	41	—
1769	—	—	33	—	—	43	—
1770	—	—	31	—	—	42	—
1771	—	—	32	—	—	44	—
1772	—	—	29	—	—	43	—
1773	—	—	28	—	—	45	—
1774	—	—	27	—	—	44	—
1775	—	—	25	—	—	39	—
1776	—	—	29	—	—	47	—
1777	—	—	39	—	—	65	—
1778	—	—	45	—	—	68	—
1779	—	—	50	—	—	59	—
1780	—	—	45	—	—	59	—
1781	—	—	56	—	—	73	—
1782	—	—	40	—	—	73	—
1783	—	—	28	—	—	45	—
1784	—	—	26	—	—	46	—
1785	—	—	35	—	—	45	—
1786	—	—	40	—	—	56	—
1787	—	—	41	—	—	52	—

The Average Price of Sugars in the English and French Markets will be answered with more Accuracy in Europe.

Committee of
the Council of
the Island.

N. B.	Insurance of Goods in French Ships.		Insurance of Goods in English Ships.	
	Made in France.		Made in London.	
	Outwards.		Outwards.	
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. to Martinique, Guadaloupe, and even to St. Domingo.		$2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. in general, unless to St. Domingo a $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	
French.	Home.		Home.	
	Short Premium $1\frac{1}{2}$ a 2 per Cent. from Martinique, Guadaloupe, and Cape Francois; 2 a $2\frac{1}{2}$ from other Ports in St. Domingo.		Short Premium 2 per Cent. from Martinique and Guadaloupe; $2\frac{1}{2}$ from St. Domingo.	
English.	Long Prem. 4 per Cent. 5 per Cent. from St. Domingo.		Long Prem. 4 per Cent. from St. Domingo sometimes 5 per Cent.	
	Short Premium 4 per Cent. from Jamaica.		Long Premium from 8 to 10 l. and 10 Guineas per Cent. from Jamaica.	

And we are assured by some respectable Merchants and Brokers in the City, that of late Years few of the French Insurances on their West India Men have been done in London, unless under Apprehensions of War; which Circumstance seems to imply, that at other Times they can be done lower in France than in London.

For further Information on this Subject, vide Information given to Mr. Chalmers by Mr. Hake, and Mr. Fuller's Letter; both placed after C. No. 8.

* See our Answer, C. N° 3.

Information given to Mr. Chalmers by Mr. Hake Secretary to the Insurers at New Lloyd's Coffee House.

I Have considered the Premiums of Insurances to and from the West Indies given in by Mr. Fuller, and observe the Parallel is still drawn between the French Islands and Jamaica, which very naturally will make a striking Difference.

But I still am of Opinion that from our Windward Islands we do our Insurances Home cheaper than the French, as upon the best Information I find they never do them under $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. and we do them at 2 per Cent.; and as we often do our Ships Out and Home for 3 Guineas per Cent. they can have no Advantage, though they may make their Insurances to their Islands at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

There is no doubt but that the French very seldom send their Insurances to be made in England, unless under Apprehensions of War, owing to the Clause in their Policies of being obliged to give their Underwriters the War Premium, which does not exist in ours; and further, on ordering any Insurances to be made in England, their Correspondents here must charge the Commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. usual amongst Merchants; which adds considerably on small Premiums.

There is beyond doubt some Advantages from the Ports in France laying more open to the Ocean; whereas the English have a dangerous Channel in Winter Time to sail through before they get to London; and even Bristol, Liverpool, and Clyde have their Dangers.

It is not the general Opinion that the French make their Insurances to and from the West India Islands on lower Terms than the English.

There are many of the French Ships in that Line insured in London, and are done on the same Terms as our own, except Jamaica, which from its Situation greatly enhances the Premium. Ships coming from thence have a much longer Voyage to run, and must make their Passage either through the Gulph of Florida, or beat through the Windward Passage, both attended with considerable Danger and Fatigue.

The Premiums given to all our Windward Islands is 2 per Cent.; the same from thence with a Warrantee of sailing before the 1st of August, and 4 per Cent. after that Period, but never more than 2 per Cent. out from Great Britain; however, many good Ships are frequently done Out and Home at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. nay so low as 3 Guineas per Cent. with the usual Warrantee of sailing from the Islands before the 1st of August; but none of the French Ships are done here on such low Terms.

It will be very difficult to form any Judgement which of the Two Nations do their Insurances cheapest, as the Clauses in the French Policies differ from ours. One of which Clauses must have a considerable Effect: That in case of a War breaking out, the Assured are bound to give an advanced Premium to their Underwriters for the increased Risk they must run; which is totally out of the Case with ours; and which, on the least Prospect of a War, bring many of their Risques to be insured in London.

It is very much a Custom for the French to insure Free from particular Average, which naturally make the Premiums lower; and many of the Merchants and Ship Owners insure with each other, perhaps on more moderate Terms than with the General Underwriters, as the Profits or Losses become then mutual.

It hath long been in contemplation by our Underwriters to put some of the Ports in the Island of St. Domingo on the same Footing as the Risks from Jamaica, such as Port au Prince, Leogan, Aux Quais, &c. as Ships coming from these Ports have a good deal of beating up to Windward; but the most that they have been able to obtain, hath been 5 per Cent. for the Long Premium.

As the Island of Jamaica must not be looked upon in the same Light as the other West India Islands, being so far to Leeward, the Premium consequently is ever higher, always $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. from Great Britain, and from thence 4 per Cent. between the 12th of January and 26th of July; but Ships sailing after that Period 8 per Cent., unless on a very indifferent Ship 10 per Cent. may be given.

PRIX COURANT,

Cote à Bordeaux, le 29 Mars 1788, par Montet, Henry & Bellamy.

Sucre blanc de S. Domingue le Quintal, Poids de Marc, avec tare de 12 a 14 pour Cent.

Première Sorte	manque
Seconde	61 62
Troisième	53 59
Quatrième	50 52
Petits Sucres	45 47
Communs	41 43
Têtes	38 40

Sucre

Jamaica.

PART V.

Sucre brut, tare 17 pour Cent.

Du Port au Prince & Leogane	—	—	—	38	44
Du Cap	—	—	—	36	42
Saint Louis	—	—	—	34	40
Sirop	—	—	—	20	20 : 10

Les Droits de Consommation vont de 13 a 14 Liv. par Quintal.

Caffé, tare net.

la Livre.

Saint Domingue fin verd	—	—	—	23	
Marchand	—	—	—	21 : 6 a 22	
Ordinaire	—	—	—	20 : 6 a 21	
Triage	—	—	—	14 : — a 19	
Le Martinique vaut 6 Deniers de plus.					

Droits de Consommation, 3 Sols 9 Deniers par Livre.

Indigo, tare net.

Bleu et Violet	—	—	—	14 : 14 : 10	
Mêlé	—	—	—	11 : 11 : 10	
Cuivre fin	—	—	—	9 : 10 : —	a 10-5
Ditto Marchand	—	—	—	8 : 5 : —	a 10
Ditto Ordinaire	—	—	—	7 : 10 : —	a 8
Ditto Inferieur	—	—	—	6 : — : —	a 7
Louifiane }	—	—	—	5 : — : —	a 7
Caroline }	—	—	—		

Coton, tare de 4 pour Cent en balie, & 6 pour Cent en ballot.

Cayenne	—	—	—	manque le Cent	
Saint Domingue	—	—	—	230 a 260	
Martinique }	—	—	—	215 a 245	
Guadeloupe }	—	—	—		

Cacao, tare net.

la Livre.

Caraque	—	—	—	27 a 28	
Martinique }	—	—	—	9 a 10	
Saint Domingue }	—	—	—		
Cayenne }	—	—	—		

Marchandises diverses.

Cuirs en Poil	—	—	—	62	
Rocou	—	—	—	la Livre	15
Gingembre	—	—	—	le Cent	manque
Tabac Virginie	—	—	—	le Cent	35 a 40
Ditto Mariland	—	—	—	le Cent	32—36
Riz de la Caroline	—	—	—	idem	23
Canefice	—	—	—	idem	70
Caret	—	—	—	la Livre	11 : 10 a 12
Morphil ou Dents d'Elephant	—	—	—	la Livre	3 a 4
Bois de Campêche	—	—	—	le Cent	9 a 10
Idem de Brésil	—	—	—	le Cent	100
Idem Sainte Marthe	—	—	—	le Cent	35 a 45
Fanon de Baleine	—	—	—	Ditto	280
Huile de Baleine veritable	—	—	—	Ditto	38
Gomme de Senegal	—	—	—	la Livre	40
Eau de Vie	—	—	—	les 32 Veltes	120
Vinaigre	—	—	—	le Tonneau	150
Vin de Cargaifon	—	—	—		220 a 300
Vin blanc	—	—	—		150—180
Vin rouge vieux pour la Table	—	—	—		500 a 1,000
Farine de Minor, premiere Qualité de Montauban	—	—	—	}	19 a 20 ¢
Ditto Seconde Quali.è	—	—	—		

Affurances.

Pour la Côte de Guinée jusqu'à St. Domingue	—	—	5 a 6 pour Cent.
Pour aller à Saint Domingue	—	—	1 ¢

PART V.

Jamaica.

Pour Retour de Saint Domingue	—	—	—	2½ pour Cent.
Pour aller aux Isles du Vent	—	—	—	1½
Pour Retour des Isles du Vent	—	—	—	2¼
Pour aller dans l'Inde	—	—	—	3 a 4
Pour Retour de l'Inde	—	—	—	4 a 5

Cours du Change à trois Usances.

Amsterdam	—	—	—	54¾
Londres	—	—	—	29¾
Hambourg	—	—	—	25¾
Paris	—	—	—	1½
Idem à cours Jours	—	—	—	1¼ } P ^r 0

Fret par Tonn. estimée 2,000 pesant, Voyages de long Cours.

Pour aller à Saint Domingue	—	—	—	70
Idem aux Isles du Vent	—	—	—	65
Idem le Continent Ameriquain	—	—	—	100
Idem pour l'Inde	—	—	—	140—150

Cabotage.

Rouen & le Havre	18 a 20	Lisbonne	—	—	24
Dunkerque	20	Londres	—	—	—
Nantes	12	Amsterdam	—	—	—
La Rochelle	8	Hambourg	—	—	—
Bayonne	12	La Prusse	—	—	—
Cadiz	22	La Russie	—	—	—

Copy of a Letter from Stephen Fuller Esquire, Agent for the Island of Jamaica, to Stephen Cottrell Esquire, dated Harley Street, 23d June 1788.

Sir,

Inclosed, I send you a Copy of a Letter from Bordeaux in regard to French Insurances from their Colonies, which I have no doubt may be depended upon. I see no Occasion to alter the Table I added to Question C. N° 7, the Difference being so very little, and depending perhaps upon occasional Circumstances. You will be so good as to communicate this to Lord Hawkesbury.

To Mr. George Hibbert.

Bordeaux, the
24th May 1788.

Sir,

In Answer to your Favour of 13 instant, relative to your Enquiries respecting the Terms of Insurance in this Place, which are as follows.

The Premium upon Ships to the Windward and Leeward Islands in Possession of the French indistinctly from Bordeaux is

2 per Cent. } In Time of Peace the Variation has not been higher than ¼ to ½
Ditto on Goods 1½ per Cent. } per Cent. at most.

The Premium from the Windward Islands, to part from thence on or after the 1st of February to the 5th of August, is 2 per Cent. on the Ships, and 1½ per Cent. upon Goods.

The Premium from St. Domingo to this Place, to part from thence at the same Period, is 2½ upon Ships, and 2 per Cent. upon the Goods.

The Premium upon Ships from the Windward Islands in the Winter Months, which is from the 6th or after the 5th of August to the 31st January inclusive, is 4 per Cent.

Ditto on Goods 3½ per Cent.

The Premium from St. Domingo in the same Season upon Ships, is from 4 to 5 per Cent. and upon Goods 4 per Cent. from all Ports of that Island: 5 per Cent. upon Ships was the Premium given during the last Winter Season, but the former one it was not higher than 4 per Cent.: the Insurance upon Ships from the South Coast, (that is to say), from Cap Tiburon to the Cayes, is done with some Difficulty occasionally; however the Premium has not exceeded in Time of Peace 5 per Cent.

Insurance Out and Home or consolidated is not customary, nor do I find any Instance of its having been done of late Years.

Premiums are paid on Ships going out, in 15 Months from the Date of the Policy, and coming home, in 6 Months after the Arrival of the Vessel, which dates from the Day the Captain makes his Entry at the Custom House. The Losses are paid by the Insurers to the Insured, 3 Months after he has apprised them of the Event, according to Forms established, without any Deduction whatsoever.

If

If there is any Averager that happens to the Goods, the Insurers according to the Terms of the Policy are liable to pay them only when they exceed 3 per Cent. under the Deduction of 1 per Cent. by which it is clearly understood that the Insured is to bear 1 per Cent. of the Damage.

If any Average upon the Vessel, they only pay what exceeds 3 per Cent. but you must observe that our Underwriters are liable to pay any extraordinary Tear and Wear occasioned by Strefs of Weather, &c. and that the Vessel, though in Port, is at their Risk, until she is totally unloaded. Gros Averages are paid also by them if they go to 1 per Cent.

(Signed) P. F. Gueftur.

Barbadoes. C. N° 1.

Are not the French Planters able to send their Sugars to the European Market at a lower Price than the English Planter?

I am informed and do believe they can.

The French Planters send their Sugars to the European Markets cheaper than we do, which arises, perhaps, from their cleansing it at so much less Expence, and from the trifling Cost of the Buildings erected on their Plantations for the Manufacture of that Article. Whether the English does or does not cultivate his Land at greater Expence than the French Planter, must be determined by a comparative View of the Advantage derived on the one Hand by the French over the English, from the constant and uniform Attention of their Slaves to their Duty, with that of the English over the French, consequent upon the increased Price which they must pay for a great Portion of their Negroes, purchased from the English Trader, who is necessarily to be supposed to till to Advantage, or he would not be encouraged to adventure. Unfurnished with precise Facts for Premises, we cannot deduce an accurate Inference.

The Situation of Barbadoes, so far to Windward of any of the French Islands, occasions our having so little Intercourse with them, as to render us unable to answer this Question, or most of those which follow.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

Gov. Parry.

Council of the Island.

C. N° 2.

Can you say, on an Average, in what Proportion the French are able to send their Sugar to the European Market cheaper than we do?

I cannot say in what Proportion cheaper, but supposing it to be as your Lordships have heard, at the Rate of Ten or Fifteen per Cent. will not Ninety pounds, or eighty-five Pounds, or even a less Sum, in its relative Value to the Things in France, go farther than One hundred Pounds in England?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

Gov. Parry.

Council of the Island.

Vide Governor Parry's Answer. C. N° 1.

Vide Council's Answer. C. N° 1.

C. N° 3.

Can you assign the Causes of the French sending their Sugar to the European Market cheaper?

I beg Leave to refer your Lordships to the following Paper, where I have mentioned what appears to me to be the Reasons why the French Planter is able to cultivate his Land at less Expence than the English, and can sell his Sugar cheaper; I will, however, state them short in this Place.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

I am informed that the French Planter has Plenty of Land, and it is given to him; that the Soil of the French Islands is more fertile than ours, I except the Island of St. Christopher; that they cultivate the Cane Plant chiefly in their richest Grounds, and grow in Lands of inferior Fertility many Things necessary to a Sugar Plantation, which the English purchase; and that from their Soil being richer than ours they employ fewer Slaves to produce the same Quantity of Sugar, their Canes not requiring to be often replanted. And here I cannot help observing, that these Estates which import the most in Proportion to their Produce are most beneficial to Trade, although they may be least profitable to their Owners.

Paper above referred to.

I have been at some Pains to enquire whether the French can afford to sell their Sugars cheaper than the English, and the Reasons why; and I have been told that they can for the following Reasons.

The

The French Planter is not cramped in his Quantity of Land; and it is not sold to him, but given by Government.

The Soil of St. Domingo, and the other French Islands, is better than that of the British Islands, St. Christopher's excepted.

The French, from having so much spare Land, grow within themselves many Things, Lumber in particular, which the English Planters in most of our Islands are obliged to purchase at considerable Expence.

But the strongest Reason is, that by employing his rich Grounds alone in the Growth of Canes, (which are so fertile as to bear Canes Ten Years, and in some Parts of St. Domingo even Twenty Years, without replanting) he can produce Sugar cheaper than it is in the Power of the Planters in general of Jamaica and the other British Islands. Should any Thing be done to raise the Price of their Sugars, it would enable them to cultivate Lands less fertile than those may be which are now in Canes; as those Lands come into Cultivation, the Trade to their Islands must increase.

Were I to answer these Questions merely as a Planter of Barbadoes, I should think it sufficient to say, that more Slaves are employed to produce the same Quantity of Sugar in that Island than in those of the French.

That the keeping up large and expensive Buildings (which our Method of manufacturing Sugar requires, and the Advantages formerly received from Rum induced the Inhabitants to erect) is a great Drawback from our Profits.

That we pay the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Duty.

And I should conclude with observing, that it must be clear to your Lordships, when you consider how the French Sugar Colonies have increased, and Barbadoes (long remarked for its Industry) has declined, that they have real and great Advantages over us, if they can at the same Time afford to undersell us at the Rate of 15 or 10 per Cent.

But as these Questions apply to the Islands collectively, I shall not confine my Attention to the State and Condition of Barbadoes singly, but direct it to the British Sugar Trade taken in its Aggregate.

The Points to be considered are, the Quantity of Sugar to be produced from our Islands, what is consumed at Home, and what remains for Exportation.

If it be the Policy of this Country to have Sugar for Exportation: To obtain a Quantity for that Purpose in the Way most favourable to our Marine, would be to settle new Estates in Jamaica and the Ceded Islands, and to adopt all Methods of Improvement in the Cultivation of the Cane Plant in old Estates in all the Islands. There are certainly two other Ways to be taken, by which there would be Sugar for Exportation, viz. the admitting Foreign Sugars, or checking the Home Consumption; but, I trust your Lordships know too well what makes for and against the Naval Power of this Country, and the State of its Revenue, to recommend either of them.

I can remember Sugar to be exported from this Country when the Quantity imported was by One Third less than it is at present.

Since the Peace 1762, more Money, and Paper as good as Money, has been brought into Circulation; and, from various Causes, the Consumption of Sugar has increased. The Growth, however, of Sugar, had it not been impeded by Hurricanes and other Casualties, would, in all Probability, have been far beyond the Demand for Home Consumption; and there is no Doubt that the Quantity would be considerably increased, if the present Restraints on the Trade to our Islands were removed or lessened.

Some Years ago there were large Exportations of Corn from hence, of late there has been a Change in the State of that Trade; this, as in the Case of Sugar, may be owing partly to the Failure of Crops, and partly to the increased home Consumption.

As an Advocate for the West Indians, I may say, that if the Price of Sugar is advanced, so likewise is the Price of Meat, Butter, and Cheese.

I should think that the Country Gentleman and Farmer would start at the Hint, that they were to be put into Comparison with the French Landholder and Farmer, for the Purpose of taking such Measures as, by equalizing the Price of the Productions of the Two Countries, would raise the Value of the French Gentleman's Estates, and reduce those of the English. The Feelings and Apprehensions of the West Indian are not less quick; and he may ask, Can it be intended, would it be politic, would it be just, to take any Measures in the Sugar Trade, which in their Consequences might raise the French Colonies, and depress our own?

Gov. Parry.

Vide Governor Parry's Answer, C. N° 1.

C. N° 4.

Does the English Planter cultivate his Land at more Expence than the French? State the Particulars, and the Reasons why.

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

Vide Mr. Brathwaite's Answer, C. N° 3.

Gov. Parry.

Vide Governor Parry's Answer, C. N° 1.

Council of the Island.

Vide Council's Answer, C. N° 1.

Barbadoes. C. N° 5, 6, 7, 8.

PART V.

C. N° 5.

Do not the French purchase from our Traders, a great Proportion of the Negroes they want, and do they not pay a higher Price for them?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

I believe they do; but they employ fewer Negroes to produce an equal or any given Quantity of Sugar.

If the Expence of making Sugar was to be estimated only by what is paid for the annual Supply of African Slaves, the Planters of Barbadoes and Antigua would appear to have the most profitable Estates, as those Islands import for their own Use the fewest Slaves; there are many Expences in the working of a Sugar Plantation besides that of purchasing Negroes.

And here it may be asked, Could the French afford to import annually for their own Use the Number of Slaves they are said to buy from our Traders, and to give high Prices for them, unless their Plantations were profitable, or they had some Aid from their Government?

Gov. Parry.
Council of the Island.

Vide Governor Parry's Answer, C. N° 1.

We know of no Purchases being made by the French of Negroes from this Island.

C. N° 6.

Does not a French Plantation, consisting of a given Number of Negroes, require a larger Proportion of imported Negroes, to keep up the Stock, than the like Plantation in our Islands?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

I think I am warranted in saying it does. It might however be wrong, for Reasons which must be obvious to your Lordships, to enquire which is the cheapest Plan, that of breeding or purchasing Negroes to keep up the Stock.

Gov. Parry.
Council of the Island.

A Reply to this Question does not come within the Compass of my Knowledge, nor can I obtain satisfactory Information.

Vide Council's Answer, C. N° 1.

C. N° 7.

Is not the Price of Freight for a given Quantity of Sugar from the French Islands to Europe, greater than the Price for the same Quantity from the British Islands?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

I have heard that their Freight is so mixed with their Trade, that it would be difficult to separate it.—I am not sufficiently informed to answer this Question; but was the Freight to vary in Barbadoes, (which it does not), I should be glad to hear it was high, as it would be a Proof of a good Crop in the Island.

Gov. Parry.

To this Question I can only say, that I neither know nor have been able to learn what the established Rate of Freight is in the French Islands, but I have been credibly told that they navigate their Vessels at much greater Expence than we do ours, and thence I conclude that their Price of Freight must be higher.

Council of the Island.

Vide Council's Answer, C. N° 1.

C. N° 8.

What has been the average Price of Sugars in the English and Foreign Markets, (particularly the French and Portuguese), for as many Years back, as an Account thereof can be made up?

Mr. Brathwaite, Agent for the Assembly of the Island.

I am not competent to this Question, but I should think your Lordships can have the Account from official Papers.

Gov. Parry.

I do not believe there is any Channel in this Country through which a Solution can be obtained.

Council of the Island.

Vide Council's Answer, C. N° 1.

PART V.

Antigua. C. N° 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Antigua. C. N° 1.

Are not the French Planters able to send their Sugar to the European Market at a lower Price than the English Planters?

Messieurs
Hutchinson
and Burton,
Joint Agents
for the
Island, and
Dr. Adair.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

Mr. Hutchinson.—It seems generally agreed that the French Planters are able to send their Sugars to the European Market at a lower Price than the English Planters.

There is such a total Want of Communication with the French Islands, such an invincible Restraint upon all Intercourse with them in the way of Trade, so few Instances of the French Colonists visiting these Islands, owing either to Prohibitions, or want of Curiosity and Inclination, and consequently so little Information of their Expences in the Cultivation of their Land, of their Taxes, and of the Charges of the Transportation of their Commodities to the European Markets, that it is absolutely impossible to offer any Answer to this Question that can be depended upon.

C. N° 2.

Can you say in what Proportion the French Planters are able to send their Sugar to the European Market cheaper than we do?

Mess. Hutch-
inson and
Burton, Joint
Agents for
the Island, and
Dr. Adair.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

Mr. Hutchinson.—I am unable to state in what Proportion cheaper; the mercantile Houses, from whence any particular Information on the Subject of the State of the Commerce of France with her Colonies in the West Indies can only be derived, not being able to afford any such Information that is at all satisfactory.

This Question is answered by the foregoing.

C. N° 3, 4.

Can you assign the Causes of the French sending their Sugar to the European Markets cheaper? Does the English Planter cultivate his Land at more Expence than the French? State the Particulars, and the Reasons why.

Mess. Hutch-
inson and
Burton, Joint
Agents for the
Island, and
Dr. Adair.

Mr. Hutchinson.—Some Causes, among others, that may be assigned for their sending Sugar to the European Market cheaper, are, that their Islands being in general larger, and containing more waste Land than the British Islands, their Planters can therefore cultivate more Provision Ground for the Subsistence of their Slaves; and by their Trade with America they are enabled to command a more immediate Vent for their Melasses, and obtain from thence necessary Supplies on much easier Terms than the English Planters:—That their Lands are less exhausted than those of the Old British Islands, and consequently require less Labour in the Cultivation; and that the French Planters are careful to appropriate their Lands to the Culture of such Commodities, as the Soil renders it best adapted to produce; whereas the English, as is very observable, particularly in the New Islands, turn their Thoughts to the Culture of Sugar only, a Predilection that tends greatly to the immediate Benefit of the public Revenues, but often produces in the End Disappointment to the Planter: But what is a more obvious Cause is, that France supports the Civil Establishments of her Colonies, and the Planters only pay an insignificant Poll Tax, and a trifling Duty on the Sugars they export, when the British Sugar Colonies bear the Weight of an expensive Civil Establishment, and in Time of War, especially, incur enormous Charges in erecting and maintaining Public Works and Fortifications; a striking Instance of which has happened in the Case of the unfortunate Island of Antigua, whose Public Debt, arising principally from the Expence which attended the Defences made for the Protection of His Majesty's Naval Yard and Stores at English Harbour, and their unparalleled Exertions for the King's Service in other Respects during the late War, plunged the Colony into such a State of Distress, as seemed to the Council and Assembly of the Island sufficiently to plead in favour of the Resolution they reluctantly entered into a few Years ago, of transmitting, through their then Agents, an humble Petition to the King, praying that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to afford them Relief, as will appear by a Copy of such Petition, which I have the Honour herewith to deliver; and, besides these Burthens, most of the British Islands are subject to the Payment of a Duty of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on their exported Produce.

Vide Antigua.
Appendix. C.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island.

These Questions are answered by the foregoing.

C. N° 5.

Do not the French purchase from our Traders a great Proportion of the Negroes they want, and do they not pay a higher Price for them?

Messieurs
Hutchinson
and Burton,
Joint Agents
for the
Island, and
Dr. Adair.

Mr. Hutchinson.—The French certainly purchase from our Traders a great Proportion of the Negroes they want; but on what Terms they purchase them, I am quite uninformed.

Antigua. C. N° 6, 7, 8.

PART V.

The French Merchants of the neighbouring Islands do sometimes come here for the Purpose of purchasing Slaves; but it cannot be from thence ascertained what Proportion of the Slaves they want are purchased from our Traders, as they take off what they buy in large Lots or by whole Cargoes; the French Speculators obtain the Slaves at rather lower Prices than the English Planters.

Council and Assembly of the Island.

C. N° 6.

Does not a French Plantation, consisting of a given Number of Negroes, require a larger Proportion of imported Negroes to keep up the Stock, than the like Plantation requires in our Islands?

Mr. Hutchinson.—I am unable to answer this Question.

Messieurs Hutchinson and Burton, Joint Agents for the Island, and Dr. Adair.

It has been already so fully declared in the foregoing Answer, that a Knowledge of the French Islands, sufficient to justify any Answers about them, is so absolutely wanting, that it is unnecessary here to repeat it.

Council and Assembly of the Island.

C. N° 7.

Is not the Price of Freight for a given Quantity of Sugar from the French Islands to Europe, greater than the Price of the same Quantity from the British Islands?

Mr. Hutchinson.—It is said that the Price of Freight from the French Islands is something greater than it is from the British Islands; but the Reason assigned for being unable to answer the second Head of these Enquiries (C. N° 2.) equally applies in respect to this Article and that which is next following, as far as they relate to the Prices of Freight and Sugar in the French Market. The Price of Sugar at the Portuguese Market is equally difficult to be known; but the Average Price of Antigua Sugars at the British Market since 1769, taken from the Books of a mercantile House in London, has been as follows; viz.

Mess. Hutchinson and Burton, Joint Agents for the Island, and Dr. Adair.

Years.		Price per Cwt.	Years.		Price per Cwt.
1770	No Crop.	37 s.	1779	—	59 s. 9 d.
1771	—	39 s.	1780	No Crop.	48 s.
1772	—	36 s.	1781	—	62 s. 6 d.
1773	No Crop.	37 s. 5 d.	1782	—	62 s.
1774	—	35 s. 7 d.	1783	—	39 s.
1775	—	34 s.	1784	—	42 s.
1776	—	38 s.	1785	—	43 s.
1777	—	50 s.	1786	—	52 s.
1778	No Crop.	56 s. 6 d.	1787	—	48 s.

It is supposed that an Answer to this Question, to a Degree of the greatest Accuracy, may be easily obtained from the mercantile Houses in Europe: nothing in the least satisfactory on the Subject can be offered from hence.

Council and Assembly of the Island.

C. N° 8.

What has been the Average Price of Sugars in the English and Foreign Markets (particularly the French and Portuguese) for as many Years back as an Account thereof can be made up?

Mr. Hutchinson.—Answered above.

Messieurs Hutchinson and Burton, Joint Agents for the Island, and Dr. Adair.

This Question it is utterly impossible to answer in this Part of the World, though it is presumed no great Trouble would attend the Enquiry with Success in Europe.

Council and Assembly of the Island.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful, loyal and obedient Subjects, the Council and Assembly of Your Majesty's Island of Antigua, impressed with Sentiments of the highest Veneration and Affection for Your Majesty's Royal Person, and zealously attached to Your Majesty's Government and the British Constitution, beg Leave in this Manner to lay ourselves at Your Majesty's Feet, and to implore Your Majesty's Attention to this our humble Petition and Address.

Permit us, Sire, to inform Your Majesty, that on the first Appearances of the late unhappy Commotions on the Continent of America, Your Majesty's faithful Subjects in this Island, judging that the natural Enemies of Great Britain, unwilling to lose so favourable an Opportunity for endeavouring to wipe off the Disgraces, and repair the Losses they had suffered in the last War, would not fail to manifest their Designs by commencing Hostilities, we determined to exert every Means in our Power to render ourselves secure from the Attacks of an Enemy, and to sacrifice with Cheerfulness our Lives and Properties, in Defence of our Liberties and the Rights of our Sovereign.

With these Views, we entered into every Measure that appeared to us necessary to accomplish our Designs; and whenever we could obtain the Advice and Assistance of any of Your Majesty's General or other Officers, every Plan recommended by them for the Defence of the Island was acceded to, and the necessary Funds for carrying them into Execution were provided with Alacrity and Efficacy. And in our Operations Your Majesty's faithful Subjects considered not their immediate Property alone: The Safety of Your Majesty's valuable Naval Yard and Stores at English Harbour, and the Protection thereof from a Surprise which was threatened, engaged our particular Attention; and from the Importance of the Object, and the great Extent of the necessary Works, drew on us the heaviest Expences.

Nor, Gracious Sovereign, did we confine ourselves to fortifying our Island only; for, sensible of the Value and Importance of Your Majesty's Troops at all Times, and well knowing how much was to be expected from their Bravery and good Conduct in the Hour of Danger, your faithful Subjects most willingly acquiesced to the Requisitions made from them for the Accommodation of the Garrison placed in this Colony, and provided sufficient Quarters, Water and other Necessaries, for them, so as to make their Residence here as healthy and as satisfactory to them, as the Climate and Condition of the Island would admit. And here we are compelled to add the melancholy Fact, that the Supply of Water, which in most Countries is not an Object of Expence, from the Nature of this Island, and from its particular unhappy Situation for some Time past, has proved to us an almost incredible Charge.

These Proceedings, may it please Your Majesty, continuing without Relaxation for the whole Period of the War, were necessarily attended with the Expenditure of large Sums; but Your Majesty's faithful Subjects, unmindful of every Consideration, but what was dictated by their Zeal and Loyalty, submitted without murmuring to every Burthen imposed on them, and strained every Nerve to discharge their Duty, till at length finding themselves overwhelmed by the Debts brought on them, and incapable from unavoidable Misfortunes to discharge them, they look up to Your Majesty as the benign Father of his People, and as the only Source from whence, under Almighty God, they can hope for Relief.

Your Majesty's faithful Subjects mean not to rely on their Assertions only for the Truth of the Facts they have advanced. The Documents which accompany this Address are indisputable Proofs of our Zeal, and clearly evince to what ruinous Lengths it has carried us. But ruinous as the Consequences are, melancholy as our Situation is, we regret not what we have done; Your Majesty's faithful Subjects are happy in reflecting, that such Testimonies of their Loyalty and Principles can be produced; and nothing would have prevailed on us to have made this Recapitulation of our Services, but this Distress to which we are reduced, and in which our principal Consolation is, next to the Humanity and Benevolence of our Sovereign, that our Misfortunes are not owing to ourselves.

Knowing, as we do, that Your Majesty's Subjects, however remote from your Royal Presence, are the Objects of Your Majesty's Attention and Concern, and that Your Majesty ever feels for their Distresses, it is with infinite Reluctance we give Your Majesty the Pain of being acquainted with our Sufferings.

Your Majesty's faithful Subjects presume not to murmur at the unerring Dispensations of the Divine Providence, when we say that our Afflictions are brought on us by the Will of God. We bow with Reverence at his Chastisement, and only supplicate Relief. For more than Seven Years, Gracious Sovereign, has this unhappy Colony been visited with a Drought, the Severity of which cannot be more justly described, than by a Detail of the Disappointments and Misery it has produced. Our Crops have been destroyed,—our Labours and Industry frustrated,—our Debts ac-

cumulated by a Deprivation of the only Means to reduce them.—Families falling from Ease and Affluence into Penury and Want, have been obliged to abandon the Estates of their Ancestors. Our Lands which, when blessed with Rains, were fruitful and abounding, are become sterile, and debarred thereby of our usual Resources, our Expences in the Cultivation of our Plantations have continually increased; such has been, and still is, our Situation, and this too at a Time when the Calls upon us for the Defence of our Country, and for the Accommodation of Your Majesty's Garrison, required more than usual Supplies. And at this unfortunate Period, when Your Majesty's faithful Subjects thought the Measure of their Woes complete, they saw their Metropolis a Second Time in Flames, and the most valuable Parts of it, which had before escaped a similar Conflagration, were now laid in Ashes.

When we reflect, Sire, how much this Colony owes already to Your Majesty's Bounty, it gives us inexpressible Concern to appear again as Suppliants for Your Majesty's farther Liberality; and we beseech Your Majesty not to think us unmindful of the Benefits we have received. We acknowledge, with Hearts overflowing with Gratitude, Your Majesty's late Goodness to us in attending to our Petition for Relief; and, with a Sensibility due to the Occasion, we declare, that Your Majesty, by ordering our Bills on Your Majesty's Treasury to be paid, and by sending us a Supply of Provisions, saved us from a Famine, and the concomitant Horrors of that Evil. With these Sentiments Your Majesty's faithful Subjects entered into every necessary Engagement for securing to Your Majesty the Repayment of the Sums so generously advanced, and flattered themselves, that before this Time their Obligations in that Respect would have been most punctually discharged; but in vain, Gracious Sovereign, are our Endeavours. The heavy Expences brought on us by the War, and the State of Poverty to which it hath pleased God to reduce us, have prevented our just Designs, and rendered us absolutely incapable of paying the Debt due from us to Your Majesty's Treasury.

To Your Majesty's well known Liberality and Sentiment we appeal to do Justice to our Feelings, on this Declaration of a Breach of our Publick Faith, and trust Your Majesty will believe that it is an Event that gives us the most poignant Concern; and throwing ourselves entirely on Your Majesty's Mercy, we humbly presume to hope, that the Reasons we have given for an uncommon Expenditure of our publick Funds, and the distressful Situation to which we are unavoidably reduced, will operate upon Your Majesty's Goodness, and induce Your Majesty to consider us rather as unfortunate and deserving of Compassion, than as Men without a due Regard to their Engagement and Obligation.

Thus situated, most Gracious Sovereign, Your Majesty's faithful Subjects most earnestly implore Your Majesty to take our Case into Consideration, and intreat, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to order and direct, that the Sums for which we stand indebted to Your Majesty may be remitted us, in Consideration of the Sums expended by us for the Defence of this Island, and for the Accommodation of Your Majesty's Troops during the late War; and to grant us such further Relief, as to Your Majesty's Wisdom and Goodness shall seem meet.

May Your Majesty's Reign be long and glorious; may every Felicity, public and domestic, constantly attend Your Majesty and Your Royal Family; and may there never be wanting a Descendant from the illustrious House of Hanover to wield the Sceptre of the British Empire till Time shall be no more.

Thomas Javois, President Council.

Rowland Burton, Speaker Assembly.

PART V.

Nevis. C. N° 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Nevis. C. N° 1.

Are not the French Planters able to send their Sugar to the European Market at a lower Price than the English Planter?

Legislature of the Island.

We are incompetent to answer this Question.

C. N° 2.

Can you say on an Average in what Proportion the French are able to send their Sugar to the European Market cheaper than we do?

Legislature of the Island.

We cannot pretend to say.

C. N° 3.

Can you assign the Causes of the French sending their Sugar to the European Markets cheaper?

Legislature of the Island.

We cannot.

C. N° 4.

Does the English Planter cultivate his Land at more Expence than the French? State the Particulars, and the Reason why.

Legislature of the Island.

The English Planter certainly cultivates his Land at double the Expence in all the old Islands; as we require double the Number of Negroes to manure and cultivate our Lands, which, by being cleared of the Woods, are rendered less seasonable, and are more worn out than the Lands in the French Islands; the Produce of the latter is therefore of course more certain, greater, and made at less Expence.

C. N° 5.

Do not the French purchase from our Traders a great Proportion of the Negroes they want; and do they not pay a higher Price for them?

Legislature of the Island.

The French purchase largely from our Guinea Traders, but do not pay more in Proportion than we do, there being no Competition, because they prefer grown Negroes, and we prefer young Negroes.

C. N° 6, 7, and 8.

Does not a French Plantation, consisting of a given Number of Negroes, require a larger Proportion of imported Negroes to keep up the Stock, than the like Plantation requires in our Islands?

Is not the Price of Freight, for a given Quantity of Sugar, from the French Islands to Europe, greater than the Price of the same Quantity from the British Islands?

What has been the Average Price of Sugar in the English and Foreign Markets, (particularly the French and Portuguese), for as many Years back as an Account thereof can be made up?

Legislature of the Island.

We know not.

C. N° 1, 2, 3, 4.

Are not the French Planters able to send their Sugars to the European Market at a lower Price than the English Planter?

Can you say on an Average, in what Proportion cheaper than we do?

Can you assign the Causes of the French sending their Sugar to the European Markets cheaper?

Does the English Planter cultivate his Land at more Expence than the French?—State the Particulars, and the Reasons why.

French Sugars are certainly cheaper, both in the Islands, and the Foreign Markets of Europe; but they are not imported by the Planter.

I cannot say in what Proportion cheaper, but if I may be allowed to hazard an Opinion, I believe from 10 to 15 per Cent. cheaper.

I do not think myself sufficiently informed to answer the Third Question fully and explicitly.—The Gentlemen in the West Indies are better able to speak to it than I am; such Causes however as strike me, I shall mention.

The System of the French Colonial Trade is totally different from that of Great Britain, and as it should seem, carried on more with a View to the Interest of the European Merchant, than that of the Planter. In the Infancy of their Colonies, it was monopolized by an exclusive Company, who were the sole Exporters of all Necessaries from Europe, and the sole Importers of all Produce; that System, I apprehend, is now so far changed, as to be open to all the Merchants of France; but the Mode in which it is carried on, continues the same. The Merchant is still the Importer of all European Articles consumed in the Colonies, which he sells to the Planter; and as the Capitals are not large in France, generally at a short Credit. The Rule is, to pay on the Return of the Ship; and as there are few Planters in the French Islands, who can pay in Bills of Exchange, or Cash, the usual Payment is in Produce. If the Planter cannot discharge the Whole of what he owes the Merchant, he is beat down in the Price of his Produce; but whether in Debt or not, he does not receive a Price equal to that which he would get, if he imported it on his own Account. The Produce thus obtained, is shipped by the Merchant, and imported into France, from whence it is re-exported by *Foreigners*, in return for the Goods imported in their own Bottoms. Hence I apprehend it has arose, that the Mother Country affording a Consumption within herself very inadequate to the whole Produce of her Colonies, a great Proportion of it has been exported; and as both the French and the Foreign Merchant have bought it cheap, they can afford to sell it cheap.

The Reverse of this has been the Case in the English Colonies; the Planter has all along exported his Produce on his own Account, and has shipped it to be disposed of by the English Merchant on the most advantageous Terms, paying him only a Commission of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on the Sales, and 5 per Cent. on his Advances; and as the Markets of the Mother Country have for these last 40 Years afforded a better Price than Foreign Markets, this accounts for the small Quantity exported directly from the Island to Foreign Ports.

Another Cause is, that the French Planter manages his Plantation at a much less Expence than an English Planter. The Lands in the French Colonies were originally granted without any pecuniary Consideration, and such of them as have been purchased by the present Proprietors, have been bought at a Price much inferior to those of the English Colonies. The Grants were also for much larger Tracts than in Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, by which means the French Planter has been enabled, at the same Time that he has carried on the Culture of Sugar, &c. to supply himself at no Expence with many Things essential to the Support of his Plantation, as he cuts his Lumber, and raises Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Provisions, Stock, &c. sufficient for his own Consumption, and that of his Negroes, on his own Premises, and he will now have an additional Profit from the Conversion of his Molasses into Rum; a great Proportion of which he has been heretofore obliged, from the Want of a Vent, to give his Hogs.

Another Cause arises from the System of Agriculture practised on a French Estate. They very seldom replant their Lands, but suffer them to remain in Ratoons from 10 to 20 Years; and when they do plant their Grounds, they rather scratch the Land than hole it, and rarely manure it, which is the less necessary, as it is generally fresher and superior in Quality to that of the English Islands, where, on several Estates, the Land will not ratoon, but must be holed and manured every Time it is cut off; from whence it follows, that the Call for Labourers must be less on a French than on an English Plantation.

Another Cause is, that, in the French Islands, the Planter is free from all Expences of Civil Government, the Army, and the Fortifications, and also from all Custom-house Fees, and Charges attending Navigation, and pays only the Droit D'Octroi, which, I believe, is 2 per Cent. on all Goods exported.

Another Cause may be deduced from the Difference of Education, Prejudices, and Habits which form the general Character, and strongly mark the different Mode of living of the Two Nations, in the Mother Country, which operates as strongly as in the Colonies; hence it is that France consumes less Sugars, &c. than England, and exports more; and hence it is that the French Planter, though he gets less for his Produce, perhaps gains more on his Capital than the English Planter.

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for the
Islands of Gre-
nada and St.
Christopher.

25 per Cent.
less paid by
Installments,
is 5 or 6 Years
without Inter-
est.

The English Planter cultivates his Land at a greater Expence than the French Planter. He gives a greater Price for his Land, not only where he purchases from a Subject, but also from Government; his Buildings are more extensive, and cost more Money as well to erect as to repair; all Iron Ware, Copper Ware, Linen, Cloth, Silks, Hosiery, and Sadlery, imported from England, are considerably dearer than the same Articles imported from France; he has not the same Means of cutting his own Lumber, nor of raising Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Stock and Provisions for his own Consumption and that of his Negroes (Jamaica only excepted), but is obliged to import all these Articles at high Prices, which are advanced of late Years; he has Occasion for more Negroes in raising his Crops; to all which may be added, the declining Price of Rum in the English Market, for which it often happens of late there is no Demand; and, as to the Expences of Government, though the Planters in Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands many Years ago granted a Tax of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on all their Produce, expressly on Condition that the Crown should be at the Expence of maintaining the Civil Government and keeping up the Fortifications; yet not only there, but in all the other English Islands, the Planters have ever since paid annually considerable Taxes for these Purposes, and are subject to Custom-house Fees and other Charges on British Navigation, from which the French are exempted.

Lieut. Gen. Mathew, Gov. of Grenada.

From 20 to 25 per Cent. cheaper.

The Quality in general is not so good, and the European Purchaser cannot afford to give so high a Price in the French as in the English Colonies, because it produces less in France than in England.

In the first Instance, the French Settlers have all their Grants from the Crown, not only free but accompanied with various Exemptions for a Term of Years; whereas our Crown Lands have been sold at Auction to the highest Bidder; add to this, that the British Planter is not satisfied with the slow and frugal Progress of the French Planter, but proceeds in a more rapid and expensive Mode in the Improvement of his Property and his Produce.

Committee of both Houses of the Legislature of Grenada.

We believe the French Planters in the Islands in this Neighbourhood send but a small Part of their Sugar to the European Market on their own Account; they import but little of their own Supply from Europe; they usually furnish themselves from the Masters or Supercargoes of the Vessels, and usually sell their Sugars to such Masters or Supercargoes, the French Planter having received his Land gratuitously from the Crown, having few or no internal Taxes to pay, contributing little or nothing to the Civil or Military Establishment, residing on the Spot, and conducting his own Estate, served only by an Overseer or two on very small Wages, and possessing, moreover (generally speaking), Lands more productive than ours, finds the Expence of a Sugar Plantation inconsiderable in Proportion to the Quantity of Produce made, and is therefore satisfied with such Price for his Sugars as it is well worth the Master or Supercargoes while to offer him, who can thereby afford to sell it more reasonably at an European Market. In what Proportion it is cheaper will be better learned at the European Market; we have no Information on the Subject. If the Fact be so, we suppose the above Circumstances are among the Causes of it. The French Colonies have within themselves Mill Timber, which is amongst the most expensive Articles in our Islands; almost every Species of Work, such as building in Stone or Wood, Mill Work, and hanging Coppers, &c. is much cheaper among the French: The Supply of American Articles necessary for a Sugar Plantation, such as Lumber, Fish, Rice, Oil, Corn, &c. by being brought in American Vessels, comes to the French Planters at less than Half the Price given by the English. In all these Instances, but particularly in Taxes, in the Wages of Managers and Overseers, Salaries of Surgeons, and most of all in the Supply of American Articles, the English Planter incurs considerably more Expence than the French, and probably makes a less Nett Income, notwithstanding some Difference in his Favour in the Price of his Sugars.

Council and Assembly of the Island of St. Christopher.

We believe the French Planter is enabled to send his Sugar to the European Market, at a lower Price than the English Planters can.

We cannot say exactly in what Proportion cheaper; as we have not the Means in our Power of ascertaining it.

The following are some of the Causes why the French Planter can afford to sell his Sugar cheaper than the English Planter, at the European Markets.

Their Islands in general are much more extensive than ours; the Island of St. Domingo, in particular, is a much better Soil:—Their Estates were granted to them gratis, by the Crown, and Money was also advanced to them to form the Settlements of their Estates at a very low Rate of Interest. We were obliged to pay for our Lands, and to raise Money for the Settlement of them without any Aid from Government. Of course, the Settlement of their Estates did not cost near so much in proportion as the Settlement of ours. This Circumstance admits of a Transfer of Property in the French Islands, at a much lower Rate than it can be afforded in the English, where the Settlement of such Property has cost so much more. There is also a Difference, which universally prevails in the Estimation of all Men, between the Value of Lands in free and in despotic Governments, arising from the superior Security with which People hold their Property under the former, to what they do under the latter Species of Government. Their Islands, from being larger, are also more seasonable; and as they have generally added to their Lands in Cultivation for Sugar, and other Produce, Tracts of very fine Provision Grounds, they import little or nothing

thing as Food for their Negroes; whereas we, especially in the Leeward Islands, are obliged to import almost every Article of Food which the Negroes have, and this, in itself, is a very considerable Saving to a French Planter. His Lands in general are not nearly so much worn out as ours, and consequently the Labour of manuring is saved to him; and he is able to bestow that Labour on the Grounds for raising of Provisions: His Lands being fresher, he is thereby enabled to ratoon them for Sugar, by which all the Labour of preparing and planting the Lands is saved: His Insular Taxes are not so considerable as ours, nor are the Duties upon his Sugar at Home, before it comes into the Market, so high. Since the late War, by the Americans being allowed to bring Live Stock, Lumber, and Indian Corn, to the French Islands, in their own Vessels, the French Planter has been enabled to buy those Articles from 50 to an 100 per Cent. cheaper than what the British Planter has been obliged to pay for them; any Flour that may be wanted occasionally for the Use of the French Planter's Negroes, he can have it cheaper from France than we can from England. In case of a Hurricane, or other general Calamity, which may destroy the Country Provisions, we could only be permitted to send to the Foreign Islands in our Neighbourhood for Supplies (if there should be a Vessel among the Islands, which may have escaped the general Wreck, left to go); and if by Chance we should be able to obtain any from thence, they would come to us at a most exorbitant Rate, which the French, by opening their Ports to the Americans on all such Emergencies, afford to their Planters an Opportunity of being supplied from the first Hand, and upon the easiest and cheapest Terms; and by the American Vessels being permitted to carry Rum from the French Islands, the French Planter gets more, in proportion to its Quality, for his Rum, than we do for ours; by which he can with more Ease defray the small Expences of his Estate, and afford the other Part of the Produce of his Lands, Sugar, at a proportionably lower Rate.—There may be other Circumstances favourable to the French Planter which we are ignorant of, and unable to state; but these which we have stated will lead to shew, how much he is enabled to undersell us at the European Market.

C. N° 5.

Do not the French purchase from our Traders a great Proportion of the Negroes they want; and do they not pay a higher Price for them?

The French have all along purchased Negroes from Foreigners; at present they buy them chiefly from the English; formerly this was a clandestine Trade, but now it is authorised by late Edicts; and as there are considerable Bounties and Premiums given on the Importation of them, I should apprehend that they will come cheaper to them now than formerly, though they may pay more for them than the English, especially if it is considered that they generally pay for them in Produce, which, from the Increase in the Quantity clandestinely imported into Great Britain and North America, I am informed has rose considerably in Price; indeed I am told by a French Planter, who is not a very old Man, that within his Memory there is a Difference in the Price of Sugars in the French Islands from 30 to 40 per Cent.

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for the
Islands of
Grenada and
St. Christo-
pher.

The French (also the Spanish and the Dutch) Colonists, do take off a large Proportion of the Slaves imported into the British Colonies; at Grenada alone, above 11,000 Slaves have been sold since the Restitution in 1784; of these a full Half have been sold to Foreigners, not at higher Prices, but on the contrary (as wholesale Dealers and less nice in Choice) at reduced Prices.

Lient. Gen.
Mathew,
Gov. of Gre-
nada.

The French, particularly since St. George's has been made a free Port, do certainly purchase considerable Numbers of Slaves from our Traders; but we apprehend, that such of them as are of known Credit, command the Slaves at the same Prices as our own Planters, and that they have only the small additional Expence of carrying them hence to the French Islands.

Committee of
both Houses
of the Legis-
lature of Gre-
nada.

Before the Island of Dominica was made a free Port, a very considerable Number of Negroes used to be imported from Africa into this Island, and sold to the French and Spaniards; but, since that Time, the African Trade to this Island has gradually declined, and we have not, for several Years back, had more Negroes imported than would have been sufficient, had they been purchased here, to have kept up our Stock, which has been decreasing of late. We cannot otherwise account for the Decline of this Trade in this Island, than that the French may find it more convenient to themselves to make their Payments in Dominica, than they could do were they to purchase here. When they were accustomed to buy here, they did not pay higher Prices for the Negroes they purchased, than were paid by the Planters of the Island; but the Freight, and the Risque of the Negroes from this to their own Islands, made them come a Trifle higher to them than to us.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island of
St. Christo-
phers.

C. N° 6.

Does not a French Plantation, consisting of a given Number of Negroes, require a larger Proportion of imported Negroes, to keep up the Stock, than the like Plantation requires in our Islands?

The French Planter, I have before observed, does not cultivate his Land in the superior Stile that the English does, consequently, upon the same given Quantity of Land, he does not stand

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for the
Islands of Gre-

nada and St.
Christopher.

in Need of as many Negroes. I have been informed, that on the same Quantity of Cane Land, they have not Occasion for Half the Number of Negroes as the English.

Lieut. Gen.
Mathew,
Gov. of
Grenada.

It is presumed not, for the Reason given in the Answer to the Question, C. N° 4.

Committee
of both
Houses of
the Legis-
lature of
Grenada.

We have no Means of answering this Question, nor can we see any Cause for a Difference in this Respect.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island of
St. Christo-
pher.

If the same Care is taken of the Negroes, upon a French Plantation, that we bestow upon ours, we cannot see any Reason why they should require a larger Proportion of Negroes to be imported to keep up their Stock than we do; we apprehend the chief Cause of their requiring such large supplies of Negroes, is with a View to the Settlement of new Lands, and the Extension of their Culture.

C. N° 7.

Is not the Price of Freight, for a given Quantity of Sugar, from the French Islands to Europe, greater than the Price of the same Quantity from the British Islands?

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for the
Islands of
Grenada and
St. Christo-
pher.

I do not know how to give a precise Answer to this Question, because all the Imports and Exports in the French Colonies being for Account of the Merchant, little or no Produce is shipped in Freight. I should presume, the Ship Owner must calculate his Profits on the whole Voyage Out and Home, and how that turns out, eventually as to that Part of the Profits arising from Freight, it is impossible to say.

Lieut. Gen.
Mathew,
Gov. of Gre-
nada.

Freight to Europe is higher in the French than in the English Islands. The French Merchant Adventurers and Ship Owners send out Ships loaded with all Manner of Supplies, and they are re-loaded Home for and on Account of the outward Adventurer; this being the general Rule, it may be well supposed the Freight of Sugars will be high and arbitrary; whereas from London and Bristol, Plantation Stores and Supplies are chiefly for and on Account of the Planters, and so are the Returns; and the Business of Freightage is, by Competition, reduced to the lowest Price it can be afforded at.

Committee
of both
Houses of
the Legis-
lature of
Grenada.

The Peace Freight of Sugars in British Vessels is 3 s. 6d. Sterling per Cwt.; that from the French Islands varies from 9 to 12 Deniers per lb. as we have understood.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island of
St. Christo-
pher.

The Freight of Sugar from the English Islands to Britain is 3 s. 6d. Sterling, in Time of Peace; but during the late War, it rose to 10 s. 6d. per Hundred Weight; and from the French Islands to France we are unacquainted with the Freight.

C. N° 8.

What has been the Average Price of Sugars in the English and Foreign Markets (particularly the French and Portuguese) for as many Years back as an Account thereof can be made out?

Mr. Spooner,
Agent for the
Islands of
Grenada and
St. Christo-
pher.

I am not at present sufficiently informed to give an Answer to this Question; I presume it is very practicable to procure the Prices Current in the different Foreign Markets, and that of Great Britain, for any given Number of Years past:—But this will require much Time, and demand a more extensive Correspondence than I can command.

Mr. Spooner then proceeded with the following General Observations.

Ligon went to Barbadoes in 1647, and left it in 1650. He says, the Sugar Cane had been introduced there from Pernambuco, about 5 Years before his Arrival:—That the Manufacture of Clay Sugars took place while he was there; that the Muscovado Sugar, before it was clayed, was very bad, and valued on the Spot at no more than 3d. per lb. or 28 s. per Cwt.; but after it was clayed, it was very fine, and sold for double in the Island, and for 20 d. per Pound or 9 l. 6 s. 8 d. in London.—And he gives a Calculation of the Profits made in that Island by the Cultivation and Manufacture of Sugar at the Time he was there, which he computes at 7,516 l. Sterling, nett, after all Charges paid, on a Capital of 14,000 l. invested in Land, &c. which is equal to 54½ per Cent.

Sir Josiah Child (who I believe wrote in King William's Reign) says, That, within his Memory, Sugar had sold from 7 l. to 8 l. per Cwt. but does not say what the Current Prices were when he wrote, nor have I been able to trace them till 1709, when it appears from the Result of several Enquiries which I have made, that

For 7 Years, from 1709 to 1715, the medium Price was 35 s. per Cwt.

1716 to 1722, it was	—	31 s.
1723 to 1729, it was	—	27 s. 9 d.
1730 to 1736, it was sunk to		24 s.

This very great Fall induced the Planters to apply to Parliament for Acts, to permit a direct Importation from the Islands to Foreign European Ports.

(It may be proper here to consider the Subject of Exportation, and how it then stood.)

In a Tract published in 1763, and which I have heard was wrote by Dr. Campbell, it is said, that in the Time of Charles the Second, we imported only 3,000 Hogsheads, but we exported 2,000; and at the End of the last Century we imported 40,000 Hogsheads, and exported 20,000. But I think this must be exaggerated, because it appears by an Account, which seems to carry all the Marks of having been laid before the House of Commons (a Copy of which is here delivered), that,

	Hhds.	lb.
For 7 Years, from 1707 to Christmas 1714, the Export was about	12,300	of 1,200
to Christmas 1721, it was about	— 13,000	— D ^o
to Christmas 1728, it was about	— 11,200	— D ^o
to Christmas 1735, it was about	— 11,000	— D ^o
to Christmas 1742, it sunk to	— 5,800	— D ^o

It is very remarkable, from a Comparison of this last Account of the Exports, compared with the preceding Account of Prices, as low down as that goes, the Exportation seems to have lessened as the Prices lowered, and falls much short of 20,000 Hogsheads, when at the highest.

I have not been able to trace the Prices from 1736, but I should presume they continued to lower; for I have heard my Father and several old Planters say, That in 1748 there were many Sugars imported, which brought the Planter in Debt.—This induced some among them to try a Foreign Market, and accordingly a Quantity were exported directly from the Islands to Leghorn; but the Sugars soon after taking a Start in England, this was given over; and as this Market has ever since continued to be superior to any other, the direct Importation from the British Sugar Colonies has been confined to Great Britain.

But Great Britain pays a superior Price for the Produce of its own Colonies: It must be considered, on the other Hand, in what manner she pays for them, viz. by the Vent of her own Manufactures; and if the Subject is viewed in this Light, it must be admitted that the Sugar Colonies are among her best Customers, as they must necessarily be ever supplied by her, and that in proportion as they encrease and flourish; and yet at the same Time Articles produced and manufactured by them can never interfere with those produced and manufactured by her.

The Answer will be more accurately obtained from any intelligent Broker of London.

This can only be resolved in Europe.

We are not competent to answer this Question, as we have not the Means of acquiring any exact Information respecting the Prices of Sugar in the French or Portuguese Markets, for any given Number of Years back.—That can be better attained in Europe, than in the Islands.

Lieut. Gen.
Mathew,
Gov. of
Grenada.

Committee
of both
Houses of
the Legis-
lature of
Grenada.

Council and
Assembly of
the Island of
St. Christo-
pher.

C. N° 1, 2, 3.

Are not the French Planters able to send their Sugars to the European Market at a lower Price than the English Planters?

Can you say, on an Average, in what Proportion the French are able to send their Sugar to the European Market cheaper than we do?

Can you assign the Causes of the French sending their Sugar to the European Markets cheaper?

Mr. Robinson.

They do send their Sugar somewhat cheaper to Market; their Soil is better in general, and not so high priced as Land in the English Islands.

At least Five per Cent.; and if the Planter sells his Produce at the Place of Growth, which is general with the French, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

The Soil of their Islands is in general superior to that of the English Islands; yet when it is bought or sold, its Value is not so great by 15 or 20 per Cent., nor in general are their Buildings so expensive; therefore the French Planter's Capital in Lands and Buildings is less than the English Planter's, and his Soil requires less Cultivation; but in this latter, he does not in general reap the Benefit, being far behind the English in the Culture of the Sugar Cane, and in the Manufacture of Brown Sugar particularly. His Capital is greater in Slaves, about 10 per Cent. more than the English Planter, because he pays more for imported Slaves, about 15 per Cent.; yet the Country born and seasoned Slaves are not esteemed above Five per Cent. more valuable in a French than an English Island. Almost all Sorts of Provisions for Slaves are dearer in the French than the English Islands. Colonial Taxes will be found to be nearly equal. Their Taxes to the King's Revenue is One per Cent. upon Export to France, and they cannot export Produce to any other Place, except Molasses and Rum, which pay no more.

They cannot send it to any other Market, except contrary to Law; their Lands being cheaper, their Capitals are less. The Reason why there is a Difference of $2\frac{1}{2}$ between the Sale on the Spot and the Expence of sending it to Europe is this, their Freight and Insurance are so much higher than ours; their Ships are navigated with more Men, and are obliged to take and entertain a certain Number of Cadets for the King's naval Service; their Colonial Taxes are not lower than in English Islands, nor are their Island Vessels navigated at less Expence, but the contrary; they are obliged to renew their Papers every Six Months, and to carry Stores for the King at the Will of the Intendant, and at his Freight, which is not more than Half that of private Persons.

Governor
Orde's Re-
mark.

Although they pay no Fees, as mentioned by the Merchants, and as is true, yet the Exactions on one Pretence or another are known greatly to exceed all Fees and Expences paid in our Ports by Law.

Merchants of
Roseau.

Brown Sugar cannot be shipped from the French Islands on better Terms than the English, although the Soil of the French Islands is in general of superior Quality; nothing paid for Land on first settling, and settled Land rated much lower; the Carriage of Produce subject to no Fees of Office, either to Droghers or European Vessels, the Revenue Officers being paid by the King, and no other Droit than One per Cent. paid on Exportation.

The French Colonies are in general larger than the English, consequently the local Expences of the Public are less to Individuals; notwithstanding their superior local Advantages, yet the French are so far behind in Point of Manufacture, and the Quality of Brown Sugar is so much inferior, that the Average Price paid to the French Planter, about 34 per Cent., exceeds the Average paid to the English Planter, which is about 40 per Cent., and the Freights to Europe by French Vessels higher, owing, it is supposed, in some Degree, to their Vessels carrying a greater Number of Men, and the Expences of Outfits higher.

C. N° 4.

Does the English Planter cultivate his Land at more Expence than the French? State the Particulars, and the Reason why.

Mr. Laing.

The English Planter certainly cultivates an Estate at a greater Expence than the French Planter; he feeds his Slaves better, and cloaths them better; he has every Implement necessary for carrying on his Manufacture, of a better Quality. For Example; a Frenchman skims his Coppers with a perforated Calabash;—an Englishman with a Copper Skimmer. The former strains his Liquor through a Basket;—the latter through a fine Wire Strainer. The latter feeds his Mules with Oats and other Grain;—the former with the Skum of his Coppers. But the Advantages of English Management are much greater, in proportion to his Expences, than the French. The English cultivate and improve their Land with Judgment; and the Advantages of Distilling alone, more than compensate for extra Expence:—The French Planters owe very little Money; their Estates have been transmitted to them by their Parents, who settled them with Economy, free of Incumbrances;—as they have little Credit, they pay little Interest:—No exorbitant Charges for Agency, &c. with which English Planters are burthened, in the New Islands particularly, by the Necessity they were under of borrowing Money to carry on their Settlements;—in similar Circumstances a Frenchman could not exist.

The English Planter does in general cultivate his Land at a greater Expence than the French; when cultivated as a Sugar Plantation, he holes it deeper and better, and more regularly, and keeps it in better Order, and makes use of a great Quantity of Manure. The French Planter, for the most Part, uses very little, sometimes none; and only scrapes over a great Quantity of Land on the Surface, without opening or improving it.

Mess. Bruce, Gillon, and Frazer.

The Manner of Living, also the Stile of Buildings, the Number and Expence of white Overseers, &c. &c. on an English in comparison to a French;—rarely a French Estate in this Island has a white Man except the Owner.

Governor Orde's Remarks.

Nous croyons que dans d'autres Isles les Anglois cultivent leurs Terres avec autant d'Economie que les François; mais nous avons vû dès grands Erreurs en ce genre à la Dominique; Cependant aujourd'hui les Sucreries Angloises y sont très bien conduites.

Mess. Dubocq Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand Hirriart, Habitans François.

L'Habitant Anglois cultive à plus grand frais que l'Habitant François; sa Culture étant plus forte, exige plus de Bras, et par conséquent plus de Surveillance; L'Habitant François, ne fait pas une si forte Culture, exige moins de Bras, et se familiarise plus avec ses Nègres, excite plus leur Emulation, leur Zèle et leurs Talens, se confie à eux, et épargne les gages de plusieurs blancs.

Mess. LaVerge la feuillce, Cavernier, Jn. Bte. la Signiardi, Edme. Desabaije, Habitans François.

C. N° 5.

Do not the French purchase from our Traders a great Proportion of the Negroes they want, and do they not pay a higher Price for them?

Of the Negroes imported into Dominica during the Four last Years, about Five Eighths were sold to the French, near Two Eighths to the Spaniards; the Remainder left on the Island; except some sold to the Dutch.

Mr. Robinson.

A French Planter, upon an Average, pays for a Negro about 6 £ Sterling more than an English Planter. Our Traders upon the Coast of Africa, and in the West Indies together, furnish the French with Three Fourths of all the Negroes their Islands have had.

With respect to this Island, more than Four Fifths of the Slaves that are imported are ultimately sold to the French Planters at a much higher Price.

Merchants of Roseau.

C. N° 6.

Does not a French Plantation, consisting of a given Number of Negroes, require a larger Proportion of imported Negroes to keep up the Stock, than the like Plantation requires in our Islands?

There can be no material Difference. The French Islands are equally healthy, and the Negroes as well if not better treated.

Mr. Robinson.

In this Island I believe I may venture to say, that now our Numbers rather increase than decrease, it arises principally from superior Feeding, occasioned by Quantity of spare Land, and from our good and great Supply of Water.

Governor Orde's Remark.

To this I can give no positive Answer. My Observation however leads me to reply in the Affirmative. The French punish their Slaves much more than the English, and they are not so attentive to feeding and cloathing them.—They work them more at Night; but the French Laws allow Slaves many Holidays.

Mr. Laing.

If the Slaves be equally well treated, a French Plantation of a given Number of Negroes would not, it is to be supposed, require a larger Proportion of imported Negroes to keep up the Stock, than the like Plantation requires in our Islands.

Mess. Bruce, Gillon, and Frazer.

A French Plantation will be found to require more imported Negroes than the English Estates, as, in general, the English are more salubrious, from a better Degree of Management; add to which, the French employ imported Negroes immediately to work, before they are seasoned, consequently suffer great Loss through that Imprudence; hence it appears, upon a general Computation, the French Estates, in the neighbouring Islands, require Five per Cent. to keep up their Numbers, and the English about Three per Cent.

Merchants of Roseau.

Nous croyons que non; Dans Notre quartier quand Nous achetons des Negres cest pour augmenter nos travaux et nos revénus plutôt que pour en soutenir le nombre au même Tas; L'Air y est très bon et les Eaux salubres, les Habitations Angloises comme les Françaises qui dans diverses Isles jouissent de ces Avantages n'ont guerres besoin de recruter les Ateliers une fois qu'il est suffisant pour cultiver toute la Terre de l'Habitation, la Qualité des Elements contribue à la Santé comme à la Multiplication.

Mess. Dubocq, Sorhaindo, Ant. Bertrand Hirriart, Habitans François.

Une Habitation Française ne demande pas une si grande Quantité de Nègres importés, qu'une Habitation Angloise par la Raison que le Maître demeure sur son Habitation, et que le Soins des Nègres n'est point confié à un Etranger en Qualité d'Econome, et que d'ailleurs les Fraix de Chirurgie sont aux trois quarts moins.

Habitans de St. Luc.

PART V.

Dominica. C. N° 7, 8.

Mess. la
Verge la feu-
illée, Ca-
vernier,
Jⁿ Bte la Sig-
niardi,
Edme Defa-
baye, Habi-
tans Fran-
çois.

Une Habitation Française bien située ayant un certain Atelier de Negres, exige ordinaire-
ment moins de Nègres introduits pour en conserver le Nombre qu'une dans nos Isles.

C. N° 7.

Is not the Price of Freight, for a given Quantity of Sugar, from the French Islands to Europe, greater than the Price of the same Quantity from the British Islands?

Mr. Robinson.

Their Freights to Europe are higher about 12 per Cent.
From all their Advantages and Disadvantages, it is not probable that they can send their Sugars to Market above 3 per Cent. cheaper than the English Planters.

Merchants
of Roseau.

The Freight of Sugars from the French Islands to Europe is generally about 9 d. Sterling per Cwt. more than from the English Islands.

C. N° 8.

What has been the Average Price of Sugar in the English and Foreign Markets (particularly the French and Portuguese) for as many Years back as an Account thereof can be made up?

Mr. Robinson.

If Foreign European Markets be intended, that can be best answered in Europe. In our West India Settlements we have no Intercourse with those of the Portuguese, and cannot say what the Price of their Sugars may be. In the French Islands, during the late War, the Average Price of Sugars was, for Clayed, as in Quality, from 30 s. to 54 s. per Cwt.; for Brown 22 s. 6 d. In the English Islands the Average Price of Brown Sugars, during the same Period, was at least 55 s. per Cwt. and Clayed, 50 s. to 80 s.

Since the late Peace, the Average Price of Sugars in the French Islands has been, for Clayed, as in Quality, 36 s. a 66 s.; for Brown, 30 s. In the English Islands, a very small Proportion of Sugars are Clayed. The Average Price of Brown, during the same Period, has been 42 s. per Cwt.; but it is to be observed, the French Brown Sugars are far from so good a Quality as English. These Prices are in Currency; and the Average of Exchange, during the War, was 65 per Cent. and since 77½ per Cent.

Merchants of
Roseau.

The Average Prices of French Sugars, since the Year 1784, have been 34 s. for Muscovado, and for Clayed 60 s. in Dominica: Since that Time, the Average has been about 40 s. Having no Intercourse with the Portuguese, we are unacquainted with the Prices of Sugars in those Settlements.

C. N° 1, 2, 3, 4.

Are not the French Planters able to send their Sugars to the European Market at a lower Price than the English Planters?

Can you say in what Proportion cheaper than we do?

Can you assign the Causes of their sending their Sugars to the European Markets cheaper?

Does the English Planter cultivate his Land at more Expence than the French?—State the Particulars, and the Reasons why.

The French Planters originally received their Lands from Government without paying any Price for them. Their Credit was small, and their Progress in making Settlements was much slower than the Progress of the English Planter, on account of this Want of Credit; hence very trifling Debts are owing by them, at the same Time that the Estates of the English are heavily incumbered. From this Mode of cultivating their Lands, by Degrees they became habituated to a Plan of Economy altogether unknown to the English Settler; and perhaps for these Reasons they can afford to send their Sugars to Market cheaper than the English. But over and above these Considerations, they enjoy at present considerable Advantages by being allowed to trade upon a more extensive Footing with America than we do, and of course by receiving Lumber and other American Supplies at a cheaper Rate by Fifty per Cent. than the English Islands.

The English Planter in general makes more of his Lands and Negroes than a Frenchman, and with less Labour; for he cultivates a smaller Proportion of Land, but manures it better, and takes better Care of it.

Governor
Seton.

C. N° 5, 6.

Do not the French purchase from our Traders a great Proportion of the Negroes they want; and do they not pay a higher Price for them?

Does not a French Plantation, consisting of a given Number of Negroes, require a larger Proportion of imported Negroes to keep up the Stock than the like Plantation requires in our Islands?

The French are supplied with a great Number of Negroes by the English Traders, and of course they must pay a higher Price for them than the English, as they are forced to receive them in an indirect Manner, and frequently clandestinely; but I see no Reason why a French Planter should require a larger Proportion of Negroes to keep up his Stock than an Englishman.

Governor
Seton.

C. N° 7.

Is not the Price of Freight for a given Quantity of Sugar from the French Islands to Europe, greater than the Price of the same Quantity from the British Islands?

The Price of Freight is probably higher from the French Islands to Europe than from the English Islands. This may arise from their Want of Ships; and it is very certain that a considerable Quantity of French Sugars is annually imported into Great Britain in British Bottoms, under the Name of English Sugars, notwithstanding the numerous Prohibitions and Restrictions laid on them by the Laws of Trade.

Governor
Seton.

C. N° 8.

What has been the Average Price of Sugars in the English and Foreign Markets (particularly the French and Portuguese) for as many Years back as an Account thereof can be made up?

I am not supplied with proper Documents to enable me to answer this Question.

Governor
Seton.

PART V.*Bahamas.* C. N° 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. !

C. N° 1.

Are not the French Planters able to send their Sugar to the European Market at a lower Price than the English?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

Cannot say.

C. N° 2.

Can you say, on an Average, in what Proportion cheaper than we do?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

Cannot say.

C. N° 3.

Can you assign the Causes of the French sending their Sugar to the European Markets cheaper?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

Cannot indeed.

C. N° 4.

Does the English Planter cultivate his Land at more Expence than the French? State the Particulars, and the Reasons why.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

Cannot say.

C. N° 5.

Do not the French purchase from our Traders a great Proportion of the Negroes they want? And do they not pay a higher Price for them?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

They do purchase Negroes from our Traders; but what Proportion, cannot say.

C. N° 6.

Does not a French Plantation, consisting of a given Number of Negroes, require a larger Proportion of imported Negroes to keep up the Stock, than the like like Plantation requires in our Islands?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

Cannot answer the Question.

C. N° 7.

Is not the Price of Freight for a given Quantity of Sugar from the French Islands to Europe greater than the Price of the same Quantity from the British Islands?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

Cannot say.

C. N° 8.

What has been the Average Price of Sugar in the English and Foreign Markets (particularly the French and Portuguese) for as many Years back as an Account thereof can be made up?

Earl of Dunmore, Governor.

Cannot say.

VI.

VIEW of the Information that has been obtained concerning the Extent of the Trade of other *European* Nations to *Africa*, and the Manner in which the same is carried on, and concerning the Treatment of SLAVES in the Foreign Islands or Colonies in *America* and the *West Indies*, and concerning the Trade in SLAVES carried on from the Northern, Eastern, and Southern Coasts of *Africa*, or in the interior Parts of that Country, as connected therewith, either by *Europeans* or by the different People of *Asia* and *Africa*.

VI

VIEW of the Information that has been obtained
concerning the Extent of the Trade of our Colonies
Not only in the West Indies, but also in the
a variety of commodities the Colonies export to
in the Foreign Islands or Colonies in the West Indies
the Colonies, and especially the Colonies in the
Caribbean Sea, the North, East, and South
Coast of Africa, or in the British Parts of that Con-
try, as connected with the Colonies, and especially
the different People of Asia and Africa.

VI.

THE Committee for Your Majesty's further Information, having thought proper to apply to Your Majesty's Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consuls, residing in Portugal, Holland, Denmark, France, and Spain, for Accounts of the Manner in which the Trade in Slaves is carried on from those Countries; and concerning the Treatment of Slaves in the Islands or Colonies in America, and the West-Indies, belonging to those Countries respectively; take Leave to lay before Your Majesty the Result of such Information as has been received on this Subject.

Portugal.

BY Accounts received from Portugal it appears, That the Portuguese export from their several Settlements on the Coast of Africa, annually, about 20,000 Slaves; which are exported in the following Proportions from the under-mentioned Places:

About $\frac{3}{4}$ of the whole from	{ Angola.
	{ Benguela.
	{ Cacheu.
	{ Bisseau.
	{ Sierra-Leone.
The remaining $\frac{1}{4}$ in nearly equal Proportion, from	{ Camafunda.
	{ Idolos.
	{ Cabo-de Montes.
	{ Juda on the Gold Coast.

The Prices at which they are bought are,

	£.	s.	d.	
For the first Quality, or perfect Slaves,	22	10	0	} When it happens that any Defect is discovered, such as the Loss of Fingers and Teeth, a Diminution is made for every Finger and Tooth of the Male Slave:
	21	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	19	13	0	
	18	5	7	
	16	17	6	
	15	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	} And for Female Slaves, when the Breasts are fallen, and with Child.
	14	1	3	
	12	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	11	5	0	
	9	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	8	8	9	} Slaves advanced in Years, and Children.
	7	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	5	12	6	

These Prices fluctuate according to the Numbers taken and the Demand for Brazil.

The Slaves are sold in the several Ports of Brazil, at from about £.28 2s. 6d. to £.42 3s. 9d.

The

The Portuguese export likewise from Mozambique, 4,000 Slaves, which appear to be exclusive of the Numbers above stated to be exported. These are principally sent to Goa, and the other Portuguese Settlements in India; and some are disposed of to the French. A Parish Priest, who lived at Mozambique near Thirty Years, says, there is a Necessity of sending off at least 4,000 Slaves *per Annum* from thence. The Vessels employed in the Slave Trade, are from about 160 to 200 Tons—Eight generally go annually from Lisbon, and Fifteen or Sixteen from Brazil. Their Cargoes for carrying on the Trade, consist of the following Articles:—Tobacco, Rum, Gunpowder, Cape de Verd Cloths, Brass Pans, Slops, Sugar, Wine, Brandy, Oil, Vinegar, Flour, Biscuit; all of the Produce of Portugal and its Dominions: Blue Long Cloths, Chillos, Bejutapauts, Neganipauts, Niccanes Tapfais, Sastracundees, Alligars, Callawarpores, &c. Small Shells, called Buzios, or Blackamores Teeth. These Goods come from Goa and the Coast of Coromandel: Musquets, Blunderbusses, Pistols, Cutlasses, Hangers, Flints, little Brass Bells, from Germany: Iron in Bars, from Stockholm: Beads, and Mock Garnets, from Venice: Ordinary Bays, Long Ells, Shot, Pewter, Worked Caps, Stockings, and Cutlery, from England: Bertanhas, or Coarse White Linens, Osnaburghs, or Coarse Check Linen from Hamburgh; and Dutch Knives.

The Purchase of Slaves, however, (on the Gold Coast especially) is generally in Exchange for Tobacco of the most ordinary Sort: The common Price is Nine Rolls for each Slave; each Roll weighs about 2 Arrobes* and 24 Pounds, and costs in Bahia about 1*s.* 10*d.* per Arrobe: Package, 1*s.* 11*d.* $\frac{1}{4}$ per Roll: Freight to Africa, 6*s.* 9*d.* per Roll: Duties on the Slaves, £ 2 8*s.* 11*d.* $\frac{1}{4}$ each. † They compute that each Slave costs about £ 6 3*s.* 9*d.*, to £ 6 15*s.* one with another, assorted—Fifty Men, Twenty Women, Twenty Boys, and Ten Girls.

On the Angola Coast, Rum is the principal Article in the Purchase of Slaves.

The Cargoes of the few Ships that go to Africa directly from Europe, are of small consequence; consisting of Glass Beads, made at Venice; Coarse Goods from India; and Long Ells from England; which are for cloathing the Troops: The Cargoes from the Brazils are more valuable, consisting of ordinary Tobacco and Rum; for which they carry back not only Slaves, but a very considerable Quantity of Gold Dust and Ivory: They carry back likewise French Linens and English Manufactures, and other Commodities, in Exchange for the Tobacco. About one Cargo of Yellow Bees Wax, Elephants Teeth, and Orchel, is brought directly to Lisbon from Africa; the Orchel is taken in at the Cape de Verd Islands.

Missionaries have frequently been sent out to the different Settlements in Africa, and go from the Convent of St. Apollonia to Angola, Benguela, Cacheu and Bissau, for the Instruction of the Subjects of Portugal, the Slaves or wild Negroes: These Missionaries, being ignorant of their Language, have never been able to bring them to listen to Religion, or civilize them.

Great Encouragements were held out to those of the different Convents, who would go there in the Beginning of this Reign; but from want of Success, or some other Cause, their Missions and their Zeal have ceased. It is now difficult to find any Missionaries for Africa; they prefer going to the Brazils.

At the Cape de Verd Islands there is an Establishment for Twelve Friars to be stationed at the Queen's Expence, in order to supply Bissas and the neighbouring Places with Missionaries; as they diminished, the Remaining received the Allowance for the Twelve, till they were detected, and a Reduction made in their Pensions, as their Numbers decreased.

At Congo the Missionaries are well received.—Christianity was preached there soon after the Arrival of the Portuguese.—Some small Altars are still remaining; but the Morals of the Natives are not improved, though they pay great outward Respect to Missionaries.

The Country round Angola has been cleared of stagnated Waters, and cultivated; by which means it became healthy. Some Years ago, a Number of People from Biscay were sent there to work the excellent Iron Mines in that Country; but for want of a permanent Provision for them, nothing was done, and the Trouble and Expence were lost.

The Negroes bought at Angola are baptized there, before they are put on board the Ships. As there are no Missionaries on the Coast of Guinea, the Negroes brought from thence cannot be baptized till they arrive in the Brazils.

The Court of Portugal sends out a Governor to Angola every Three Years:—At Bissau and Cacheu, there is a Sargento Mor, for regulating their Settlements. The Slaves are worked all

* The Arrobe is equal to 33 English Pounds Avoirdupoise.

† This Computation of the Price of Slaves, differs widely from the Foregoing.

the Week, (Sundays excepted) and are allowed a Piece of Land to cultivate for their Maintenance; the Proprietors being only at the Expence, once a Year, of Two Yards of Baize, and Three Yards of Osnaburgh, and a Frock and coarse Cap or Hat, for their Cloathing.

The Negroes under the Government of Portugal, in Africa, from Loango to Benguela, are not sold for Slaves to the Brasils, unless for Crimes: If any should be sold, in any other Case, the other Negroes would desert. The Portuguese Government have at different Distances, in the interior Part of the Country, Presidios, or Garrisons, of about Forty or Fifty Persons; and in the Neighbourhood of these Presidios, are cultivated the Plants and Roots of the Country, sufficient for their Support. The Portuguese and Native Creoles, in Africa, plant Rice and Indian Corn, and Calavances: They have Yams, Bananas and other Fruits, and export Bees-Wax, Elephant's Teeth, and Slaves, with some Gold Dust, from the Gold Coast, with great Success.

There are Fairs at different Places, where the Negroes are brought for sale, and the Factors resort there with their Effects.

The Regulations made by the Government of Portugal, for the Number of Slaves each Vessel is to carry from the Coast of Africa to Brasil, are as follows:—Each Slave is allowed Six Palms in Length, and Two and a Half Palms in Breadth, corresponding to Five and Two English Feet; the Measurement is taken fore and aft, including the Forecastle and the Cabin between Decks. The Captain, Mate, Boatswain, Surgeon, Priest, with the Crew, are accommodated in a Round-House, built on the Upper Deck, over the Cabin, for the Slaves to have all the Room below. It is customary for Vessels of 200 Tons to carry, from Bissau and Cacheu, no more than Two Hundred Slaves: The Reason they carry so few is, that they are stout, resolute Negroes: They are kept between Decks, and shackled, and, thus secured, are kept from Mutiny. From the other Ports in Africa, viz. Angola, Mozambique, and Coast of Mina, the Slaves are more quiet and manageable; they have the Liberty of walking about the Ship: Vessels of 200 to 300 Tons carry, of these Slaves, Four Hundred to Six Hundred, which is Two per Ton.

The Vessels fitted out at Lisbon, for Africa, are a long Time in lading, in order to give Time for the Slaves to be collected, and ready to take on board as soon as they arrive: Some of them by these Means making Two Voyages from Africa to Brasil, which accounts for the Eight Vessels from Lisbon, and Fifteen or Sixteen from Brasil, carrying as many as Twenty Thousand Slaves. Strong Bulk Heads, or Partitions, are built between Decks, for separating the Slaves. The Women and Children are more indulged, being allowed to walk about the Ship, to enjoy the Air.

Every Vessel carries a complete Medicine Chest; also Fifty to One Hundred Hand Cuffs and Shackles, for securing such of the Slaves as may be inclined to Mutiny. The Ships from the Brasils, employed in the Negro Trade, are commonly accompanied by Negroes, which is a great Comfort to the Negroes that are bought, who have in Abhorrence the White Men.

Every Sailor belonging to the Ship is intrusted with the Care of Fifteen Slaves, and is paid a new Crown, 2s. 8d. per Head, for as many as reach Brasil alive; of course they take great Care of them when any Sickness or Accident happens to any of them. By these Means it sometimes happens, that a Vessel which has received on board Five Hundred Slaves, will perhaps arrive at the Brasils with only the Loss of about Twenty; some Calculations, however, carry the Loss on the Passage to 10 per Cent.

The Voyage from Africa to the Brasils is generally about Thirty Days. On their Arrival at the Brasils, the Slaves are bathed several Times in Salt Water, and prepared for receiving the Small-Pox, which is very dangerous to them in the natural Way; they are then sold, and a good, strong, healthy Slave, fit for the Mines, is worth about Forty Moidores, or £54.

There are Duties paid on the Negroes at the Ports of the Brasils; the Duty on those from Loango is Two Moidores, or £2 14s. a Head; there are Duties also on their Transport to the interior Part of the Country. The Negroes, in the Brasils, are in general well treated; in the interior Parts perhaps not so well as at the Seats of Government. They are judged by the Magistrate in Case of Crimes. In some Parts Two Days in the Week are allowed them for cultivating a Piece of Land allotted them for raising, for their own Use, Rice, Indian Corn, &c. In others, Saturday only is allowed them, but they work on the Sunday for themselves, though it is intended for a Day of Rest. They have a Jacket, without Sleeves, a Petticoat, or Breeches, and a Piece of Baize for a Kind of Cloak. They are sometimes assiduous enough, especially with the Assistance of the Negresses, to acquire a Sum sufficient to ransom themselves, and particularly in the Mines. Slaves are chastized by their Masters, or Overseers, and when that has not a good Effect they are sent to the Prison of Galley Slaves, where they are chained with Shackles by the Leg, and well worked in the Public Works of the City; but in the Mines their Masters chastise them, according to their Crimes. It is thought that their being kept in Slavery, with the Obligation of Confession, is a great Bar to Acts of Conspiracy.

The Whites cannot do the Work in the Brasils which the Negroes do; all the Domestics are Blacks, and a white Servant, going from Europe, is of no Use. The Encouragement given to the Idleness of the white People, and the Mixture of the Race, are Two Inconveniencies arising from the Employment of Negroes. The Object of Missionaries is now looked upon as nugatory. Black Priests have their Wives and their Concubines, and, except in the Ceremony of Baptism, the Black Slaves and Domestics are perfectly ignorant of the Doctrine of the Christian Religion; their Obedience is to be attributed more to the good Usage of their Masters, than to any Principles of Religion.

The Free Negroes and Mulattoes are very troublesome.

Information received from another Hand, from Portugal, states, that it would be very difficult, not to say impossible, to obtain, with any Exactness or Authenticity, the Number of Slaves annually exported from Africa to the Portuguese Settlements in the Brasils; the Number, however, is generally supposed to be from Eighteen to Twenty Thousand, and are usually disposed of as follows:

Rio de Janeiro (many of whom are sent to the Mines) about	8,000
Bahia, about	5 to 6,000
Pernambuco,	5,000
Para and Maranhao,	1,500

Goa, and the other Settlements in India, are supplied from Rio de Senna and Mozambique.

As the Slaves are bartered for Goods, there is no ascertaining their real Prices in Africa; because the Prices vary upon the Coast, at different Ports; and at the same Ports, at different Seasons, and from sundry Causes; it is, therefore, in general regulated at so many Rolls of Tobacco, Cases of Brandy, and certain Quantities of other Goods; but it may, upon an Average, be computed, that Negroes are bought at the Prices of £8 8s. 9d. to £14 1s. 3d. per Head, and sold in the Brasils from £28 2s. 6d. to £42 1s. 3d.

Few or none of the Slaves die at present on their Voyages, if not occasioned by any epidemical Disorder, owing to their not taking so many in their Vessels as formerly, and better Treatment on the Passage.

The Number of Vessels employed on this Trade cannot, with any certainty, be known; those employed direct from the Brasils to Africa, are called *Sumaccas*, of about 200 to 300 Tons; they carry Rum, coarse India Goods, and Tobacco of the very worst Quality, in Rolls of 64 lb. each; and may bring in return from Two to Three Hundred Slaves.

From Lisbon Five or Six Ships go annually from the Slave Contractor, of about 400 to 500 Tons; these go direct to Africa, coasting there along. The Cargoes they take consist of

Arms, with Gunpowder,
Lead, Copper and Iron Utensils,
Coarse India Goods,
Food, Spirits and Wine,
Glass Beads and Trinkets, &c. &c.

It is the general Idea, supposed to be well founded, that the Slaves in the Brasils are instructed with some Care in the Principles of the Roman Religion; the few Instances of Conspiracies among them, may probably be owing to the Obligation of Confession, which of Consequence must lay them open to Detection before their Schemes are ripe.

Portugal formerly sent out an infinite Number of Missionaries to Africa, and made, at some Periods, a considerable Progress in the Conversion of the Natives. There are Bishops, who reside at Angola, St. Thomé, &c. and many of the Natives are ordained Priests.

As the Laws protect the Slaves from any Punishment from their Masters, they are therefore, it is imagined, more humanely treated than those of the other European Settlements.

When a Slave commits a Crime of any Magnitude, his Master complains of him to the principal Officer of Justice, who chastises him accordingly.

The Maintenance and Cloathing of a Slave, in the Brazils, is supposed to stand his Master in about 6d. $\frac{1}{4}$ per Day; yet, notwithstanding, it is the Opinion of a Person experienced in the Slave Trade, and well informed in the Management of them, that if Means could be found to keep up the Number of Negroes in the Colonies, and let them be perfectly free, the Cultivation would be carried on cheaper, by paying them a fair Price for their Labour, than maintaining them in Slavery. It must be taken into the Account the additional Work a Man would do, when labouring for his own Advantage, or for that of a hard, and perhaps cruel Master.

Portugal.

PART VI.

In some Part of the Brazils the Slaves are allowed Two Days in the Week to work for themselves.

No legal Document relative to the compulsory Proportion of Tonnage for the Transport of Portuguese Slaves, or their Treatment on the Passage, has been received; but upon reputable private Authority, it appears, 1st. That a fixed Premium, of which the Amount is not stated, is paid for each Slave landed safely in Brazil.

2dly. That several familiarized Slaves, called *Negros Ladinos*, are selected to serve as Companions to the new Ones, with whom they converse on the Voyage in their own Tongues, helping considerably to allay their Apprehensions.

3dly. The Negroes newly taken are treated with particular Attention and Cleanliness: They are abundantly supplied with fresh Water, and with Vegetables, Kidney Beans and Rice, and with that universal Portuguese Food, Bacon.

4thly. That, in Consequence of these Encouragements and Precautions, fewer Slaves do, in Fact, die during their Passage in Portuguese Vessels to Brazil, than in the Ships of any other Nation.

LAWs with respect to Negro Slaves and Trade, in Africa.

14th October, 1751.—A Law against the sending of Negro Slaves from the Brazils to other Dominions, not belonging to Portugal.

24th January, 1756.—Mulattoes and Black Slaves, in the Brazils, who carry prohibited Weapons, are to receive One Hundred Lashes, for Ten Days successively, instead of Ten Years Gallies.

10th January, 1757.—For every Slave, arriving at the Rio de Janeiro, 4s. 6d. is to be paid.

11th January, 1758.—Freedom of Trade to Angola, Congo, Loango and Benguela, and the adjacent Ports and Places. The Vessels to be cleared from the above-mentioned Places for the Ports of the Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Pernambuco alone. The Vessels from Lisbon and Porto may clear out for Portugal, or for the above-mentioned Ports in the Brazils.

28th January, 1758.—The following Duties are imposed:

N. B. A Palm
is Eight
Inches.

For every Slave, Male or Female, embarked for Angola, and the Port of its Dependencies, above Four *Palmos* high, 2l. 8s. 11d.

For every one of Four Palms and under, 1l. 4s. 5½d.

Children at the Breast to be free from Duty, reckoning them with the Mother as one Person, for which shall be paid 2l. 8s. 11d.

The Freight of the Ship to be no more than 1l. 13s. 9d. *per Head*.

A small Duty on Ivory.

19th September 1761. Reciting that a great Number of Black Slaves have been brought from Africa, America, and Asia, to Portugal, by which Means the Portuguese Dominions abroad are in great Want of them for the Cultivation of their Lands, and for the Mines; and come only to occupy the Place of Servants, who by that Means remain without Employment, and of Course give themselves up to Idleness and Vices. It is ordered, That no Negro Man or Woman be brought to Portugal from Africa, America, or Asia. And that such as do arrive, become free without any other formality than that of a Certificate from the Custom-house Officers, to be given within Forty-eight Hours after the Entry of the Vessel. The Persons selling or buying Slaves in Portugal are punishable; but no Innovation is meant with regard to those Blacks that are at present in the Kingdom—nor with respect to those who desert from the Portuguese Dominions beyond Sea. All Free Blacks that come to this Kingdom with a View to remain here or to trade, or to go into Service, are to bring Passports from the respective Places from whence they come, and coming without such Passports they are to be sent back again.

17th Nov. 1761. Portuguese Ships arriving from the East Indies, may put in at the Port of St. Paul, the Capital of Angola; and such Goods as shall be unloaded and sold there, are to pay 10 *per Cent.* of their Value, and Security to be given for the Duties they ought to have paid at Lisbon.

16th January 1773. All Slaves in Portugal, Male or Female, whether born in Concubinage or in lawful Matrimony, whose Mothers or Grandmothers were Slaves, shall remain Slaves; but such whose Slavery is derived from the Great Grandmother, shall be free, although their Mothers and Grandmothers were in Captivity. And all that shall be born after the Date of this

this Law, are to be free, although their Mothers and Grandmothers have been Slaves; and they shall be capable of receiving Offices, Honours and Dignities.

Portuguese Subjects may go up the Country in Angola, &c. to trade for Slaves free from all Restraint by the King's Governors.

No Slave shall be exported from Brazil to any Foreign Dominions, under Penalty of treble the Value of each Slave, and Transportation for Ten Years to Angola.

Negroes bound for any of the Portuguese Settlements, must be sent with Permits expressing their Names and Marks, which must on disembarking be exchanged for Certificates, on pain of Forfeiture of the Vessel, and Fine upon Masters to Half the Value of it if the Owners be not on Board. Those Permits and Certificates shall be registered in the Junta de Commercio in Lisbon, and in the Houses of Inspection in the Colonies.

Ships may not be detained in Africa, by reason of containing a smaller Number of Slaves than usual, but they must in no Case be shipped in larger Numbers than the Proportion allowed by Law.

No Slaves shall be carried to any other Ports than those of Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Grand Para, and Maranhão.

Slaves imprisoned for Crimes shall be subsisted according to Rates, to be determined by the Judges of the Camarea; and in January, of every Year, an Inquest shall be taken by them concerning the Execution of that Law, and the Conduct of the Jailors towards Slaves in other Matters.

Much in the Spirit of these Slave Laws is the Portuguese System for the Regulation of the Native Brafilians, whom even the Edicts respecting them style Indians, and the People, though forbidden by Law, familiarly call Negroes.

Concerning the nearly Negro Treatment of the Native Brafilians, there are two authoritative Documents: The Alvara of 7 June 1755, and the Directorio, published in Pará the 3d of May, 1757, but not confirmed by the Crown till 17th of August, 1758.

By the former, a certain Law, of 12th Sept. 1663, is revived; which attributing the then late Rebellion in Grand Para, and Maranhão, to the instigations of the Jesuits, had ordained that no religious Order should any longer have temporal Authority over the Indians, who from thence forward were to be governed by their own Chief in each Village.

But the new Alvará declares more specifically, that in all the Offices, judicial and municipal, of each Township, such as Ordinary Judges, Town Magistrates, and Officers of Justice, the Native Indians, when capable, shall be preferred before the Portuguese, having under them for that Purpose Majors, Captains, Ensigns, and Constables of their own Nations.

The Directorio first issued by Mr. Francisco Xavier de Mendonca, Brother to the late Marquis of Pombal, and Governor of the Colonies of Grand Pará and Maranhão, is distributed into Ninety-five Paragraphs, and is in some Measure the Portuguese Code upon that Subject: in which View of it the following Abstract of its Provisions is here inserted:

ABSTRACT of the PORTUGUESE DIRECTORIO.

§§ 1, 2. AS long as the Indians of this State, through their present uncivilized and ignorant Condition, shall continue incapable of administering their own Government, pursuant to the Alvará of 7th June 1755; there shall be in each Township a Director, named by the Governor of the Colony.

§ 2 Without any coercive Jurisdiction, but merely to admonish, when necessary, the Native Judges and Chiefs, of the indispensable Obligation of severely chastizing for Crimes: If that Measure prove fruitless, the Director shall make the Case known to the Governor and Ministers of Justice, for their further Proceedings, which shall be of that gentleness, as not to constrain them to abandon their Settlements.

§§ 3, 4. The Directors shall second the Endeavours of the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese, to teach the Indians Christianity and Civilization.

§§ 5, 6. Instead of the Pains hitherto taken to confine the Indians to their own rude Dialect, one of the chief Cares of the Directors shall be the Propagation of the Portuguese Language among the Indians.

§§ 7, 8. For which Purpose, every Township shall have two public Schools, one for Boys, the other for Girls; in which, besides Christianity, they shall be taught to read and write; the Boys

Boys shall also learn to cast Accounts; the Girls to spin, fow, make Lace, and other Works suitable to their Sex.

§ 8. The Salaries of the Teachers shall be defrayed jointly by the Fathers of the Indians, and by those under whose Power they live: Whose Rate of Contribution shall be assessed for them with an Attention to their present great Misery. Should there not be within any Settlement a capable Mistress, the Girls as far as ten Years old, shall learn Christianity and Language in the School of the Boys.

§§ 9 to 11. Whereas in Contradiction to the Laws of 1st and 3d February 1701, directed to the Father Missionaries, the Barbarity of the Indians has been increased by the dishonourable Treatment of their Chiefs: Even their Majors, Captains, and other Officers having been frequently compelled to row Canoes, or to act as Pilots in them: It is recommended to the Directors, that all Indians holding the Offices of Ordinary Judges, Town Magistrates, Chiefs, or any other honourable Post, shall, as well themselves as their Families, in private and public, be treated by them with the Distinctions suited to their respective Ranks, Offices, and Fortunes, permitting them to be seated in their Presence.

§ 10. Whereas, it is improper that nominal Distinctions, intended perhaps to induce a Persuasion, that Nature had destined those Indians to be Slaves of the Whites, as is commonly imagined of the African Blacks, should be applied to Men whom the King has been pleased to ennoble;—to declare exempt from all Infamy, and qualified for every honorable Office: The Directors shall not henceforward permit that by any Person, nor yet by each other, they be called Negroes.

§ 11. Whereas hitherto not a single Indian has had a Surname: In Order to give them the last Proof of our Anxiety in all Things to honor them as Whites: Every Indian shall henceforward have a Surname, and the Directors shall take care to assign them the Names of Families in Portugal.

§ 12 to 15. In as much as the uncivilized and depressed State of the Indians has been undoubtedly promoted by the Indecency with which several of their Families live in the same House, after a Fashion promiscuously like Brutes, regardless of those Laws of Modesty which belong to the Distinction of Sexes: The Directors shall take especial Care to extirpate that most pernicious Practice from among the Indians; and persuade them to build their Houses after the Manner of the Whites, with separate Apartments, in which their Families may live asunder, with the Modesty and good Order of rational Creatures.

§ 13. Seeing that the last Degree of the Degradation of the Indians has been caused by their universal Drunkenness, hardly one of them being free from that common Enemy of the Public Interest; the Directors shall employ every Argument to bring them to a due Sense of such a Vice.

§ 14. But the Reformation of Manners, being of all Tasks the most arduous, even among civilized People, especially by violent Measures: The Endeavours of the Directors must be gradual, and gentle; lest the Indians being driven to Despair by Punishment, and inflamed by the barbarous Precepts and Examples of their Fathers, should withdraw from the Bosom of the Church.

§ 15. Amidst the profane Luxury of superfluous Finery, which is one of those Vices of the Captains that has impoverished the People; the Nakedness of the Indians, universal even among their Women, having been scandalous to Modesty: The Directors shall excite their Imaginations to such moderate Love of handsome Apparel as may engage them to earn by Labour a Cloathing proportionate to their Offices; by no means permitting any, and least of all the Women, to go naked.

§§ 16, 26. The Directors shall persuade them to the Practice of Agriculture, from which they have been hitherto discouraged, for the Purpose of rendering them more subservient to Individuals.

§ 19. And inquiring into the Nature and Quantity of their Lands, if they find them disproportionate to their Wants, they shall transmit to the Governor of the Colony, a List of all the Lands within their Districts, and of the Indians injured in the Distribution of them; in Order to their being redressed in the Manner commanded by the King.

§ 20 to 23. The Lands of this Colony being the most fertile in the World, two Causes have brought on the Misery observable in it: Idleness, and the Misapplication of the Labour of the Indians to the private Benefit of their Directors.

§ 21. This occasioned such a Dearth of Flour, that in the Year 1754, and 1755, the People were forced to subsist themselves upon wild Fruits, gathered in the Woods.

§ 22. The Directors shall therefore oblige all the Indians without Exception to make Plantations of Mancha, sufficient to subsist both their own Families, and the Coast of the River Negro abundantly;

abundantly; assisting also the Inhabitants of this City of Para', and maintaining the Troops of the Colony.

§ 23. The Indians shall also be obliged to plant Kidney Beans, Maze, Rice, and every other esculent Vegetable, usually produced with ease in this Country.

§ 24 to 26. The Directors should also excite the Indians to plant Cotton and Tobacco, signifying to them, that Employments and Privileges shall be conferred upon them, according to the Quantity of Tobacco which each of them shall carry to the House of Inspection.

§ 26. To enable the effectual Extirpation of Idleness, they shall Annually transmit a List of all the Plantations, Planters, and Produce, to the Governor; for the Purpose of his Applause or Punishment.

§ 27 to 33. They shall no longer elude the Payment of Tithes to the Clergy—To prevent Disputes on that Head, the Directors shall at the proper Season, along with Two sworn Arbitrators, in presence of the Indians, personally examine the Plantations. One of those Arbitrators to be on behalf of the King's Exchequer, named by the Directors, the other by the Husbandmen. If they agree in the Estimate of the Amount of that Year's Produce, it shall be registered, and subscribed by the Directors, Referees and Husbandmen. But if the Two Arbitrators differ—the Chamber of the Villa, or the Chief, if only a Place, shall name a Third Person for Umpire, to be sworn also, whose Decision shall be final—For none of the Formalities in those Proceedings, shall any Fees be taken; the Tithes in all the Colonies having been vested in the Crown.

§ 34. The Emoluments of the Directors shall be One Sixth of the Produce of all that the Indians shall cultivate or acquire, not being of eatable Nature, and One Sixth of all their eatable Produce, of which the Indians shall make Traffic.

§ 35 to 38. The Directors shall encourage Commerce.

§ 38. There shall be settled Weights and Measures, stamped by the several Town Halls.

§ 39. To prevent Imposition upon the ignorant Simplicity of the Indians, they shall make no Traffic, but in presence of their Directors.

§ 40. The Directors shall not permit them to take in Exchange Commodities not useful and exactly necessary for their own and their Families decent Cloathing; least of all for Brandy.

§ 41. The Directors, in the Instant of the Arrival of any Boat, shall go personally and examine it, in Company with the Chief, and the Clerk of the Chamber, or in their Default, with any other qualified Person; and finding any Brandy beyond the Consumption of the Boat's Crew, they shall seize the Patron of the Boat, and transmit him to this Fortress to the Order of the Governor, and confiscate the Brandy towards the Expences to the District; of which Seizure an Entry shall be made in the Chamber Books, signed by the Directors and the other Persons present.

§ 42. Oaths and other cautionary Formalities shall be established as to Brandy, to prevent Imposition upon the Crown.

§ 43. They may sell in all Places all Articles, except Necessaries for their Families; which Latter can only be disposed of in Presence of their Directors: These Latter shall have no Traffic or Contract whatever with them, under the Penalties in § 89.

§ 44. In every Township there shall be a Book of Commerce, signed by the Provedor of the Exchequer; in which the Directors shall order the Town Clerk, or in his Default the Schoolmaster, to register every Article bought and sold, with Descriptions, Prices and Persons: Those Entries shall also be signed by the Directors and Merchants, and Copies shall be transmitted to the Governor of the Colony.

§ 45. Recommend to the Directors to engage the Indians by gentle Means, and by Explanation of their Interests, to carry to the City of Para' all their Produce, which otherwise they might sell in their own Districts.

§ 46 to 48. The Directors shall be incessant in their Care and Vigilance to improve the Commerce of the Wilds, not only in those Drugs which are of their natural Growth, but in the Manufactures of Turtle, Butter, salted Fish, and Oils of Cupaiva and Andiruba.

§ 49. For which Purpose the Gains of it shall all go to the Indians without Deduction, but they must go thither in a Body, and be accompanied by their Chiefs.

§ 50. As it would be unfit that the Principals, Chief Captains, Majors and other Officers, should so be degraded, as to be compelled to go in Person to the gathering of Drugs in the Wilds; they may send in their stead other Indians according to their Ranks, Six, Four, and Two for each, paying them the Wages ordered by the King.

§ 51. The

§ 51. The Care of the Canoes—the Supply of every Article for their Equipment, and Subsistence of the People, with the Seasons of their Departure, shall belong to the Native Town Magistrates, &c. under Controul of their Directors; but it is recommended to the Former to present previous Petitions to the Governor, stating the proposed Number of Indians for each Equipment; as well in Order to be taught the Manner of Manufacturing the Cacas, as to acquit the King's Duties.

§ 52. Besides the proper Crews of the Boats, the Chambers, &c. may give Licence to as far as Ten or Twelve Indians to work for their own Accounts; if so many be found above the Parties of public Allotment, but never else.

§ 53. The Directors shall see that fit Patrons, hitherto found little Trust-worthy, and prone to private Traffic with the Indians, be appointed for the Canoes by the Town Magistrates and Principals; always to the Contentment of the Indians concerned.

§ 54. These Patrons shall enter into Bonds to account for all that shall be delivered to them; and shall be liable to double Damages for their Misconduct, with Imprisonment, &c. in Case of Loss or clandestine Traffic.

§ 55 to 57. Prescribe numerous Formalities for securing to the Government exact Accounts of the Cargoes brought back by the Canoes: Upon the Sale of which the King's Tenths shall First be discharged—Secondly, the Expences of the Expedition—Thirdly, the rateable Allowance to the Patron—Fourth, the Directors—Sixth, the Remainder shall then be equally divided among the Indians concerned.

§ 58. To protect the notorious Incapacity of the Indians, the Treasurer General shall employ in their Presence their Money in Purchase of Necessaries.

§§ 59 to 73. The Allotments of the Indians being one of the main Objects of all the King's Laws; the Directors shall take most especial Care, that the Principals provide those Portuguese Inhabitants with them, who shall present Orders for that Purpose from the Governor, which Orders, in all Cases without Exception, shall be exactly obeyed; although they should be attended with Diminution of the greatest possible Utility of those Indians, common Necessity being indisputably superior to all private Damages.

§ 63. These Allotments shall not henceforward be divided as hitherto into Three Parts, viz. One Third belonging to the Monastic Missionaries, another to the White Individuals—and the Third to the Service of the Settlements: Henceforward the Directors shall observe § Fifteen of the King's Regulations, which orders, that the Indians shall be divided into Two equal Parts only, One Half to stay at Home for Defence of the Public, and for every Duty incident to the King's Service: The other Half for Distribution among the Inhabitants; for Equipment of Canoes to be sent to gather Drugs in the Wilds—planting Tobacco, Sugar, Cotton, and all other Articles tending to enrich the State.

§ 64 to 66. In order to put an End to the incessant Complaints of the People, of the unequal Allotment of the Indians among them; Two Copies of a Register shall be kept, of all the Indians between Thirteen Years Old and Sixty. The Books to be signed by the *juiz defora* as President of the Chamber, cancelling upon all Variations by Deaths, Disabilities, &c. Lists for that Purpose shall be sent before the End of August annually to the Governor, subscribed by the Directors and Principals.

§ 67. But no Indian shall be appropriated to the private Service of the Inhabitants, out of the Limits of the Settlements, without written License of the Governor; nor detained in private Houses beyond the Time for which they were granted: which Time shall be expressed in the Licenses, and in the Receipts to be passed on Delivery of the Indians.

§ 68 to 71. In order that the Indians may be induced to those Labours without violent Means; their Wages henceforward shall be paid to the Directors immediately after their Delivery; of which One Third shall be paid in Advance, the Remainder after finishing their Service. If they quit their Masters before that Period, that Remainder shall be restored to the Latter, unless these shall have given Occasion to their Flight, in which Case they shall lose the Whole, and forfeit as much more.

§ 72. If the Indians shall choose to take their Wages in Goods, the Directors shall see that the Prices be moderate.

§ 75. The Directors, in the beginning of every January, shall transmit to the Governor Lists of all the Allotments of Indians for the preceding Year—to whom—for what time—the Amount of their Wages—Valuation of Goods, &c.

§§ 74 to the End. The Directors shall do their utmost for the Erection of sufficient Town-Halls and Prisons, and of decent Houses for the Indians, abolishing, as much as possible, their present Use of Huts, that are as miserable as those of the Indians in the Wilds.

§ 75 to 79. The present deserted State of the Settlements, through Misusage, requiring prompt and effectual Remedy, the Directors shall furnish the Governor with Lists of the absent, with the Causes, &c.

§ 76. Their Places in the mean Time must be supplied, and their Numbers enlarged, by collecting the Indians of several little Villages into one Township, which, for greater Civilization, must not consist of less than One Hundred and Fifty Inhabitants; or else procuring new ones by Descents into the Wilds.

§ 77. But, in Pursuance of the Royal Letter of the 1st February, 1701, those Unions must not be composed of different Tribes, unless by their own Consent.

§ 78, 79. The Directors shall be indefatigable in admonishing the ordinary Justices, Town Magistrates, and other Officers of Justice; that the First and most important Obligation of their Places, is to supply new Indians by Descents, even at the greatest Expence of the King's Treasury.

§ 80 to 86. Towards accelerating the Population and Civilization of those Settlements, White Men shall be encouraged to reside in the new Townships, being admitted by the Directors, upon Presentation of the Governor's Licence to that Effect; and they shall obtain every Assistance in building Houses, &c.

§ 81. But, because the repeated Violences of the Portuguese have raised great Jealousies in the Indians, against all their Proceedings, these shall, before their Admission, be bound to certain Conditions, to be subscribed in the Town-Hall Books, by the Directors and the Parties, with Forfeiture and Expulsion on the Breach of any of them:—Of these Five are stated; of which the Two most material are the 1st,

§ 82. Which provides that they shall neither settle upon any Lands allotted to Indians, nor disturb their Possession; under Colour of Debt, Contract, Donation, Disposition, Testament, or any other Title, however seemingly lawful or fair.

§ 84. And the 3d, which enjoins that in all Offices of Honour, the Indians, when capable, shall be preferred to the Whites.

§ 87 to 91. For promotion of Concord, the Directors shall be incessantly zealous in extinguishing the odious Distinction, introduced by Ignorance and Iniquity, between Indians and Whites, by Intermarriages.

§ 89. The Whites shall for this Purpose be persuaded that the Indians are their Equals.

§ 90. Whites treating their Indian Wives or Husbands with Contempt, shall be denounced to the Governor, and severely punished.

§ 92. The Directors being merely charged with the Direction and Economy of the Indians as Tutors, during their present uncivilized, uneducated State; such as fail to conduct them with Zeal and Fidelity, shall be rigorously punished; both according to the Laws now existing, and otherwise at the Pleasure of the King.

§ 93 to 95, and last. No Allotment of Labour shall be imposed upon Indians within two Years after their Arrival from the Wilds; at which Period they shall be treated with particular Moderation and Tendernefs.

Signed, Pará 3d May 1757.

FRA. XAVIER DE MENDONCA Furtado.

But it can hardly be doubted, that it was really the Composition of that Governor's Brother, the late Marquis of Pombal, at that Period unlimited Minister of Portugal.

CONTENTS of the DIRECTORIO.

§§ 1	2	Directors Duty.
3	4	Christianity.
5	6	Language.
7	8	Schools.
9 to 11		Distinctions. Also in § 50.
12—15		Morals.
16—26		Husbandry.
27—33		Tithes—now Royal.
34		Director's Emoluments.
35 to 58		Commerce.

43	Commerce: Directors forbidden.
46 to 58	—— of the Wilds.
59 to 73	Allotments of Indian Services. Also § 93. § 95.
74 to the End:	Policy of Indian Settlements.
78 - -	—— Descents upon the uncivilized Tribes.
76 - -	—— Unions.
80 - -	—— Admission of Whites.
82 - -	—— Prohibition of Civil Seizures upon the Indians.
84 - -	—— Preferences over Whites in Offices.
87 to 91	—— Intermarriages.
92 - -	—— Directors, their Punishment.
93 to 95	—— Limitation of Allotments of new Indians.

General Hints concerning the Brazil Sugar Trade.

THE First Prices of Brazil Sugars, paid to the Growers, pursuant to Royal Decree of the 27th January 1751, stand fixed as follows:

For Sugars of Bahia *per Arroba* of 32 Portuguese, equal to 33 English Pounds Avoirdupoise.

		Reis.	s.	d.
Fine White, called Branco Fino	-	1,400 or	7	10½
Middle do.	- Branco Redondo,	1,200	6	9
Coarse do.	- Branco Batido,	900	5	0¾
Finest Clayed,	Moscovado Macho,	600	3	4½
Middle do.	Moscovado Batido,	500	2	9¾
Coarse do.	- Moscovado Broma,	400	2	3½

The Prices of the Sugars of Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, and Maranhao, are fixed by the same Standard with those of Bahia, but rating each Sort of them all indiscriminately at 100 Reis, or 6d.¾ *per Arroba* less than those.

The Duties paid upon those Sugars in Lisbon, Next from Tare, as follows:

White,	<i>per Arroba,</i>	s.	d.	
Clayed of all Sort,	-	2	3½	} besides Donativo 40 Reis and petty Charges about 30 Reis.
	-	1	3¾	

If reshipped for Foreign Markets about 1000 Reis, or 5s. 7d.½ *per Chest*, of Forty Arrobas, were brawn back.

All Charges being paid the middle Prices at which Sugars have been shipped in Brazil, have held during these last Thirty Years, pretty steadily as follows:

		Reis.	s.	d.
Clayed,	- - <i>per Arroba,</i> at 12 to 1300	-	7	3¾
Moscovado,	- <i>per do.</i> at 8 to 900	-	5	0¾
Add Freights to Lisbon,	<i>per do.</i> 250	-	1	4¾

Ordinary total Imports of all Sugars from Brazil to Portugal, conjectured as follows, in Chests of Forty Arrobas middle Weight.

From Bahia,	- - - - -	13,000
Pernambuco,	- - - - -	12,000
Rio de Janeiro,	- - - - -	5,000
Maranhao, or rather Paraibo,	- - - - -	600
		<hr/>
		30,600
		<hr/>

Holland.

BY Information received from Holland it appears, That the Number of Slaves exported from the Coast of Africa to the Dutch Settlements of Surinam, Berbice, Essequibo, Demerary, and sometimes to St. Eustatius and Curacao, was, before the last War, from 8 to 10,000; it is now on an Average reduced to about 4,000. The Prices now paid for them, on the Coast of Africa, are from Fifteen to Twenty Pounds Sterling per Head; and they are sold in the Colonies at about Thirty-eight Pounds, after the Deduction of the Dues of Vendue, &c. The Loss of Slaves on the Voyage is differently stated: One Account makes it from 5 to 7 *per Cent.* another, full 10 *per Cent.* of the Number purchased on the Coast. The Number of Ships employed in this Trade before the War, amounted to about Forty; now it does not exceed Fifteen Sail, of the Burthen of about Two hundred Tons, one with another:—Their Cargoes consist chiefly of Goods made in Holland, or imported from the Dutch Settlements in the East Indies.

No Missionaries have ever been sent from Holland for the Conversion of Negroes, but Chaplains, or Ministers and Schoolmasters, are sent out to the Factories on the Coast of Africa, situated between Cape Palma, and Rio Volta, who sometimes are employed to instruct Mulatto Children. No Attempts have been made to bring the Native Africans to any Degree of Civilization. The Dutch sometime since engaged in the Cultivation of Cotton, which was attended to by the Negroes belonging to the West-India Company; but these Plantations did not meet with any Success, and are laid aside. Some Laws or Regulations are stated to have been made by the Dutch Government, respecting the Diet, and Term of working of the Negro-Slaves, who are exempted from Labour on Sundays, and High Festivals.—These Laws or Regulations are, however, not to be met with at present. With respect to the Improvement of the Minds of the Negroes, in the Dutch Colonies, there is but One Establishment, which is a Society of *Hernhutters*, or *Moravians*, at Surinam, who give to the Negroes, who voluntarily apply to them, such Instructions in the Principles of Religion as they are capable of receiving; but it does not appear that any Measures are used to oblige the Negroes to apply to this benevolent Institution. The Petition of the Inhabitants and Proprietors of Plantations in the Colony of Berbice, hereafter inserted at length, states the Decay of the Dutch Slave Trade, and the great Distress of that Colony from want of Slaves; and prays that a free Importation thereof in foreign Ships may be allowed. The Petition of the Planters and Inhabitants of the Colonies of Essequibo and Demerary states, That the chief and only Means of Prosperity, the Pivot on which all turns, and whereby an Increase of the Welfare of the Republick is to be acquired, consists in the Importation of Negroes at a cheaper Price; and is, to use their own Expression, the Barometer of Cultivation in the Colonies, which must increase or fall off in Proportion to such Importation; and prays the Importation of Negroes by Ships of all Nations. The Resolutions of their Noble and Great Mightinesses, the States of Holland and West Friesland, of the 11th May 1788, also inserted, state, That the Prosperity of the Colonists without Doubt depends on the plentiful Supply of Slaves; and that, consequently, every Means should be adopted to render the Supply equal to the Wants of the Colonies; but they object to the Admission of Foreign Vessels.

As the above Petitions and Resolutions contain an Historical Account of the Slave Trade, carried on for the Dutch Settlements, it has been thought proper to insert them at Length.

The Humble Petition of the Inhabitants and Proprietors of Plantations in the Colony of the Berbice,

Sheweth,

THAT by the Eighth Article of the Charter granted to this Colony by Your High Mightinesses, in the Year 1732, it is Enacted, “That the Colonists should neither import or purchase any Slaves, but of the West-India Company, by Means of the Superintendants of this Colony, to whom written Accounts should from Time to Time be delivered, specifying the Number of Slaves each Person wanted; as the said Superintendants had agreed, that the Directors of the Company should, upon their First Requisition, furnish them with the Negroes required, at the current Sale Price of Slaves in the Colony, in the same Manner as was practised at Surinam.”

But the West-India Company having abandoned all Trade, gave up this exclusive Right to the Slave Trade to all the Inhabitants of the Netherlands, without taking any Measures for the fulfilling of those Obligations, which the Sovereign, for the Welfare of the Colonists, had annexed thereto; so that the Slave Trade, loaded as it is with Duties and Recognitions, gradually diminished, and at length, from additional Circumstances, entirely ceased:—That this has been productive of such fatal Consequences to your Petitioners, that (without referring to distant Periods) since the French evacuated the Colony, hardly a Fifth Part of the Slaves are imported here that are necessary to replace those who die, or are become unfit for Service:—That the Proprietors, for want of Labourers, have lost a great Portion of those Fruits which the Earth bountifully offered

offered them; they see, with deep Concern, their Plantations, upon which they have bestowed so much Labour and Expence, falling into Decay; and they are greatly apprehensive that they will, in a few Years, again become Morasses and Woods—a Fate which Forty Plantations have already undergone since the Year 1774, when the double Duties were introduced; whereas, few New Plantations have been raised since that Time: yet, notwithstanding so considerable a Diminution in the Extent of cultivated Land, and the Distribution of the Slaves to other Plantations, the Price of Slaves has constantly risen, so that no effective Field Slaves were sold at the last Public Sale for less than 800 Guilders; and some that were formerly purchased for Five or Six Hundred Guilders, were now sold for Eleven Hundred and upwards, exclusive of a Sale Duty of 10 per cent. One Half of which is paid by the Buyer, and the other Half by the Seller. Who would not rather desert their Plantations, than keep them on with such expensive Labourers, to certain Loss?

Some of your Petitioners and their Associates in the Netherlands, contracted with one Laurence Brandligt and Son, of Amsterdam, as Husbands of the Ship the Adventurer, to furnish them Slaves by Subscription, at advanced Prices: but this likewise proved abortive; for the Captain putting into Surinam, broke the Contract made by his Ship-Husbands, and disposed of his whole Cargo there.

We fear we should trespass upon the Attention of Your High Mightinesses, were we circumstantially to demonstrate, that, though opulent Dutch Houses who are Proprietors of Plantations here, are in some Measure able to extricate themselves from this general Calamity, by a Participation in the Slave Trade, yet this Participation is no way convenient for Planters, who are in different Circumstances, and rendered incapable, particularly by the late unfortunate War, of carrying it on, especially as they have learnt from sad Experience, and other incontrovertible Evidence, what little Faith there is to be placed in many Traders and Captains of Slave Ships; too little to afford them any Encouragement in such an Undertaking. The Petitioners are also well informed, that even in the Netherlands, so few Ships are fitted out for the Slave Trade, as to be insufficient to supply the Colony of Surinam alone with Slaves: And having been informed that the best Coast Slaves were sold in the neighbouring French Islands for about 450 Guilders, payable in good Bills, or ready Money, most of them applied to the Governor and Council of this Colony; who, upon their faithful Report, granted a provisional Suspension of the Penal Laws against the Importation of Slaves in Foreign Ships. And as this appears the only Means which the present Exigency affords, of preventing the total Ruin of this Colony, the Petitioners trust, that these Considerations will overbalance any Obstacle or fallacious Reason that may be alledged in Opposition: As a further Explanation, the Petitioners are emboldened respectfully to lay before Your High Mightinesses the following additional Remarks.

The Petitioners are of opinion, That the free Importation of Slaves in Foreign Ships, so far from being detrimental to the Dutch Slave Trade, will, on the contrary, most effectually contribute to its gradual Restoration, and give it that Solidity and Extent, which will be looked for in vain when the Planters and Plantations are ruined for want of Labourers; for though we hope Your High Mightinesses Resolution of encouraging the National Slave Trade, by abolishing the Duties, awarding of Premiums, and by other Means, will be attended with Success; yet the Petitioners are, with Reason, apprehensive, that the good Effects of these Measures will come too late to prevent the Danger that threatens them.

Some Dutch Trading Houses are apprehensive, that the Admission of Foreign Ships to a Participation of the Slave Trade, would be destructive to our own National Slave Trade; but even supposing this Apprehension to be well founded, it would, in the Opinion of the Petitioners, prove the Necessity of this Measure; for if the Dutch Slave Traders were unable to carry on this Trade conjunctively with others (notwithstanding the Privileges already granted them, or that may be hereafter granted them by Your High Mightinesses, and notwithstanding the great Advantages of homeward bound Freights, to which they are alone exclusively entitled) the Interest of National Trade, whose Prosperity depends on the Success of Agriculture in the Colonies, as on her Sheet Anchor, would by all Means require, that the Dutch Slave Trade should be given up in preference to the Colonies, which cannot be supported without a plentiful Supply of Slaves, at reasonable Rates. The Petitioners presume, upon the best Grounds, to assure Your High Mightinesses, that the Admission of Foreign Slave Ships will never occasion a Diversion of the colonial Productions to other Countries. The North Americans, it is well known, carry on a considerable Trade with Surinam, but without any consequent illicit Diversion of the Products of that Colony; and as it is evident that our Colonies could better give up the Importation of Fish, Flour, Boards, and Mules, in North American Ships, than the Importation of Slaves necessary for Cultivation, it cannot be supposed that the Petitioners will, by evil Practices, which they have never yet been guilty of, render themselves unworthy of the Advantages which they and their Mother Country will derive from a Free Slave Trade.

The Petitioners, therefore, humbly request that your High Mightinesses will grant them an entire Freedom of procuring the necessary Supply of Slaves, by Ships of any Nation, so long as the West-India Company, or other Dutch Slave Traders, shall fail to supply the Wants of the Petitioners, and to fulfil the Contents of the abovementioned Charter.

Lectum,

Lectum, 6th February
1788.

To their High Mightinesses the States General
of the United Provinces.

The Petitioners, being all Planters and Inhabitants of the Colonies of Essequibo and Demerary, give to know, with the deepest Respect,

THAT the Petitioners have seen, with the deepest Sentiments of Gratitude, from the Report of your Deputies who were charged to confer with the Directors composing the Chamber of Ten, exhibited to Your High Mightinesses, the 19th March 1787, the particular Attention and Exactness with which your said Deputies have been pleased to examine the several points laid down in the Memorial and Requisition delivered by the Petitioners in the Year 1785.

That the Petitioners observed with equal Sensibility, in reading the said Report, that the Colonies under Cultivation are looked upon by said Deputies as possessing the benignant Springs of the truest Riches and Welfare of our Republick, and are consequently of the greatest Importance to the State, and

That, through the whole Report, such evident Marks of good Policy relative to the Colonies are manifested, that the Petitioners and all other Inhabitants of the Settlements of Your High Mightinesses in this Part of the World, have imbibed the best grounded Hopes, that Your High Mightinesses will cast a more favourable and attentive Eye to their Interest and Prosperity, than they have experienced for a considerable Time past.

Yes, High and Mighty Lords, depending on this Conviction, the Petitioners presume to return to Your High Mightinesses, and again to call your Consideration to the Necessity of procuring to the Productive Colonies a more abundant Importation of Negro Slaves, which they presume to do with the greatest Freedom, from the manifestly important Tendency of this Object, to the meliorating, extending, and improving, the Welfare, Navigation, and Commerce, of the Settlements of Your High Mightinesses on the Coast of Guinea.—We crave Permission to submit to Your High Mightinesses the very Words of your Deputies' Report, Page 35.

That, they, after examining every Document relative to this Question, judged finally, that the principal Source of the Welfare of this Republick, was to be found in the Trade and Productions of its transmarine Settlements; as by their Possession and Interchanges with them, the Industry of the Inhabitants was increased, Handicrafts and Manufactures kept in Motion, Navigations encouraged, and numberless Springs opened for the Maintenance and Support of Inhabitants of all Ranks:—That, nevertheless, these Advantages could not be acquired without the diligent Employment of a great many Hands in the Colonies, which not existing in them, must be transported thither from another Quarter of the World, which by this means unburthens itself of a superfluous Number of its Inhabitants.

Thus the Source of the Welfare of the Republick derives properly from the Cultivation of the Soil of their Colonies; and this depends solely on the greater or less abundant Importation of Labourers from another Quarter.

Thus the chief, the only Means of Prosperity, the Pivot on which all turns, and whereby an Increase of the Welfare of the Republick is to be acquired, consists in the Importation of Negroes at a cheapened Price: This is the Barometer of Cultivation in the Colonies, which must increase or fall off in Proportion to such Importation.

So that it most evidently appears to the Petitioners, That as the Prosperity of Navigation in general, that of the Proprietors of Plantations, whose Numbers in the Mother Country are not inconsiderable, and that of the Mortgagees of Plantations, entirely depend on the Plenty or Scarcity of African Cultivators in our Colonies, the facilitating of the Importation of such People ought to be the First, the principal Object (be it said with Respect), of Your High Mightinesses Deliberation.

If the Subjects of the Republic were now as in the Year 1682, when the Octroy was granted for Surinam, and even a considerable Time afterwards, the only People trading in Slaves from the Coast of Guinea to America, then, indeed, nothing further would be necessary, than to find out a Method to encourage the further Extension of that Trade by Dutch Ships.

But at present it appears to the Petitioners that there are Two separate Objects to be considered:—

The First, By what Means an increased and cheaper Importation of Negroes can be acquired, considering its great Importance to the Welfare of the State.

The Second, That as other Nations now carry on this Trade, besides the Hollanders, and even to a much greater Extent, Means should be fallen upon to procure such Importation to an equal Extent, and not less Cheap by Dutch Ships, than can be done by Foreign Ones.

By the Information the Petitioners have been able to acquire, it appears that the Trade of the English to the Coast of Guinea, begun to extend sometime before, but still more after, the Peace of Utrecht, namely, in the Year 1713; and that, in the Year 1725, it was become considerable.

On the other Hand it appears, that the Dutch Navigation has considerably declined from that Period, owing to the Inability of their West-India Company, who had an exclusive Right to the Guinea Trade, to continue it to a proper Extent, and to the Necessity they were under, in the Year 1730, of relinquishing a Part of it, or, to speak plainer, of selling their Right,
of

of navigating to all Places within the Limits of their Charter, to every Purchaser that offered, for a certain Gratification, still however reserving to themselves the Right of supplying Surinam, as well as those Colonies, with the requisite Number of Slaves; which Right they were only to enjoy so long as they should fulfill that Engagement on their Side, the Number stipulated for Surinam, being 2500 Annually, to be increased afterwards in Proportion to the further Extension of the Colony, and for Essequibo as many as the Colonists and Planters should Petition for.

But it has appeared that the Company was not able to fulfill this Condition, the Society of Surinam having in the Year 1738, and some Years afterwards, sent Ships to the Coast of Guinea, for the Purpose of buying Slaves.

This also has been discontinued, and the Trade laid open to whoever chose to Adventure in it.

This Traffic appears to have been followed to a considerable Extent to Surinam, but these Colonies have never been but sparingly supplied; it has even happened, that for a series of Years not a single Slave Ship has arrived among them, and never more than one at a Time, and many Times such as had sold their best Negroes in other Colonies.

The Petitioners will not attempt to search for the Cause of this gradual Decline of the Dutch Slave Trade, Your High Mightinesses Deputies express it in the best possible Manner, by saying it is owing to a concurrence of Circumstances.

The principal Object that the Petitioners would take the Liberty to lay before Your High Mightinesses, is that, as the Welfare of the Republic is closely connected with that of the Productive Colonies, and as the Welfare and Extension of these can only be procured by their being abundantly supplied with Negroes at cheap Rates; this principal Aim seems to claim Consideration prior to every other.

In order to attain it, there appears to the Petitioners no other Alternative than, for a Time, permitting the Importation of Negroes in the Colonies to Ships of all Nations.

This would answer to the two Points in View, namely, the procuring a better Supply of Slaves and a material Reduction of their Prices, to which another important Consideration may be added, that of its operating an immediate Effect. Whereas every Method that can be fallen upon for encouraging and improving the national Slave Trade, though it be the best Possible, can only operate by Degrees.

And in the mean Time, the Productive Colonies suffer inexpressibly by their Privation.

For want of the Registers of the Negroes, that have been entered for collecting the Capitation, it is impossible for the Petitioners to inform Your High Mightinesses of the real annual Diminution, but it is generally calculared at five in the Hundred, or a Twentieth Part. This is little felt the first Year; Nineteen remaining Negroes hardly perceive that they do the Work which the preceding Year employed Twenty. But the second Year, the same Work falls to the share of Eighteen; and if another Year passes, without an Augmentation by Purchase, Seventeen must do the Work first allotted to Twenty.

This must give rise to Discontent, Desertion, and Revolt, or if the Negroes put up patiently with this surcharge of Labour, Illness, and an earlier Death, must be the Consequence. Or, lastly, if the Planters seek to avoid all these Inconveniences, they must gradually contract the Limits of their Plantations, and of course diminish their Produce; by which, the Prosperity of the Colony, and with that, the Commerce and Navigation of the Mother Country is immediately deteriorated.

Thus would the free Importation of Negroes, if provisionally and for a Time permitted by Your High Mightinesses, not answer solely the principal Ends proposed, of procuring an Increase of number at cheaper Rates; but, by its speedy Operation, would prevent the bad Consequences, which must unavoidably result from the Continuance of an insufficient Supply.

The Difficulties which keep back your Deputies, as yet, from permitting the Importation of Slaves by foreign Nations, arise from these Considerations; that as the English and North Americans enjoy peculiar Advantages, they would, by Degrees, become entirely Masters of this Trade; supply the Colonies with every Necessary, and receive its Produce in return, to the Prejudice of the Trade and Navigation of the Republic.

To which the Petitioners take the Liberty most respectfully to Reply.

First, That it may be said in the strictest Sense of the Words, that as the English Nation is already Master of the Guinea Trade, there having been two or three Years ago not less than Two Hundred Ships on that Coast from the Harbour of Liverpool alone; and that the North Americans, though since their Separation deriving less Benefit from this Trade than formerly; yet, according to the Information the Petitioners have received, do employ a greater Number of Ships in this Trade than the Hollanders.

So that its not to be apprehended, that by the Admission to our Colonies, those Nations, particularly the English, will acquire any material increase of Advantage, particularly if Your High Mightinesses, following the Steps of our Ally, His Most Christian Majesty, take the proper Method to re-establish the national Trade.

Secondly, That with regard to supplying the Colonies with Necessaries, Your High Mightinesses have understood the Necessity of it, by permitting the North Americans to import Fish,

Flour, Planks, and Mules, as being Articles the Colonists cannot suffer the Privation of. Whereas, the English Slave Ships never attempt to import any Thing but Slaves, which are not less essential to the Existence of the Colonists.

Thirdly, With respect to Your High Mightinesses Fears, that the Admission of Foreign Slave Ships would occasion the Exportation of the Produce of the Colonies by the same Ships.

The Petitioners take the Liberty to inform Your High Mightinesses, in Truth, that the English, who chiefly, if not solely, would avail themselves of the setting Open the Slave Trade, cannot take back any Article of our Produce with Advantage to themselves except Cotton, and consequently will not; and, that this Article neither can be exported in sufficient Quantity to pay for the Value of Slaves that would be imported, nor can its clandestine Exportation be at any Event totally prevented.

But what must further tend to remove all Fear of seeing the Products thus turned out of their Channels, is, that the English Slave Dealers to the Islands always stipulate for their Payments, in Bills at long or short Date. And the Petitioners are convinced they would not agree to any other Mode of Payment with the Dutch Colonists; first, they draw this Conclusion from a retrospect to what has passed formerly when these Colonies, having been under no Subordination, a clandestine Importation of Slaves by English Ships was carried on to a great Extent, which were all paid for by Bills on Amsterdam and Middelberg, as appears by the Objections made thereto by the Directors in Zealand to the Council of Essequibo in 1770.

Secondly, It appears to the Petitioners, from the above Reasons, that the Case would be the same now; for as soon as it was known that a Request had been presented to Your High Mightinesses in 1785, Proposals immediately came for the Delivery of Slaves as well from England as from the Islands, but all on the express Condition that the Payment should be made in Bills, drawn by Houses of known and established Credit, and under further stipulated Securities.

These several Reasons the Petitioners hope will remove all Difficulties and Objections to the Importation of Slaves by foreign Ships; as on the other Hand the Utility, nay the absolute Necessity of granting it, has already been made to appear.

Yet, though the Petitioners judge the allowing the free Importation of Slaves by foreign Ships to be absolutely necessary for the Present, they would not wish it to be understood, that Your High Mightinesses should not deliberate on the Means of being hereafter supplied with Slaves by the Ships of their Mother Country.

This the Petitioners look upon to be of material Consequence, not only, that the Colonies may not be made to depend on foreign Nations, and chiefly on One, for their supply of so essential an Article; but that this Branch of Trade, though now so dwindled as hardly to merit the Name, would, if properly supported, certainly increase in a considerable Degree the Advantage deriving to the Mother Country from the Possession of their productive Colonies.

Thus, High and Mighty Lords, will this Branch acquire that Consistency, which is necessary to its Extension to such a Degree, as to make it of real Use, both to the Colonies and Mother Country, a constant Intercourse would be kept up between the Colonies and the Dutch Settlements on the Coast; whereby, the latter acquiring a more constant supply of Liquors to exchange for Slaves, would be enabled the better to answer the constant Demands for these last.

But, however beneficial this Measure, however salutary many other, laid down in the judicious Report of Your High Mightinesses Deputies, it is only after a series of Years that their good Effects can be felt in the Colonies, which in the mean Time must be ruined if not immediately assisted.

For all which well founded Reasons, the Petitioners, with due Respect, address themselves to Your High Mightinesses, intreating You to take into your further Deliberation, as well the Fourth Point of your Petitioners Memorial, as what is contained in their subsequent particular Request, for the free Importation of Slaves. And what the Petitioners have further made free to add on the Subject, in this present Representation.

And, that Your High Mightinesses will graciously be pleased to permit free Importation of Negroes by Ships of all Nations, but under such Restrictions, that the Exportation of Produce to the Mother Country may receive no Prejudice therefrom, forbidding that Exportation by foreign Ships, except only of Rum, Malasses, and Wood.

Signed by Sixty-nine Subscribers.

To me Secretary of Rio Demerary and Dependant District, was shewn a Petition containing literally as Above, and was signed

By Eighty-two more,

under which

Agrees with the Original Petition to this End exhibited to me,

Quod Attestor.

Signed J. and C. van BARLE.

EXTRACT

Rio Demerary,
18th August 1787.

*EXTRACT from the Resolutions of their Noble and Great Mightinesses the States of
Holland and West Friesland, of the 11th May, 1788.*

Resumed the Deliberations on the Report delivered to this Assembly, on the 19th of April last, by the Members of the Equestrian Order, and the other Deputies of their Noble and Great Mightinesses in the General Committee, in consequence of a former Resolution of their Noble and Great Mightinesses of the 17th June last.

RESOLVED, That it be communicated to their High Mightinesses, that this Noble and Great Assembly do concur in the Report made by the Deputies of their High Mightinesses, that the Trade to the West Indies is of the utmost Consequence to the Republic, and one of the chief Means of Support to its Inhabitants; that, it is not only advantageous to the Provinces of Holland and Zeeland, by the annual Circulation of its Capital, estimated at several Millions of Guilders; but that its Advantages extend over the whole Republic, by the Encouragement it affords to the Agriculture, Grazing, Manufactures, and Trades of the Provinces, as well as by the Support it affords to Thousands, who are employed in the Building, Repairing and Equipping of the Ships concerned in it. That this Branch of Trade will admit of a considerable Increase, and proportionable Advantages to the State, and greatly promote the Industry and Commerce of the Inhabitants; that sufficient Zeal cannot therefore be shewn in the Preservation of the Colonies, which always afford a constant and certain Market for Goods from every Country, and from whence the most valuable Productions may be transported to every Part of the known World; that this Trade is become of Consequence, in Proportion as the Spirit of Commerce is cultivated and encouraged by every Power in Europe, and which has deprived the Netherlands of a considerable Portion of that Trade and Navigation which they so advantageously enjoyed; that their Noble and Great Mightinesses cannot therefore express too much Zeal in encouraging this Branch of Trade, nor employ too great Dispatch in adopting the necessary Measures for its support; that, as a secure Foundation, and an invariable Principle, the Trade of the Colonies ought to be confined entirely to the Subjects of the State, with as few Exceptions as the Nature of the Case will admit, so that the Products of the Colonies may find no other Market than the Mother Country; by whom also, the Wants of the Colonists should be alone supplied; and this ought to be the leading Maxim of Administration for the Colonies, both at Home and in the Colonies themselves; encouraged and supported by the vigilancy and authority of Government; "but as from many Errors which have found their way into the Administration of the Company, in consequence of its Constitution, being composed of Five different Departments, between whom there is not sufficient Communication, owing to their unfrequent Meetings, and the decayed Power of some of them, who retain only the Shadow of Authority," the Deputies of their High Mightinesses doubt, whether the Company be capable of managing the Administration on the above Principle; and freely acknowledge, that it would be more conducive to the general Welfare, could the West Indian Colonies be brought under one and the same Form of Government. Their Noble and Great Mightinesses therefore offer it as a point of Consideration, whether, it would be advisable to establish a permanent Government, so near the expiration of the Company's Charter; and whether it would not be better to establish a temporary Form of Administration, so far as it relates to the present Direction, and thereby leave their High Mightinesses at Liberty to make such Changes afterwards, as they shall think best for the Government of the Colonies, and the Management of their Trade: to the latter of these, their Noble and Great Mightinesses have confined their Deliberations; though they are nevertheless of Opinion, that the Necessities of the Company (which were foretold a Twelvemonth back, by the Deputies of Your High Mightinesses, as the certain Consequence of a longer Neglect) require, that this temporary Regulation should be introduced with Dispatch, and enforced with Vigour. The Disorders in the Company's Affairs are already risen to that height, that it possesses neither Money nor Credit, its Colonial Government is entirely unfinewed, and Justice thereby kept inactive; this has occasioned an open, and even a licenced Trade with Foreigners, who thereby enjoy those Advantages which ought to belong only to the Subjects of the State; and, if Affairs continue in the same Course, it would be better for the Mother Country to withdraw herself entirely from the Colonies, and rather deprive herself of the many Advantages to be derived from them, than to lavish Expences where others are to reap the Advantage.

That their Noble and Great Mightinesses, proceeding from these Considerations to the numerous Subjects discussed in the above Report, have to remark, on the first Part, that with respect to the First Article, an Adjustment between the Provinces of Holland and Zeeland becomes less necessary, if the Regulation is to be only temporary, and that nothing more is required, than a close adherence to the Regulations of 1772, in which Case, their Noble and Great Mightinesses have no Objection to suitable Orders being issued, enforcing a strict Compliance with the same.

To

To the Second Article, respecting the Fortifications, they are of Opinion, that it would be best, were these to be made by the Generality, under the Inspection of Persons appointed thereto, by their High Mightinesses, as it would be a more simple and efficacious Method, than for the Money disbursed by the State to be employed for that Purpose by the Company.

To the Third Article, That the Plan of Government for Demerary and Essequibo, though not quite free from Errors, might, on account of the present Exigency, be adopted as a provisional Regulation, under Proviso, that the Members of the Colony Council be likewise bound to observe the Orders of the West India Company, during the existence of its Charter; and that every Planter and Inhabitant of the Colony have the Liberty of laying their Grievances before the Company, with a Right of Appeal to their High Mightinesses; and that in consideration of the Excesses that have been committed in the Colonies in consequence, and in imitation of the Disturbances in the Mother Country, his Serene Highness as first Director should be requested and authorised, for this Time, without making it a Rule, to appoint the Members of the Government directly; and in case of Necessity, to enforce Obedience; and that the Oath proposed in the Report, be amplified with Fidelity to his Most Serene Highness, as supreme Director.

That to the Fourth Article, respecting the raising of the Poll Money for the Company in the Colonies, their Noble and Great Mightinesses are of Opinion, that the Arrears should be levied on the Footing recommended in the Report, (Fol. 27); namely, that of 1784 with 1788, of 1785 with 1789, of 1786 with 1790, and of 1787 with 1791; that the said Poll Money, as well as the Arrears, ought to be fixed at two Gilders ten Stivers, for the Company: That the Land and Stamp Duties ought to remain abolished; and instead thereof, an additional Poll Tax of one Gilder laid on, to commence with the Year 1792, when the Arrears will be entirely cleared off.

That to the Fifth Article, the Information there mentioned concerning the Communication between Demerary and Essequibo, shall be required.

To the Sixth Article, that the Proposition made by the Deputies of their High Mightinesses, for removing the Abuses in the Government of Curacao and St. Eustatia, be provisionally adopted, in the same Manner as the Plan of Government for Demerary and Essequibo; but that the Instructions for the Fiscals ought to be examined; and lastly, to the Seventh Article, that before the Opinion of the Courts of Judicature in the Netherlands be taken, about forming a Code of Laws for the Government of the Colonies, some able Men, well acquainted with the Nature of the Country, and its Inhabitants, ought to be encouraged to draw up a Plan for that Purpose, for the Examination and Amendment of the said Courts.

That with respect to the Second and Third Parts, concerning the Slave Trade on the Coast of Guinea, their Noble and Great Mightinesses remark, in general, that nothing more can be added to what the Deputies of their High Mightinesses have alledged, on the Importance of the Subject; that the Prosperity of the Colonists, without doubt, depends on the plentiful Supply of Slaves; that consequently, every Means should be adopted, to render this Supply equal to the Wants of the Colonies; that their Noble and Great Mightinesses look upon it as a fundamental Truth, that the Slave Trade should be carried on solely by the Inhabitants; as the admission of Strangers to a Participation of it, would not only be dangerous, but even destructive; that on account of the Difficulty which the Planters at present lay under, in procuring a sufficient Number of Slaves for cultivating their Plantations, those who supply them are generally Masters of the Trade of the Colonies; and if they chuse to be paid with the Productions of the Country, which is certainly their Interest, they cannot be refused, but will obtain Payment, in defiance of the severest Penalties; that, therefore, the Importation of foreign Negroes should be strictly guarded against, and armed Vessels should always be stationed in the Rivers, and along the Coasts of the Colonies, to prevent any illicit Trade; but that on the other Hand, their Noble and Great Mightinesses are fully convinced, that the Want of Slaves is fatal to the Planters; and that as the Dutch Trade to the African Coast is greatly insufficient to Supply their Colonies with Slaves, the Planters are under the Necessity of privately purchasing them from foreign Vessels; and that a strict Observance of the Prohibition would probably, e're now, have desolated a great Part of the Plantations; that, therefore, their Noble and Great Mightinesses cannot recommend this, so necessary a Prohibition, against the Importation of Slaves in foreign Ships, without recommending, at the same Time, effectual Means for the speedy Recovery of the Trade of the Netherlands to that flourishing State, which is absolutely necessary, in order to supply the Colonies with Slaves: A strict Adherence to the Prohibition against trading with foreign Slave Ships will then no longer be an insufferable Hardship to the Planters, who, independent of the Interest which the Mother Country has in their Preservation, possess, as Subjects of the State, a just Right to her Protection; but this Prohibition will, on the contrary, as at its first Institution, become a wise and salutary Law, tending to promote and secure a mutual Trade between the Colonies and the Mother Country, without impeding the Planters from supplying their Wants at moderate Prices, or from disposing of their Superfluities; but will only prevent the Profits of the Trade from falling into the Hands of Strangers, in prejudice to the Mother Country.

That

That the Slave Trade cannot be looked upon as an Object subject to temporary Measures; for in whatever Manner the Administration of the Colonies, and the whole West India Trade may hereafter be settled, the existence of the Colonies, and the prosperity of the Planters, will always depend on the greater or less Supply of Slaves; as the Advantages deriving from them to the Mother Country, will always be greater or less in Proportion as the Slave Trade be exclusively carried on by the Subjects of the State. Upon an attentive Examination of the Circumstances, by which this Trade has for a considerable Time been impeded, and in some Towns, where it was carried on with Success, entirely destroyed, they appear to divide themselves into four different Classes: First, what concerns the *Navigation*: Secondly, the *Duties* laid on by the Company: Thirdly, the Manner of *Trading on the Coast of Guinea*: Fourthly, the *Government* in the Colonies.

First, Our Ship-Owners have suffered much from an Abuse that had found its way in, namely, the Captain's taking a Part of the Cargo for his own Account, with whom the Ship's Husbands are suspected of holding a private Understanding, and while the Owners were obliged to bear all the Losses, the Captains and Husbands shared the Profits; neither were our Fitters sufficiently enterprising, no more than one or two Ships being employed in that Trade; though the considerable Progress which the English had made in that Branch, might have convinced them, that it would be far more profitable to employ four or five Ships at the same Time, as they could relieve each other on the Coast, and keep the Trade constantly a going, so that there would always be a sufficient Supply of Negroes on Shore for the Ships, while the Loss of a Vessel would be amply made good by the Profits arising from another; besides, the good or bad Success of a Voyage, depends greatly on the Capacity of the Seamen, particularly of the Captain, as there is no Trade in which Ability and Experience is so requisite, as in the Slave Trade; the Decay of which naturally diminishes the Number of able Traders.

Secondly, The Company being burdened with heavy Charges, for the Support of the Settlements on the Coast of Guinea, is obliged to make these good, by laying heavy Duties, both on the Ships employed in this Trade, and on their Servants who carry it on: That at its first Institution, the Company itself possessed the Whole Slave Trade, and was enabled, from the Profits arising from it, to defray the Expences of its Support; but the Means of carrying it on gradually diminishing, naturally drew with it a Diminution of their Trade, so that in the Year 1734, they were obliged entirely to abandon every Kind of Navigation, and leave the Slave Trade open, but charged with certain Recognitions, fixed by the Company, adequate to the Expences with which it necessarily remained burthened; that these Recognitions were, however, such, that a Vessel sailing from hence, was obliged to pay from four or five Thousand Guilders, one third down, and give Security for the remaining Two Thirds, which were to be paid, even though the Ship were lost in her homeward-bound Passage, laden with the Products of the Colonies; that by such a heavy Duty, Owners were prevented from engaging in an Undertaking that required so long a Time, and was in itself attended with so many Dangers, with the Adventure of so large a Capital, from which they could expect no Returns till after the Expiration of several Months:—That on the same Grounds, the Company exacted from their Servants on the Coast, twenty Guilders for every Negro trafficked for; this, the latter, as may be supposed, reimbursed, by encreasing the Price of Slaves; so that this Duty is, in Fact, paid by the Planters, with whom the Slaves are finally deposited; this encreased Price of Slaves, weakens the Trade, and affords Encouragement to an illicit Commerce.

That, Thirdly, the Transportation of Slaves to the Coast in Africa, is greatly obstructed by the Company's Servants, the Principal of whom make a Monopoly of the Trade, and often prevent the Inferior from having a Share in it, entirely secluding the Freemen, and absolutely prohibiting all commercial Intercourse with the Natives adjacent to the Dutch Establishments; the natural Consequence of this arbitrary and oppressive Conduct is, that the assemblage of Sellers, upon which a plentiful Market entirely depends, is absolutely prevented; that there is not only a scarcity of Negroes, which occasions a great Delay in procuring a Cargo, but even the few that are to be got, must be extravagantly paid for: Another great Grievance of the Traders is, the Liberty granted to the Company's Servants, of supplying foreign Ships on the same Footing with our own; and it often happens, that the former carry off a full Cargo, just before the Arrival of a Dutch Ship.

That, fourthly and lastly, Even in the Colonies themselves, after the Negroes have been brought there, at so much Hazard and Expence, the Payment is not always certain; and the Owners of the Ships, who had expected to find in the Bills of the Planters or Agents, who had purchased their Slaves, a Reimbursement of their Expences, and a reasonable Profit for the Time they had been out of their Capital, often find themselves involved, by the Bills being protested in a long and expensive Law-suit; or, at best, are placed on the same Footing with other Claimants on the Plantation, without any Prospect of being paid off till after the Expiration of several Years. That their Noble and Great Mightinesses, in Consideration of the many great Grievances to which the Slave Trade is subject, the consequent Disaffection of the

Fitters, and the great Decay of the Guinea Trade, had entertained some Doubts, whether the want of Negroes imported in Dutch Ships, did not render it necessary to admit the Importation of Negroes in the Colonies, for a short Time, under foreign Colours; but a nearer Inspection convinced them of the Danger of such a Step, however short, and under whatever Restrictions it may be permitted, as they understand our national Guinea Traders will, in that Case, entirely give it up; and finally, in consideration of the natural Advantages which this Country possesses with respect to the Slave Trade; supplying other Nations with the principal Articles for carrying it on, their Noble and Great Mightinesses are of Opinion, that there are still sufficient Means left of restoring the Dutch Navigation so far, as to be again capable of supplying the Colonies with Slaves; to which End, they wish to see the Prohibition against the Importation of Slaves in foreign Ships continued; that the only Means of rendering this Prohibition effectual ought to be adopted, namely, the sending of armed Vessels, commanded by able Officers, to be relieved from Time to Time by fresh Ships; that in the mean Time, every Means should be employed to promote a speedy Enlargement of the Slave Trade, in Proportion to the Wants of the Planters, whose annual Demand may be estimated, on an Average, at about Eight Thousand Negroes; that one Vessel with another imports Three Hundred; that fifteen Months may usually be allowed for her out and homeward-bound Voyage, consequently thirty Ships will be Necessary to furnish this complement of Slaves; that therefore neither Trouble nor Expence should be spared, till the above Number of 30 Ships be fitted out. The Case being viewed in this Point of View, their Noble and Great Mightinesses will point out the Means of Redress, in the same Order they examined the Obstructions in the Trade. With respect to the Owners or Fitters, their Case demands the Attention of the Sovereign, and some Rules ought to be laid down for the Government of their Conduct; that the whole Cargo must be for account of all the Owners or Fitters, conjunctively; that neither the Captain, nor any of the Ship's Company, shall carry on any Trade in their own Name, or for their own Account; and that even upon Requisition of the Husband, or one or more of the Fitters, they shall be obliged to make a Declaration to that Purpose, that a heavy Penalty be affixed to a Breach of this Article; that the Husband, if required, shall be obliged to verify the Invoice of his outward-bound Cargo; that the Captain, and the rest of the Ship's Company, shall have a reasonable Share of the neat Profit, either in Month-Money, or in a certain Sum *per Cent.* as in Zeeland; this Participation being one of the principal Incitements to Traders, in the faithful Discharge of their Duty, and a necessary Encouragement in a Trade, which so much depends on the Capacity of those who are employed in it. That, secondly, a provisional Exemption from the Duty laid on by the Company, both on the outward-bound Slave Ships, and on the purchase of Negroes by the Company's Servants, should be granted, for the Term of six Years; the said Duties to be divided by the Husband, or Husbands, among his or their Fitters, or Owners; so that during that Time, no other Duties shall be levied, than the usual 3 *per Cent.* Exports on Guinea Traders; and that when the Trade shall be again restored to a flourishing State, new Duties shall be gradually laid on, with moderation; that as an Encouragement to engage in the Guinea Trade, Premiums or Pen-sions should be proposed for each Officer, who, in that Quality, had made a certain Number of Voyages, to reckon from the taking of the Resolution; and who can produce sufficient Testimony from the Husbands of the Ships in which he had sailed, that he had quitted the Trade, through Sicknes, or Infirmary, according to a Plan to be drawn up for that Purpose.

Thirdly, That a Stop be put to the pernicious Assemblage of foreign Ships *on the Coast of Guinea*, and particularly to the illicit Commerce of the Portugeze, by the help of armed Vessels, to be relieved from Time to Time; and that the salutary Assemblage of Negro Sellers be promoted, both by the aforementioned Exemption, from the 20 Gilders for each Negro; and by leaving the Trade open, both to Freemen and Natives, adjacent to the Dutch Settlements; that further, a proper Person, possessed of the Confidence of the Company, and, if possible, in good Circumstances, or to be amply rewarded, be with all Speed appointed to the vacant Post of Director General, to carry over the Spirit of these new Regulations, and effectively to afford our Slave Ships that Facility in the Trade which these Institutions are intended to procure.

Fourthly, and lastly, with respect to the Colonies themselves, sufficient Security ought to be given to the Negro Sellers, that in case the Bills received in Payment should be protested, the Holder should have a superior Claim on the Produce of the Plantation; and on Failure of Produce, the Liberty of reclaiming the Negroes sold. That Agents duly qualified both for this and the Purchase of Slaves, by the Owners or Managers of Plantations, may have the Liberty of transmitting the Productions of the Colonies to Europe, and to consign them for the Discharge of Bills given in Payment for Negroes, and an Account of this Transport shall be dispatched to Europe, in order to secure an Insurance. Having thus discussed the Subject of the Slave Trade in general, their Noble and Great Mightinesses will go on to particularise some few Points contained in the 2d and 3d Division of the Report of their High Mightinesses, which seem to require a further Elucidation: Their Noble and Great Mightinesses cannot concur in the first Point in the second Division, but are rather of Opinion, that the Trade to the Coast of Africa must be carried on by home-built Ships, leaving every Inhabitant free to apply by Request to their

their High Mightinesses for Liberty to fit out a Ship, built in a foreign Port, and not falling under the Resolution of the 1st of June, 1786. To the second Point, their Noble and Great Mightinesses prefer the Remission of the Duties to the granting of Premiums; the latter promising only a distant Reward, and the former holding forth an immediate Advantage to the Fitters, and therefore seems to afford a greater Encouragement; this also agrees with the manifest Desire of the Owners and Fitters, who are here principally concerned. To the third Article, their Noble and Great Mightinesses are of Opinion, that the Sentiments of the High Court should be taken upon the Subject of authorising the Courts of Police and Justice in the Colonies to grant Writs, previous to the taking any Resolution on that Head. To the eighth Article, their Noble and Great Mightinesses are of Opinion, that the Conferences with the Court of Portugal should not be renewed, unless that Court appeared of itself inclined thereto, when the illicit Trade shall be effectually restrained. Their Noble and Great Mightinesses conform to all the other Points in this and the subsequent Division, so far as they are not contradictory to, or rendered unnecessary by, the Means of Redress here proposed.

That, lastly, on the Subject of the Subsidy, so strongly solicited by the Company on several Occasions, the Necessity of which their Noble and Great Mightinesses freely acknowledge, and strongly insist, that so long as the Company exists, and the important Colonies of the State depend thereon, it ought to be supported in its Administration, and assisted with Money when its own Treasury was insufficient to support its ultramarine Possessions; that above all, the Company should be compensated for the Loss of the Duties it had levied on the Trade, for the Support of its Government, and which were afterwards either diminished or repealed by the Sovereign; that therefore their Noble and Great Mightinesses agree with the Report of the Committee of their High Mightinesses for that Purpose. That in case their High Mightinesses should resolve to erect certain Fortifications on the Coast of Guinea, at Curacao, St. Eustatia, St. Martin, Essequibo, and Demerary, at the Expence of the State, in what Manner they shall think most conducive to the Service and Security of the Colonies; that then a Subsidy of 500,000 Guilders, or Liberty to negotiate that Sum, under Guarantee of their High Mightinesses, should with all Speed be granted to the West-Indian Company, thereby to enable the said Company to continue its Government; to supply the Coast of Guinea, and afford the necessary Support to the Colonies comprehended in its Charter. That for the Payment of its Interest, and for supplying the probable annual Deficiency, a Subsidy of 250,000 Guilders be charged on the War Establishment, for the Years 1788, 1789, 1790, and 1791, for the Benefit of the Company; that though their Noble and Great Mightinesses foresee these Charges on the Union will be regarded as a considerable Burthen, yet they expect that the great Advantages will likewise be considered, which all the Provinces derive from the West-Indian Colonies, and that it cannot any longer be required that Holland should in a Manner bear the whole Charge of foreign Establishments; but should the Members of the Confederacy, contrary to their Expectation, withdraw themselves from all Share in the Expences of these Establishments, upon which this Province has already expended so many Millions, it will not then appear strange, should their Noble and Great Mightinesses endeavour, by a better Security of the Produce of the Colonies, to indemnify themselves for these important Disbursements.

Denmark.

THE Committee have not yet received any Account of the Slave Trade carried on from the Dominions of the King of Denmark, though it has been called for; but there is Reason to believe, that the Danish Government intend to furnish authentic Documents respecting it, and that they will soon be transmitted. The Committee have only to lay before Your Majesty an Extract from the Evidence of Mr. Harry Gandy, one of the Persons calling themselves Quakers, a Planter of the Danish Island of Santa Cruz, respecting the Treatment of Slaves in that Island.

Mr. Gandy states, that when he first went to the Danish Islands thirty Years ago, the Slaves were severely treated, but that since the Moravians have been established in the Island of Santa Cruz, the Treatment of the Negroes has been more humane: Many of them have been converted to Christianity, to the Amount of 7 or 8000, and they have Black Preachers: Many Thousands, however, have no Religion, but those who are converted behave greatly better than the rest. In the Island there are near 70,000 Slaves: The Masters think a certain Degree of Discipline necessary: For Example, if they do not appear in the Morning at Muster, they are punished; and if in the Evening, they do not bring a certain Quantity of Grass after the Work

of

of the Day is over, they are likewise punished. When the Slave behaves well, his Master treats him kindly, and the converted Slaves are better treated, as they behave better. The Masters are very glad to have them go to the Moravians, and they allow them Time for Instruction. The Moravians have Plantations of their own, and the Slaves are very kindly treated upon them.

France.

BY Information received from France, it appears, that the Number of Slaves exported annually from the Settlements belonging to France, on the Coast of Africa, to her Islands and Colonies in the West Indies, and America, cannot be ascertained but by a Return of the Custom Houses of the said Islands and Colonies, which the Committee have not been able to procure, nor, if procured, would the Number imported into the said Islands and Colonies be exactly stated, because a great Number of Slaves is supposed to be imported fraudulently; and principally into St. Domingo, from whence the Inhabitants go and fetch them from the Coasts of Jamaica: Those which are brought from Africa are sold in all the French Establishments in the Leeward Islands: It is calculated that the Merchandize given in Exchange for the Negroes, contracted for by the French Captains on the Coast of Africa, determines the Price at from Six to Seven hundred Livres, French Money, for the finest Slaves; and that they are actually sold at the Islands, upon an Average, at about 2,250 Livres, of the Islands, which makes about 1,500 Livres, French Money. The Loss in the Passage amounts, at the utmost, on board the French Ships, to 10 *per Cent.* and only to 5 *per Cent.* where the Negroes are contracted for by French Traders with the English African Merchants. Returns have not been procured of the Number of Ships that fit out annually from the Ports of France for the Coast of Guinea: They are commonly of Six Hundred Tons and upwards, and their Cargoes are made up of the Manufactures of France, and of East India Goods, commonly called *Guinées*.

A Bounty is given of 200 Livres for each Slave set on Shore, and sold *aux Cayes* at the Island of St. Domingo, and of 40 Livres *per Ton* of the French Ships that are fitted out for the Coast of Guinea. Vide Arrêt of 26. Oct. 1784, hereafter inserted.

This explains the Motives of the Traders fitting out Vessels of so considerable a Bulk:—Those which go *aux Cayes*, are much smaller; being only from 300 to 350 Tons Burthen.

The French have no Missionaries on the Coast of Africa, and have never made any Attempts at Cultivation there.

The Laws and Ordonnances relating to the Negroes, are comprized in a Collection, intituled *le Code Noir*. (Vide *Code Noir*), likewise hereafter inserted.

This Work
is in the Of-
fice of the
Committee
of Trade.

Much useful and interesting Information relative to the French Slave Trade, &c. is stated to be contained in a Work of Five Volumes, intituled, *Loix et Constitutions des Colonies Francois et de l'Amerique, sous le Vent*.

His Most Christian Majesty had lately been advised to distinguish, in some honorable Manner, such of the Planters as treat their Slaves with Lenity and Humanity; and some Means were to be devised of conveying to them His Majesty's Approbation of their Conduct; it was expected that such a Measure would be productive of much good Effect in those Colonies.

The Duties which are imposed in the Colonies, are appropriated to the Payment of the Troops, the Repairs of the Fortifications, and the Discharge of the other Expences of Government.—In Time of War they are inadequate to these Purposes:—In such Case the Treasurers draw on France for the Deficiency; but in Time of Peace, it is thought that there may be a Surplusage of Three or Four Millions Livres, which are remitted to France.

The Imposts in the Colonies are of the following Kinds:

H O U S E S.

Five *per Cent.* on the Rent, in Towns only.—Houses in the Country pay nothing.

NEGROES.

N E G R O E S.

Houfe Slaves pay a Poll Tax of 24 Livres—15*s.* per Head.

Garden Slaves, *i. e.* Field Slaves, pay 12 Livres a Head (the Whole in the Currency of the Islands) *per Annum*.

Raw Sugar	pays 18	Livres	the Thoufand Weight.
Clayed Ditto,	54	—	the Barrel of 12 a 1500lb.
Coffee,	- 18	—	the Thoufand Weight.
Indigo,	-	—	10 <i>s.</i> per Pound.
Cotton,	-	—	10 <i>s.</i> Ditto.
* Rocou,	- 15	—	the Barrel of 500lb.
Woods. [d' Acajou,]	5	—	the Thoufand Weight.
[de Gayac,]			

Lands are not taxed.

The Productions of America pay in France the Duty called *du Domaine d'Occident*, viz.

Coffee,	-	£.4 10 <i>s.</i>	per Thoufand Weight.
Raw Sugar,	-	3½	per C ^t at the Rate of 25 the Quintal.
Clayed Sugar,	-	3½	per C ^t at the Rate of 50 the Quintal.
Indigo,	-	5	per C ^t Weight.
Cotton,	-	3½	per C ^t at the Rate of 150 the Quintal.
Cocoa,	-	3	per C ^t of the Value laid at 60 the Quintal.
Woods. [d' Acajou,]		3	the Quintal.
[de Gayac,]			

All these Productions, on their Delivery out of the Entrepôts, unless they are intended for Exportation, pay a Tax on Consumption, to the Five Great Farms, viz.

Clayed Sugar,	£. 10	<i>s.</i> 10	} p ^t Soit 15 du ^o
Raw Ditto,	- 7	10	
Coffee,	- 15		
Indigo,	- 15		
Cotton,	- 10		

The Rocou is an Object of no Importance.—The Woods, Acajou and Gayac, pay Three Livres the Cwt. Weight.

The Amount of the Duties on Consumption, cannot exactly be ascertained:—Those of the *Domaine d'Occident* are computed, one Year with another, at from 4 a 4½ Millions of Livres Tournois.

N. B. The Money of the Islands differs from that of France, in the Proportion of 33½ *per Cent.* that is to say, that 100 Livres French, make 150 L^s in the Islands.

There are in the French Colonies, Lands of different Prices, from 100 L^s the Carreau, or Square of 10,000 superficial Feet, to 8,000 Livres.

It varies according to the Quality, the Produce, the Situation, and the Healthiness of the Soil. It must be remarked, that the Land which produces Sugar, is the dearest.

For Example: In the District of Cape Francois, there are Sugar Plantations, which are worth 8,000 Livres the Square; and the Value varies so, that some are worth no more than 200 L^s the Carreau, or Square.

There are some Lands which are made valuable only by the Slaves that are on them.

The King, by Letters Paten^t, of the 7th June, 1680, and confirmed by the Declaration of the 17th July 1743, grants to the General and Intendant of the Colonies, the Right of granting the vacant and unappropriated Lands. The Grant is made gratis on the Part of the King, and the Grantee is only at the Expence of the Contract, which amounts to from 60 to 80 Livres of the Islands.

* A Dye Stuff.

In Addition to the Information above stated, the Committee next insert the Substance of the Evidence received from James Baillie, Esq. West-India Merchant and Planter.—Mr. King, African Merchant, in Partnership with the House of Messrs. Camden, Calvert, and King, in London, and Mr. Thomas Hubbert, Ship Broker, on the Subject of the Share Your Majesty's Subjects have in the Trade for supplying the French Colonies with Slaves.—These Gentlemen being examined, acquainted the Committee, that no Contract had been entered into in this Country, with the Government of France, or any Persons authorized by that Government, since the Peace, for supplying the French Colonies with Negro Slaves; but that several Ships have been fitted out from the Ports of Great Britain, for the Slave Trade, that go from thence to the Ports of France; from whence they proceed and purchase a Cargo of Slaves in Africa, and carry them to the French Colonies in the West-Indies.

The Assortments with which these Ships usually clear out, consist of British and East-India Goods, Spirits, Fire Arms, Scarlet Cloth, and sometimes Gunpowder, and a few other trifling Articles are taken from France. The Spirits, however, though taken from France, are as often Dutch as French. There are a few Ships that clear out in Ballast from hence, and which take their Cargoes on Board in the Ports of France; sometimes a whole Cargo, and sometimes but a Part of one: and a small Part of these Cargoes are the Produce or Manufactures of France; the Rest being Articles collected principally from Holland and Germany.—That the Number of Ships which have cleared out within these last Three Years, under either of these Descriptions, could not with any Certainty be specified. That it is a Trade, however, which appears at present to be increasing very much:—That they believe there is some Transfer of Property; but that the real Interest belongs either in Part, or in the Whole, to British Subjects. The Ships clear out from this Country with British Sailors:—When they clear out from the Ports of France, they take French Seamen and Officers, but generally have on Board a British Supercargo, and sometimes a British Surgeon; and that, by several Proposals made to Merchants of this Country, it should seem that it is now permitted that One Third of the Seamen may be British. The Sailors who go from hence to France in these Vessels in general, are discharged and sent back, according as the Agreement may be made:—That the Inducements to the Subjects of this Country to enter into a Trade of this Nature, are, in the first Place, a Bounty upon the Tonnage of 40 Livres per Ton; which, according to the French Mode of Admeasurement, is equal to 80 Livres per Ton, according to our Mode of Admeasurement. In the second Place, the French Government has granted a Premium of 160 Livres per Head, upon Slaves imported into the Islands of Tobago, St. Lucia, Martinique, and Gaudaloupe, and of 230 Livres per Head on those imported into *aux Cayes*, on the Southern Side of St. Domingo. The Bounty on the Tonnage is paid in France before, or soon after, the sailing of the Ship:—The Bounty on the Negroes is paid in the Islands, by the Treasury there; or, if there is not Money enough in the Treasury of the Island, then by an Order upon Old France:—And, in the Third Place, the Prices the Negroes sell at in the French Colonies, are from 30 to 50 *per Cent.* higher than Negroes sell at in our Islands.

There were Two Cargoes of Slaves sold last Year; one in the Island of St. Domingo, the other in the Island of Jamaica. These Cargoes of Slaves were brought from the same Part of Africa:—Those sold at St. Domingo, produced on an Average, £.66 Sterling, per Head:—Those sold at Jamaica, £.42 Sterling per Head: The Proportion between Men, Women, and Children, was, it is believed, nearly the same in the Two Cargoes. The Ships, trading as before-mentioned, in general return with a Cargo of French Produce to Old France. The Negroes are generally paid for in Specie, or the Produce of the French Islands, which Produce is brought to Old France, on Account of the Adventure, and the rest of the Cargo is made up of Goods on Freight:—The Freight is about One Seventh Part more than from our Islands. This Sort of Trade is at present so much in its Infancy, that they could not say what would ultimately become of the Ships employed in it, but they imagine they will continue some Time in the Trade; and in that Case, they will fit out again for Africa from France, with such Articles as can be purchased more reasonably there, and with such Articles as it is necessary to procure from Holland and Germany; but the other Part of the Assortment that is wanted for the Purchase of a Cargo of Slaves, will be sent to Africa in other Ships from this Country, on the same Account. The Persons concerned in the actual Purchase of the Slaves on the Coast of Africa, are the English that go out there, to carry on the Trade. In general they go out annually; but there are some resident in Africa. Assortments for this Trade can be purchased more easily in this Country:—The French for many Years have been forced to draw many Parts of their Assortments from hence. The Ships do not return to this Country for a second Voyage, because it would put them to an additional Expence, as they can have the Cargo necessary for the Purchase of the Slaves in other British Ships, to meet them on the Coast of Africa. The French do not want Ships to carry on this Trade:—They have many fine Ships already in it, and Ships are at present as cheap in France; but the Circumstance which commands the Whole, is the great Advantage we have in Capital.

Before the War the African Trade for the Supply of the French Islands with Slaves was not carried on by British Subjects in the Manner above described, but by Contract for the Delivery

Delivery of Slaves to French Ships on the Coast of Africa; and the Trade is still carried on in this Manner in many Instances. From the great Encouragement that is given to this Commerce there is every Reason to believe that nearly One Half of the British African Trade will soon be carried on in this Way, by selling Slaves to the French on the Coast of Africa; and this is exclusive of the Slaves sold in the Islands to the French. The offers that are now making by the French for the delivery of Slaves on the Coast of Africa, are at Prices nearly equal to the nett Produce of Slaves sold in our Islands. They believe that there are Forty Thousand Slaves annually purchased by the English, some of which are now sold upon the Coast to French Ships; and the Remainder carried off in British Ships; One Third of these are wanted for the Supply of the British Islands in the West Indies, and the other Two Thirds are disposed of to Foreigners. Hardly any are carried off from the Coast of Africa by British Ships, that were not purchased by the English.

British Ships navigated as British Ships are admitted into all the French Windward Islands with Cargoes of Slaves *only*, upon the Payment of a Duty of Six Livres per Head for each Slave; but no British Ships under any Description are admitted into St. Domingo.—No Contracts are made in this Country for the Delivery in our Islands of Slaves for the Use of the French Islands.

The French African Trade is very considerably increasing, particularly from the Coast of Angola, where they have got the Whole of it, and from the River Bonny, where they have now a considerable Trade, and formerly had none; and from Benin, Whydah, Lago, and the Windward Coast, where they always had some Trade, but now have a considerable One. There is certainly a greater Demand for Slaves in the French Islands now than there was during the last Peace, on Account of the general Encouragement given by the French Government to all their Islands, but in particular to the Increase and Settlement of the Plantations on the South Side of St. Domingo. The Gentlemen abovementioned are persuaded that the Exportation of Slaves from Africa would not be in the least diminished by the Abolition of the Slave Trade in this Country. The greatest Encouragement is now held out to British Subjects to engage in this Trade from France, and from the Vicinity of this Country to that, and the Commercial Connections that now subsist between the two Countries, they have every Reason to believe that a Number of British Merchants would carry on this Trade thro' France: They are therefore of Opinion that the greatest Part of this Trade now carried on by the English, would fall to the Share of France.

The Committee next insert the Substance of the Examination of Mr. Samuel Taylor, Merchant and Manufacturer, of the Town of Manchester, who attended the Committee on the 8th of March, 1788, on behalf of the Manufacturers of Goods in that Town, and in its Neighbourhood, calculated for the Trade to Africa.

Mr. Taylor informed the Committee that about Twelve Months after the Peace several French African Merchants from Bourdeaux, Nants, but particularly from Havre, came over here, and examined the Species of Goods destined for Africa in several Warehouses, but particularly in his own, and expressed their Surprise at the Quality and Price of these Goods, the Expedition with which they could be furnished, and the Credit at which they were sold: That they told him, if he, or any other Capital Manufacturer would establish a House of the same Extent, and upon the same Plan at Rouen, they should be ready to give him, or such Manufacturer, every Encouragement, personally, and had no Doubt but every Encouragement would likewise be given by the French Government. He conceives they said this with a View of promoting and encreasing the French Trade to Africa, particularly that in Slaves; that he had been concerned in the Trade for Twenty Seven Years, and Three Fourths of his Trade is in Goods for Africa, and the rest for the West Indies: That though he is a Friend to his Country, if the Slave Trade should be abolished here, he should immediately Endeavour to make an Establishment in France, for some of his Children, with a View to carry on this Trade: And he should be the more induced to it, by the Edicts that have lately been made in France, in Favour of the Protestants: His Sons or Connections would probably carry to France that Machinery in Spinning and Manufacturing, which the People of the County of Lancaster now possess so much to their Advantage. He had been told by several Guinea Captains, that in Case of the Abolition of the Slave Trade here, they would go to France, and carry it on from thence—That the Whole Amount of Goods now sent by him to France for the African Trade did not Amount to £1000; that no Difference had taken Place in this Respect since the Treaty of Commerce; for that before the Treaty all Manchester Goods destined for the African Trade, were, by a Special Edict, allowed to be imported into France, free of Duty, and warehoused for that Purpose. Mr. Taylor stated that though he, from the Number of his Children might be induced to form an Establishment for them in France, yet he did not imagine that many other Manufacturers of Manchester in the same Line entertained the same Sentiments on this Subject as he did, as few had so large a Family.

Being asked if he had any further Information to give the Committee, he desired leave to mention that since he had been in London he had had several Letters read to him from France, stating

stating that France would derive great Advantages from the Abolition of the Slave Trade in this Country if it should take Place: He added that, if necessary, he could produce the Letters alluded to, some of which were from the First Commercial Houses in France.

A Memorial of the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa, presented to the Committee of Privy Council for the Consideration of all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, on the 29th of September 1786, sets forth, that the French had committed various Incroachments upon the Possessions and Commerce of the British Nation in Africa, &c. and transmits a Letter from the late Governor of Cape Coast Castle, respecting Settlements the French were forming at Amoukow, and at Quow Petty's Croom, a Village about Five Miles to Windward of Winnebah.

ARRÊT du Conseil D'État du Roi,

Qui, à compter du 10 Novembre prochain, convertit en Gratifications & Primes l'exemption du demidroît accordée aux Denrées coloniales provenant de la Traite des Noirs.

Du 26 Octobre 1784.

Extrait des Registres du Conseil d'Etat.

SUR ce qui a été représenté au Roi, étant en son Conseil, que l'un des principaux encouragemens accordés au Commerce de la traite des Nègres, par les Lettres patentes du mois de Janvier 1716, arrêts & réglemens postérieurs, consiste dans l'exemption de la moitié des droits d'entrée & des droits locaux sur les sucres des Isles françoises de l'Amérique provenans de la vente des Nègres auxdites Isles, & consommés dans le royaume; mais que cette faveur qui présentait de grands encouragemens dans un temps où la valeur des sucres apportés dans le royaume pour y être consommés, étoit égale au produit de la vente des Nègres, devient nulle pour une grande partie des armemens, depuis que la quantité des Nègres transportés aux Isles françoises de l'Amérique, qui ne s'élevoit en 1716 qu'à deux ou trois mille Nègres, a été successivement portée au nombre de quinze mille, sans que l'importation des sucres consommés dans le royaume ait pu suivre la même progression: d'où il résulte que les Armateurs étant obligés de vendre pour la destination de l'étranger sans jouir d'aucune faveur, une grande partie des sucres qu'ils reçoivent en retour de la vente des Nègres, ils ne suivent pas le commerce de la traite avec autant d'activité que l'exigeroit l'intérêt des Colonies françoises de l'Amérique: Sa Majesté toujours portée à donner à ses Colonies & aux Armateurs de son royaume, des marques de sa protection, a bien voulu accorder de nouveaux encouragemens à la traite des Nègres, & fixer dans une proportion plus égale les faveurs qui seront à l'avenir attribuées à ce commerce. A quoi voulant pourvoir; vu les Lettres patentes des mois de janvier 1716, l'Arrêt du 27 Septembre 1720, l'Arrêt & Lettres patentes du 7 Septembre 1728, les Arrêts des 17 Mai 1734, 30 Septembre 1741, 2 Octobre 1742, 3 Décembre 1748, 31 Juillet 1767, & 28 Juin 1783; vu aussi le Mémoire des Fermiers généraux, ensemble l'avis des Députés au Bureau du Commerce: Oûi le rapport du sieur de Calonne, Conseiller ordinaire au Conseil royal, Contrôleur général des finances; Le Roi étant en son Conseil, a ordonné & ordonne ce qui suit.

ARTICLE PREMIER.

Les armemens pour la traite des Nègres continueront d'avoir lieu dans les ports auxquels il a été permis de faire le commerce des Colonies de l'Amérique, conformément aux dispositions de l'arrêt du 30 Septembre 1741, & jouiront lesdits armemens des droits, privilèges & exemptions qui ont été accordés au commerce de Guinée par les Lettres patentes des mois de Janvier 1716, par l'Arrêt & Lettres patentes du 7 Septembre 1728, & autres Arrêts & Règlemens postérieurs.

II. A compter du 10 Novembre prochain, il sera accordé aux Armateurs pour chaque tonneau de contenance des Navires employés à la traite des Nègres, une gratification de quarante livres qui tiendra lieu de l'exemption de la moitié des droits, qui avoit été accordée par l'article V. des Lettres patentes du mois de Janvier 1716, & qui sera payée à l'Armateur toutes les fois que son Navire sera expédié pour la traite, à condition qu'il transportera à l'une des Colonies françoises

françoises les Nègres qui proviendront de ladite traite, & qu'il en justifiera dans la forme qui sera prescrite ci-après.

III. Indépendamment de la gratification mentionnée en l'article II, il sera accordé aux Armateurs une prime additionnelle par tête de Nègres qu'ils transporteront aux Isles du vent & au sud de l'île de Saint-Domingue, laquelle prime additionnelle Sa Majesté a fixée à soixante livres argent de France pour les Nègres qui seront transportés aux Isles de la Guadeloupe & de la Martinique. & à cent livres pour ceux qui seront transportés dans les ports situés au sud de l'île de Saint-Domingue, depuis le cap Tiburon jusqu'à la pointe de la Béate, & dans les Isles de Cayenne, Tabago & Sainte-Lucie.

IV. Supprime Sa Majesté le droit de dix livres par tête de Nègres dont la perception qui a été ordonnée & réglée par l'arrêt du 31 Juillet 1767, cessera d'avoir lieu pour les Navires qui partiront des ports de France pour la traite, à compter du 10 Novembre prochain.

V. La gratification de quarante livres par tonneau de continence sera payée au départ du Navire par le Receveur des fermes du lieu de l'armement, & les primes de soixante livres & de cent livres par tête de Nègres, seront payées par le Receveur des fermes du lieu où les Navires feront leur déchargement à leur retour de celle des Colonies françoises où lesdits Navires auront porté le produit de leur traite.

VI. Pour recevoir la gratification de quarante livres par tonneau de continence au départ des Navires, les Négocians seront tenus de remettre au Receveur des fermes une copie de l'attestation des Jaugeurs fermentés, qui leur sera délivrée, à l'effet de constater le port des Navires qui devront être employés à la traite, ensemble l'acte d'enregistrement de ladite attestation au greffe de l'Amirauté & au Bureau des Fermes; ils remettront en outre au Receveur des fermes un état de leur chargement pour Guinée, & leur soumission de rapporter dans dix-huit mois le certificat du déchargement des Nègres dans l'une des Colonies françoises, signé par les Intendans ou Commissaires-ordonnateurs auxdites Isles, ou en leur absence & dans les ports où il n'y a point de Commissaires-ordonnateurs, par des Subdélégués qui seront à cet effet commis par les sieurs Intendans, & contiendra ledit certificat, le nom & le port du Bâtiment, le jour de son arrivée, le nombre des Nègres qu'il aura apportés dans ladite Île; le tout conformément au modele annexé au présent arrêt.

VII. Pour recevoir les primes de soixante livres & de cent livres accordées par l'article III. du présent arrêt, les Armateurs seront tenus de rapporter au Bureau des Fermes un certificat des sieurs Intendans & Commissaires-ordonnateurs, ou de leurs Subdélégués dans les Isles françoises, dans la forme prescrite par l'article VI. ci-dessus.

VIII. Les Navires destinés à la traite des Nègres seront jautés par les Gardes-jurés ou Jaugeurs fermentés, lesquels prendront pour base de la jauge la largeur ou le bau du Vaisseau, sa longueur absolue de l'étrave à l'étambord, de râblure à râblure, & le creux y compris l'entrepont; & seront tenus lesdits Jaugeurs fermentés de donner leur attestation du port du Bâtiment, laquelle sera enregistrée au greffe de l'Amirauté, & copie de ladite attestation sera remise au Bureau des Fermes.

IX. Dans le cas de suspicion de fraude dans la jauge des Navires, les Préposés des Fermes auront la faculté de les faire jaugeer de nouveau par d'autres Gardes-jurés, dont ils conviendront avec les Maîtres ou Propriétaires des Navires; & en cas qu'ils ne puissent s'accorder à l'amiable, les parties se pourvoiront par-devant les Juges qui doivent connoître du droit de frêt, pour être la jauge & mesurage des Vaisseaux, ordonnés par lesdits Juges, & faits par les Jaugeurs ou Experts dont les parties conviendront, sinon nommés d'office, le plutôt qu'il sera possible, sans causer de retardement au depart des Vaisseaux.

X. Les frais de la jauge ou mesurage seront avancés par le Fermier, sauf à repeter lesdits frais, s'il y echet.

XI. Si par la jauge ou mesurage ainsi fait, la continence du Vaisseau ne se trouve moindre que celle portée par la declaration du Maître que d'un vingtième & au-dessous, il ne pourra être condamné par lesdits Juges qu'aux frais & dépens.

XII. Si la continence du Vaisseau, suivant le rapport, est moindre que celle portée par la declaration de plus d'un vingtième, le premier Jaugeur fermenté qui aura donné son attestation pour une fausse continence sera destitué, & le Maître du Navire sera condamné à payer une amende de Cent cinquante livres par tonneau qui auroit été déclaré au-delà de la véritable

continence du Navire, & fera ladite amende repartie entre les Employés qui auront requis le jaugeage.

XIII. Si par la jauge & mesurage, la continence du Vaisseau n'excède pas celle portée par la déclaration du Maître, le Fermier sera condamné en tous les frais & depens.

XIV. En cas de fraude ou fausseté des certificats des Commissaires-ordonnateurs dans les Isles, prescrite par l'article VI du present arrêt, les Capitaines ou autres qui seront atteints de faux seront poursuivis extraordinairement, suivant la rigueur des Ordonnances, & l'Armateur sera condamné au paiement de la double somme à laquelle pourront s'élever les primes ou la gratification dont les certificats auroient procuré le paiement, & fera ladite amende repartie entre les Employés du Bureau des Fermes qui auront reconnu le faux.

XV. Les denrées & marchandises nationales destinées pour la traite des Nègres, continueront de jouir de l'exemption des droits de sortie & droits locaux, & du bénéfice de l'entrepôt, conformément aux dispositions des arrêts des 27 Septembre 1720, 2 Octobre 1742 & 3 Decembre 1748.

XVI. Les denrées & marchandises etrangeres, à l'exception de celles mentionnées dans l'article XVII, continueront d'être admises à l'entrepôt de Guinée, en exemption de tous droits, conformément aux dispositions des arrêts du 2 Octobre 1742 & 3 Decembre 1748, & decision du 31 Mars 1756; & à la charge de remplir les formalités prescrites par lesdits arrêts & decisions.

XVII. Ne feront admises à l'entrepôt pour le commerce de Guinée aucunes toiles peintes ou blanches des Indes, autres que celles provenans du commerce françois dans l'Inde. Fait Sa Majesté très-expresses inhibitions & défenses à tous Armateurs pour ledit commerce de Guinée, de faire venir de Hollande ou autres pays du Nord dans le royaume, même sous pretexte d'entrepôt, aucunes toiles des Indes appelées Chittes, Caladaris, ou etoffes de pure soie ou mêlées de soie, qui continueront d'être prohibées, conformément à l'article I.^{er} des Lettres patentes du mois de Septembre 1728, à peine de confiscation desdites marchandises & de Trois mille livres d'amende.

XVIII. Veut Sa Majesté que les Armateurs qui seront partis avant le 10 Novembre prochain pour faire la traite des Nègres & les porter aux Colonies françoises d'Amerique, & qui n'auront pas joui du bénéfice des gratifications & primes mentionnées dans les articles II & III du present arrêt, continuent de jouir jusqu'au 1.^{er} Janvier 1787, de l'exemption qui a été accordée par l'article XV des Lettres patentes du mois de Janvier 1716, sur les sucres & autres marchandises des Isles françoises, provenant de la vente des Nègres; à la charge par les Armateurs ou Capitaines de se conformer aux formalités prescrites par l'Ordonnance du 6 Juillet 1734, pour les certificats de ladite traite. Declare Sa Majesté, que lesdits certificats ne procureront aucune exemption aux sucres ou autres denrées de l'Amerique apportées par des Navires dont l'arrivée dans les ports de France sera postérieure à ladite époque du 1.^{er} Janvier 1787.

XIX. Mande & ordonne Sa Majesté à Monf. le Duc de Penthièvre, Amiral de France, aux Intendans de la Marine & des Colonies, au Commissaire departi pour l'observation des Ordonnances dans les Amirautés, aux Commissaires generaux des ports & arsenaux, Ordonnateurs, aux Officiers des Amirautés, aux Juges des Traités, Maîtres des ports, & à tous autres qu'il appartiendra, de tenir chacun en droit soi, la main à l'exécution du present arrêt, lequel sera enregistré au greffe des Amirautés, lu, publié & affiché par-tout où besoin fera. Fait au Conseil d'Etat du Roi, Sa Majesté y étant, tenu à Versailles le vingt-sixième jour d'Octobre mil sept cent quatre-vingt-quatre.

Signé Le M.^{ai} De CASTRIES.

LE DUC DE PENTHIÈVRE,

Amiral de France, Gouverneur & Lieutenant general pour le Roi en sa province de Bretagne.

VU l'arrêt du Conseil d'Etat du Roi ci-dessus, & des autres parts, à nous adressé: Mandons à tous ceux sur qui notre pouvoir s'étend, de l'exécuter & faire exécuter, chacun en droit soi, suivant sa forme & teneur; & ordonnons aux Officiers des Amirautés, de le faire enregistrer
aux

aux Greffes de leur Siege, lire, publier & afficher part-tout où besoin sera. Fait à Sceaux le trente Octobre mil sept cent quatre-vingt-quatre. Signé L. J. M. DE BOURBON. Et plus bas, Par Son Altesse Serenissime. Signé PERIER.

MODÈLE du Certificat qui doit être expédié aux Isles, en conformtié de l'article VI. de l'Arret du Conseil du 26 Octobre 1784.

N O U S.

Certifions que le Navire Capitaine du port de tonneaux, y compris l'Entrepont, suivant l'attestation des Jaugeurs sermentés de parti de port de France, le pour la Traite des Negres, est arrivé en ce port le & y a apporté Negres, que le Capitaine a déclaré provenir de sa Traite, & qu'il a débarqués dans ce port: En foi de quoi nous avons délivré le présent Certificat, & à icelui fait apposer le cachet de nos armes, & contre-signer par notre Secrétaire, pour servir & valoir ce que de raison.

FAIT à le

FAIT & arrêté au Conseil d'Etat du Roi, Sa Majesté y étant, tenu à Versailles le Vingt-six Octobre mil sept cent quatre-vingt Signé le M.^{al} DE CASTRIES.

A Paris. de l'Imprimerie Royale. 1784.

LE CODE NOIR OU EDIT DU ROY.

Servant de Reglement Pour le Gouvernement & l'Administration de Justice & la Police des Isles Francoises de l'Amerique, et pour la Discipline & le Commerce des Negres & Esclaves dans ledit Pays.

Donné à Versailles au Mois de Mars 1685.

Avec l'edit du mois d'Aout 1685. portant établissement d'un Conseil Souverain & de quatre Sieges Royaux dans la Coste de l'Isle de S. Domingue.

A Paris, au Palais, Chez Claude Girard, dans la Grande Salle, vis-à-vis la Grande Chambre: Au Nom de Jesus. M. DCC. XXXV.

E D I T D U R O Y.

Touchant la Police des Isles de l'Amerique Francoise.

Du Mois de Mars 1685.

LOUIS, par la grace de Dieu, Roy de France & de Navarre: A tous presens & a venir: Salut, comme nous devons également nos soins a tous les Peuples que la Divine Providence a mis sous notre obéissance, Nous avons bien voulu faire examiner en notre presence les mémoires qui nous ont été envoyés par nos Officiers de nos Isles de l'Amerique, par lesquels ayant été informé du besoin qu'ils ont de notre Autorité & de notre Justice pour y maintenir la discipline de l'Eglise Catholique, Apostolique & Romaine, and pour y regler ce qui concerne l'Etat & la qualité des Esclaves dans nosdites Isles; & desirant y pourvoir & leur faire connoître qu'encore qu'ils habitent des climats infiniment éloignés de notre séjour ordinaire, nous leur sommes toujours presents, non seulement par l'étendue de notre puissance, mais encore par la promptitude de notre application à les secourir dans leurs nécessités. A ces causes, de l'avis de notre Conseil & de notre certaine science, pleine puissance & autorité Royale, nous avons dit, statué & ordonné, disons, statuons & ordonnons, voulons & nous plait ce qui en suit.

ARTICLE I. Voulons et entendons que l'Edit du feu Roy de glorieuse mémoire nôtre très-honoré Seigneur & Pere du 23 Avril 1615. soit executé dans nos Isles, ce faisant, enjoignons a tous nos Officiers de chasser hors de nos Isles tous les Juifs qui y ont établi leur résidence, aufquels

ausquels comme aux ennemis déclarés du nom Chrétien, Nous commandons d'en sortir dans trois mois, à compter du jour de la publication des Presentes, à peine de confiscation de corps & de biens.

II. Tous les Esclaves qui seront dans nos Isles seront baptisez & instruits dans la Religion Catholique, Apostolique et Romaine. Enjoignons aux Habitans qui acheteront des Negres nouvellement arrivez d'en avertir les Gouverneur & Intendant desdites Isles dans huitaine au plus tard, à peine d'amende arbitraire, lesquels donneront les ordres nécessaires pour les faire instruire and baptiser dans le tems convenable.

III. Interdisons tout exercice public d'autre Religion que de la Catholique, Apostolique & Romaine ; voulons que les contrevenans soient punis comme rebelles & déloberiffans à nos Commandemens. Défendons toutes assemblées pour cet effet, lesquelles nous déclarons conventicules, illicites & seditieuses, sujettes à la même peine, qui aura lieu, même contre les Maîtres qui les permettront ou souffriront à l'égard de leurs Esclaves.

IV. Ne seront préposés aucuns Commandeurs à la direction des Negres, qui ne fassent profession de la Religion Catholique, Apostolique & Romaine, à peine de confiscation desdits Negres contre les Maîtres qui les auront préposés, & de punition arbitraire contre les Commandeurs qui auront accepté ladite Direction.

V. Défendons à nos Sujets de la R. P. R. d'apporter aucun trouble ny empêchement à nos autres Sujets, même à leurs Esclaves, dans le libre exercice de la Religion Catholique, Apostolique & Romaine, à peine de punition exemplaire.

VI. Enjoignons à tous nos Sujets, de quelque qualité & condition qu'ils soient, d'observer les jours de Dimanche & Fêtes qui sont gardez par nos Sujets de la Religion Catholique, Apostolique & Romaine. Leur défendons de travailler, ny faire travailler leurs Esclaves esdits jours, depuis l'heure de minuit, jusqu'à l'autre minuit, soit à la culture de la terre, à la manufacture des Sucres, & à tous autres ouvrages, à peine d'amende & de punition arbitraire contre les Maîtres, and de confiscation tant des Sucres que desdits Esclaves qui seront surpris par nos Officiers dans leur travail.

VII. Leur défendons pareillement de tenir le marché, des Negres & de tous autres marchés esdits jours, sur pareilles peines, & de confiscation des marchandises qui se trouveront alors au marché, & d'amende arbitraire contre les Marchands.

VIII. Déclarons nos Sujets qui ne sont pas de la Religion Catholique, Apostolique & Romaine, incapables de contracter à l'avenir aucun mariage valable. Déclarons bâtards les enfans qui naîtront de telles conjonctions, que nous voulons être tenus & réputés, tenons & réputons pour vrais concubinages.

IX. Les hommes libres qui auront un ou plusieurs enfans de leur concubinage avec leurs Esclaves, ensemble les Maîtres qui l'auront souffert, seront chacun condamnés à une amende de deux mille livres de sucre ; & s'ils sont les Maîtres de l'Esclave de la quelle ils auront eu esdits enfans, voulons qu'outre l'amende, ils seront privés de l'Esclave & des enfans, & qu'elle & eux soient confisqués au profit de l'Hôpital, sans jamais pouvoir être affranchis. N'entendons toutefois le présent article avoir lieu, lorsque l'homme n'étoit point marié à une autre personne durant son concubinage avec son Esclave, épousera dans les formes observées par l'Eglise sadite Esclave, qui sera affranchie par ce moyen, & les enfans rendus libres & legitimes.

X. Lesdites solemnités prescrites par l'Ordonnance de Blois articles 40. 41. 42. & par la Declaration du mois de Novembre 1639. pour les mariages, seront observées tant à l'égard des personnes libres que des Esclaves, sans néanmoins que le consentement du pere et de la mere de l'Esclave y soit nécessaires, mais celui du Maître seulement.

XI. Défendons aux Curez de proceder aux mariages des esclaves, s'ils ne sont apparoir du consentement de leurs Maître. Défendons aussi aux Maîtres d'user d'aucunes contraintes sur leurs esclaves pour les marier contre leur gré.

XII. Les enfans qui naîtront de mariage entre esclaves, seront esclaves & appartiendront aux Maîtres des femmes esclaves, & non à ceux de leur marié, si le mari & la femme ont des Maîtres differens.

XIII. Voulons que si le mari esclave a épousé une femme libre, les enfans tant mâles que filles suivent la condition de leur mere, soient libres comme elle, nonobstant la servitude de leur pere ; & que si le pere est libre & la mere esclave, les enfans seront esclaves pareillement.

XIV. Les

XIV. Les Maîtres seront tenus de faire mettre, en Terre-Sainte dans les Cimetieres destinez à cet effet, leurs esclaves baptisez : & à l'égard de ceux qui mourront sans avoir reçu le baptême, ils seront enterrez la nuit dans quelque champ voisin du lieu où ils seront décedez.

XV. Défendons aux esclaves de porter aucunes armes offensives, ny de gros bâtons, à peine du fouet, & de confiscation des armes au profit de celui qui les en trouvera saisis ; à l'exception seulement de ceux qui seront envoyez à la chasse par leur Maître, & qui seront porteurs de leurs billets, ou marques connues.

XVI. Défendons pareillement aux esclaves appartenant à differens Maîtres, de s'atrouper, soit le jour ou la nuit, sous prétexte de nôces ou autrement, soit chez un de leurs Maîtres ou ailleurs, & encore moins dans les grands chemins ou lieux écartez, à peine de punition corporelle, qui ne pourra être moindre que du fouet & de la fleur de lys, & en cas de fréquentes recidives & autres circonstances aggravantes, pourront être punis de mort : ce que nous laissons à l'arbitrage des Juges, Enjoignons à tous nos Sujets de courir sus les contrevenans, de les arrêter & conduire en prison, bien qu'ils ne soient Officiers, & qu'il n'y ait contr'eux encore aucun decret.

XVII. Les Maîtres qui seront convaincus d'avoir permis ou toleré telles assemblées composées d'autres esclaves que de ceux qui leur appartiennent, seront condamnez en leur propre & privé nom, de réparer tout le dommage qui aura été fait à ses voisins à l'occasion desdites assemblées, & en dix écus d'amende pour la premiere fois, & au double au cas de recidive.

XVIII. Défendons aux esclaves de vendre des cannes de sucre, pour quelques causes ou occasion que ce soit, même avec la permission de leur Maître, à peine du fouet contre les esclaves, & de dix livres tournois contre leurs Maîtres qui l'auront permis, & de pareille amende contre l'acheteur.

XIX. Leur défendons aussi d'exposer en vente au marché ni de porter dans les maisons particulieres pour vendre aucunes sortes de denrees, même des fruits, légumes, bois à brûler, herbes pour leur nourriture, & des bestiaux à leurs manufactures, sans permission expresse de leurs Maîtres, par un billet, ou par des marques connues, à peine de revendication des choses ainsi vendues, sans restitution du prix par leurs Maîtres, & de six livres tournois d'amende à leur profit contre les acheteurs.

XX. Voulons à cet effet que deux personnes soient préposées par nos Officiers dans chacun marché, pour examiner les denrées & marchandises qui seront apportées par les esclaves, ensemble les billets & marques de leurs Maîtres.

XXI. Permettons à tous nos Sujets habitans des Isles, de se saisir de toutes les choses dont ils trouveront les esclaves chargez lorsqu'ils n'auront point de billets de leurs Maîtres, ni de marques connues, pour être rendues incessamment à leurs Maîtres, si les habitations sont voisines du lieu où les esclaves auront été surpris en délit, sinon elles seront incessamment envoyées à l'Hôpital pour y être en dépôt jusqu'à ce que les Maîtres en ayent été avertis.

XXII. Seront tenus les Maîtres de fournir par chacune semaine à leurs esclaves âges de dix ans & au-dessus pour leur nourriture, deux pots & demi mesure du pays de farine de Magnoc, ou trois cassaves pesans deux livres & demie chacun au moins ou choses équivalans, avec deux livres de bœuf salé ou trois livres de poisson ou autre choses à proportion, & aux enfans depuis qu'ils son sevrer jusqu'à l'âge de dix ans, la moitié des vivres cy-dessus.

XXIII. Leur défendons de donner aux esclaves de l'eau de vie de canne guildent, pour tenir lieu de la subsistance mentionnée au precedent article.

XXIV. Leur défendons pareillement de se décharger de la nourriture & subsistance de leurs esclaves, en leur permettant de travailler certain jour de la semaine pour leur compte particulier.

XXV. Seront tenus les Maîtres de fournir à chacun esclave par chacun an deux habits de toile ou quatre aulnes de toile au gré desdits Maîtres.

XXVI. Les esclaves qui ne seront point nourris, vêtus & entretenus par leurs Maîtres, selon que l'avons ordonné par ces Présentes, pourront en donner avis à notre Procureur, & mettre leurs mémoires entre ses mains, sur lesquels & même d'office, si les avis lui en viennent d'ailleurs, les Maîtres seront poursuivis à sa Requête & sans frais ; ce que nous voulons être observé pour les crieries & traitemens barbares & inhumains des Maîtres envers leurs esclaves.

XXVII. Les esclaves infirmes par vielleſſe, maladie, ou autrement, ſoit que maladie ſoit incurable ou non, ſeront nourris & entretenus par leurs Maîtres, & en cas qu'ils les euſſent abandonnés, leſdits esclaves ſeront adjuges à l'Hôpital, auquel les Maîtres ſeront condamnés de payer ſix ſols par chacun jour pour leur nourriture & entretien de chacun eſclave.

XXVIII. Déclarons les esclaves ne pouvois rien avoir qui ne ſoit à leur Maître, & tout ce qui leur vient par industrie ou par la liberalité d'autres perſonnes ou autrement à quelque titre que ce ſoit, être acquis en pleine propriété à leur Maître, ſans que les enfans des esclaves, leur Pere & Mere, leurs parens & tous autres libres ou esclaves, puiſſent rien prétendre par ſucceſſion, diſpoſition entre-vifs ou à cauſe de mort, leſquelles diſpoſitions nous déclarons nulles, enſemble toutes les promeſſes & obligations qu'ils auront faites, comme étant faites par gens incapables de diſpoſer & contracter de leur chef.

XXIX. Voulons néanmoins que les Maîtres ſoient tenus de ce que les esclaves auront fait par leur ordre & commandement, enſemble ce qu'ils auront géré & négocié dans la boutique, & pour l'eſpece particuliere du commerce à laquelle les Maîtres les auront prépoſés : ils ſeront tenus ſeulement juſqu'à concurrence de ce qui aura tourné au profit des Maîtres ; le pécule deſdits esclaves que leurs Maîtres leur auront permis en ſera tenu, après que leurs Maîtres en auront déduit par préférence ce qui pourra leur en être dû, ſinon, que le pécule conſiſtant en tout ou partie en marchandises, dont les esclaves auront permiſſion de faire trafic à part, ſur leſquels leurs Maîtres viendront ſeulement par contribution au ſol la livre avec les autres créanciers.

XXX. - Ne pourront les esclaves être pourvus d'Offices ni de Commiſſions ayant quelques fonctions publiques, ni être conſtitués agens par autres que leurs Maîtres, pour agir & adminiſtrer aucun négoce ni arbitre, en perte, ou témoins, tant en Matiere Civile que Criminelle & en cas qu'ils ſoient ouys en témoignage, leurs dépoſitions ne ſerviront que de mémoires, pour ayder les Juges à s'éclaircir d'ailleurs, ſans que l'on en puiſſe tirer aucune préſomption ni conjecture ni adminicule de preuve.

XXXI. Ne pourront auſſi les esclaves être parties, ni en Jugement ni en Matiere Civile, tant en demandant que défendant, ni être Partie Civile en Matiere Criminelle, & de pourſuivre en Matiere Criminelle la réparation des outrages & excès qui auront été commis contre les esclaves.

XXXII. Pourront les esclaves être pourſuivis criminellement, ſans qu'il ſoit beſoin de rendre leur Maître partie, ſinon en cas de complicité : & ſeront leſdits esclaves accusés, juges en premiere Inſtance par les Juges ordinaires, & par appel au Conſeil Souverain ſur la même inſtruction, avec les mêmes formalités que les perſonnes libres.

XXXIII. L'eſclave qui aura frappé ſon Maître, ou la femme de ſon Maître, ſa Maîtreſſe, ou leurs enfans avec contuſion de ſang, ou au viſage, ſera puni de mort.

XXXIV. Et quant aux excès & voyes de fait qui ſeront commis par les esclaves contre les perſonnes libres : Voulons qu'ils ſoient ſeverement punis, même de mort ſ'il y eſchet.

XXXV. Les vols qualifiés, même ceux des chevaux, cavalles, mulets, bœufs & vaches qui auront été faits par les esclaves, ou par ceux affranchis, ſeront punis de peines afflictives ; même de mort ſi le cas le requiert.

XXXVI. Les vols de moutons, chevres, cochons, volailles, cannes de ſucres, poix, maig-noc ou autres legumes faits par les esclaves, ſeront punis ſelon la qualité du vol, par les Juges, qui pourront ſ'il y eſchet, les condamner à être battus de verges par l'Executeur de la Haute-Juſtice, & marques à l'épaule d'une fleur de Lys.

XXXVII. Seront tenus les Maîtres en cas de vol ou autrement des dommages cauſés par leurs esclaves, outre la peine corporelle des esclaves, réparer les torts en leur nom, ſ'ils n'aiment mieux abandonner l'eſclave à celui auquel le tort a été fait, ce qu'ils ſeront tenus d'opter dans trois jours, à compter du jour de la condamnation, autrement ils en ſeront déchus.

XXXVIII. L'eſclave fugitif qui aura été en fuite pendant un mois à compter du jour que ſon Maître l'aura dénoncé en Juſtice, aura les oreilles coupées, & ſera marqué d'une fleur de lys ſur une épaule ; & ſ'il récidive un autre mois à compter pareillement du jour de la dénonciation, aura le jarret coupé & ſera marqué d'une fleur de lys ſur l'autre épaule, & la troiſième fois il ſera puni de mort.

XXXIX. Les

XXXIX. Les affranchis qui auront donné retraite dans leurs maisons aux esclaves fugitifs, seront condamnés par corps envers leurs Maîtres en l'amende de trois cens livres de sucres par chacun jour de rétention.

XL. L'esclave puni de mort sur la dénonciation de son Maître, non complice du crime pour lequel il aura été condamné, sera estimé avant l'exécution par deux des principaux habitants de l'Isle, qui seront nommés d'office par le Juge & le prix de l'estimation sera payé au Maître; pour à quoi satisfaire, il sera imposé par l'Intendant sur chacune tête de Nègre payant droit, la somme portée par l'estimation, laquelle sera réglée sur chacun desdits Nègres, & levée par le Fermier du Domaine Royal d'Occident, pour éviter à frais.

XLI. Défendons aux Juges, à nos Procureurs & aux Greffiers, de prendre aucune taxe dans les Procès Criminels contre les esclaves, à peine de concussion.

XLII. Pourront pareillement les Maîtres, lorsqu'ils croiront que leurs esclaves l'auront mérité, les faire enchaîner & les faire battre de verges ou de cordes, leur défendant de leur donner la torture, ni de leur faire aucune mutilation de membre, à peine de confiscation des esclaves, & d'être procédé contre les Maîtres extraordinairement.

XLIII. Enjoignons à nos Officiers de poursuivre criminellement les Maîtres ou les Commandeurs qui auront tué un esclave sous leur puissance ou sous leur Direction, & de punir le Maître selon l'atrocité des circonstances; & en cas qu'il y ait lieu de l'absolution, permettons à nos Officiers de renvoyer tant les Maîtres que Commandeurs absous, sans qu'ils aient besoin de nos grâces.

XLIV. Déclarons les esclaves être meubles, & comme tels entrent en la communauté, n'avoir point de suite par hypothèque, & partager également entre les cohéritiers, sans préciput, ni droit d'aînesse, n'être sujets au Douaire Coutumier, au Retrait Féodal & Lignager, aux Droits Féodaux & Seigneuriaux, aux formalités des Decrets ni aux retranchemens des quatre Quints, en cas de disposition à cause de mort ou testamentaire.

XLV. N'entendons toutefois priver nos Sujets de la faculté de les stipuler propres à leurs personnes & aux leurs de leur côté & ligne, ainsi qu'il se pratique pour les sommes de deniers & autres choses mobilières.

XLVI. Dans les saisies des esclaves, seront observées les formalités prescrites par nos Ordonnances & les Coutumes pour les saisies des choses mobilières. Voulons que les deniers en provenant soient distribués par ordre des saisies; & en cas de déconfiture au sol la livre, après que les dettes privilégiées auront été payées, & généralement que la condition des esclaves soit réglée en toutes affaires, comme celles des autres choses mobilières aux exceptions suivantes.

XLVII. Ne pourront être saisis & vendus séparément, le Mari & la Femme & leurs enfans impubères, s'ils sont tous sous la puissance du même Maître, déclarons nulles les saisies & ventes qui en seront faites; ce que nous voulons avoir lieu dans les alienations volontaires, sur peine que seront les alienateurs d'être privés de celui ou de ceux qu'ils auront gardés, qui seront adjugés aux acquereurs, sans qu'ils soient tenus de faire aucun supplément du prix.

XLVIII. Ne pourront aussi les esclaves travaillant actuellement dans les sucreries, indigoteries & habitations, âges de 14 ans & au dessus jusqu'à soixante ans, être saisis pour dettes, sinon pour ce qui sera dû du prix de leur achat, ou que la sucrerie ou indigoterie ou habitation dans laquelle ils travaillent, soient saisis réellement; défendons à peine de nullité, de procéder par saisie réelle & adjudication par décret sur les sucreries, indigoteries ni habitations, sans y comprendre les esclaves de l'âge susdit & y travaillant actuellement.

XLIX. Les Fermiers Judiciaires des sucreries, indigoteries ou habitations saisies réellement conjointement avec les esclaves, seront tenus de payer le prix entier de leur bail; sans qu'ils puissent compter parmi les fruits & droits de leur bail qu'ils percevront les enfans qui seront nés des esclaves pendant le cours d'icelui qui n'y entrent point.

L. Voulons que nonobstant toutes conventions contraires que nous déclarons nulles, que lesdits enfans appartiennent à la partie saisie si les créanciers sont satisfaits d'ailleurs, ou à l'adjudicataire s'il intervient un décret, & qu'à cet effet mention soit faite dans la dernière affiche avant l'interposition du décret, des enfans nés des esclaves depuis la saisie réelle; que dans la même affiche il sera fait mention des esclaves décédés depuis la saisie réelle dans laquelle ils auront été compris.

LI. Voulons

LI. Voulons pour éviter aux frais & aux longueurs des procédures, que la distribution du prix entier de l'adjudication conjointement des fonds & des esclaves & de ce qui proviendra du prix des Baux judiciaires, soit faite entre les Créanciers selon l'ordre de leurs privilèges & hypothèques, sans distinguer ce qui est provenu du prix des fonds d'avec ce qui est procedant du prix des esclaves.

LII. Et néanmoins les droits Féodaux & Seigneuriaux ne feront payes qu'à proportion du prix des fonds.

LIII. Ne seront reçus les Lignagers & les Seigneurs Féodaux à retirer les fonds décretes, s'ils ne retirent les esclaves vendus conjointement avec les fonds, ni les adjudicataires à retenir les esclaves sans les fonds.

LIV. Enjoignons aux Gardiens Nobles & Bourgeois, Usufruitiers, Admodiateurs & autres jouissans des fonds, auxquels sont attachez des esclaves qui travaillent, de gouverner lesdits esclaves comme bons peres de familles, sans qu'ils soient tenus après leur administration, de rendre le prix de ceux qui seront décedés ou diminués par maladies, vieillesse ou autrement sans leur faute, & sans qu'ils puissent aussi retenir comme les fruits de leurs profits, les enfans nés desdits esclaves durant leur administration, lesquels nous voulons être conservés & rendus à ceux qui en seront les Maîtres & Propriétaires.

LV. Les Maîtres âges de vingt ans pourront affranchir leurs esclaves par tous actes entre-vifs ou à cause de mort, sans qu'ils soient tenus de rendre railon de leur affranchissement, ni qu'ils ayent besoin d'avis de parens, encore qu'ils soient mineurs de vingt cinq ans.

LVI. Les enfans qui auront été faits légataires universels par leurs Maîtres, ou nommés Executeurs de leurs Testamens, ou Tuteurs de leurs enfans, seront tenus & réputés, & les tenons & reputons pour affranchis.

LVII. Déclarons leurs affranchissemens faits dans nos Isles, leur tenir lieu de naissance dans nos Isles, & les esclaves affranchis n'avoir besoin de nos Lettres de naturalité, pour jouir des avantages de nos sujets naturels dans notre Royaume, Terres & Pays de notre obéissance, encore qu'ils soient nés dans les Pays Etrangers.

LVIII. Commandons aux affranchis de porter un respect singulier à leurs anciens Maîtres à leurs Veuves & à leurs Enfans, en sorte que l'injure qu'ils auront faite soit punie plus grièvement que si elle étoit faite à une autre personne : les déclarons routefois francs & quittes envers eux de toutes autres charges, services & droits utiles que leurs anciens Maîtres voudroient prétendre, tant sur leurs personnes, que sur leurs biens & successions en qualité de Patrons.

LIX. Octroyons aux affranchis les mêmes droits, privilèges & immunités dont jouissent les personnes nées libres ; voulons qu'ils méritent une liberté acquise, & qu'elle produite en eux, tant pour leurs personnes que pour leurs biens, les mêmes effets que le bonheur de la liberté naturelle cause à nos autres Sujets.

LX. Declarons les confiscations & les amendes, qui n'ont point de destination particuliere par ces presentes, nous appartenir pour être payées à ceux qui sont preposés à la recette de nos revenus. Voulons néanmoins que distraction soit faite du tiers desdites confiscations & amendes au profit de l'Hôpital établi dans l'Isle où elles auront été adjudgées.

SI DONNONS EN MANDEMENT à nos Amez & Feaux les Gens tenant notre Conseil Souverain établi à la Martinique, Garde-Loupe, Saint-Christophe, que ces Presentes ils ayent à faire lire, publier & enregistrer, & le contenu en icelles garder & observer de point en point selon leur forme & teneur, sans y contrevenir, ni permettre qu'il y soit contrevenu en quelque sorte & maniere que ce soit, nonobstant tous Edits, Declarations, Arrests & Usages à ce contraires, auxquels nous avons dérogé & dérogeons par cesdites Presentes. Car tel est notre plaisir ; & afin que ce soit chose ferme & stable à toujours, nous y avons fait mettre notre Scel. **DONNE** à Versailles au mois de Mars mil six cent quatre-vingt-cinq, & de notre Regne le quarante-deuxième. Signé, LOUIS. *Et plus bas ;* Par le Roy, COLBERT. Visa, LE TELLIER. Et scellé du Grand Seau de cire verte, en lacs de soye verte, & rouge.

Lû, publié & enregistré le present Edit, ouy & ce requerant le Procureur General du Roy, pour être executé selon sa forme & teneur, & sera à la diligence dudit Procureur General, envoyé copie d'icelui aux Sieges ressortissans du Conseil, pour y être pareillement lû, publié & enregistré. Fait & donné au Conseil Souverain de la Cofte S. Domingue, tenu au petit Couave, le 6 May, 1687. Signé, MORICEAU.

EDIT DU ROY,

EN forme de Lettres Patentes, pour l'établissement du Conseil Souverain & de quatre Sieges Royaux dans la Coste de l'Isle de Saint-Domingue en l'Amerique.

Du mois d'Aoust 1685.

LOUIS, par la grace de Dieu, Roy de France & de Navarre: A tous presens & à venir, SALUT; sçavoir faisons; Que les Peuples qui habitent l'Isle de Saint-Domingue dans l'Amerique, ont témoigné pour notre service toute fidélité & obéissance, dont ils ont donné des marques en toutes les occasions à nos Sujets, qui ont servi à y établir une Colonie très considérable; ce qui nous a porté à donner nos soins, & à une application particuliere afin de pourvoir à tous leurs besoins: Nous leur avons envoyé plusieurs Missionnaires pour les élever à la connoissance du vrai Dieu, & les instruire dans la Religion Catholique, Apostolique & Romaine: Nous avons tiré de nos troupes des Officiers principaux pour les commander, les secourir & les défendre contre leurs ennemis, & ce qui nous reste à regler est l'administration de la Justice, & l'établissement des Tribunaux & des Sieges en des lieux certains, en la même maniere, & dans les mêmes termes, & sous les mêmes Loix qui s'observent par nos autres Sujets, afin qu'ils puissent y avoir recours dans leurs Affaires Civiles & Criminelles en premiere Instance & en dernier Ressort. A CES CAUSES, de l'avis de notre Conseil, & de notre certaine science, pleine puissance & autorité Royale: Nous avons créé & établi, créons & établissons par ces Presentes, signées de notre main, dans la Coste de l'Isle de Saint-Domingue de l'Amerique, un Conseil Souverain & quatre Sieges Royaux qui y ressortiront. Sçavoir, ledit Conseil dans le Bourg de Gouave, à l'instar de ceux des Isles de l'Amerique, qui sont sous notre obéissance; lequel sera composé d'un Gouverneur, notre Lieutenant General dans lesdites Isles, de l'Intendant de la Justice, Police & Finances dudit Pays, du Gouverneur Particulier de ladite Coste, de deux Lieutenans pour Nous, deux Majors, douze Conseillers nos Amez; à sçavoir, les Sieurs Moreau, Beauregard, de Marefuaud, de Dammartin, Boisseau, Coutard, le Blond, de la Gaupiere, Beauregard du Cap de Chauderays, de Merixfraude & Bellichon; d'un notre Procureur General & un Greffier. Donnons pouvoir audit Conseil Souverain de juger en dernier ressort tous les Procès & differends, tant Civil que Criminels, mûs & à mouvoir entre nos Sujets dudit Pays, sur les Appellations des Sentences de nosdits Sieges Royaux, & ce sans aucuns frais; lui enjoignons de s'assembler pour cet effet à certains jours & heures, & aux lieux qui seront par eux avisez les plus commodes, au moins une fois le mois. Voulons que le Gouverneur notre Lieutenant General ausdites Isles, préside audit Conseil, & en son absence les Sieurs, l'Intendant de la Justice, Police and Finances, que le même ordre soit gardé en ladite Isle, que le Gouverneur Particulier de ladite Coste, lesdits Lieutenans pour Nous, les deux Majors & douze Conseillers, prennent leurs séances & président en cas d'absence les uns des autres, dans le même rang que nous leur avons donnés, & que l'Ecriture marque dans ces Presentes & leur tienne lieu de Reglement pour leur honneur. Voulons néanmoins, que l'Intendant de la Justice, Police & Finances audit Pays, lors même que le Gouverneur notre Lieutenant General ausdites Isles sera present audit Conseil présidera & qu'il demande les avis, recueille les voix & prononce les Arrests, & qu'il ait au surplus les mêmes avantages & fasse les mêmes fonctions que le Premier Président de nos Cours, & en cas d'absence de l'Intendant, que le plus ancien de nos Conseillers prononce, avec les mêmes droits, encore qu'il soit précédé par nos Gouverneurs, Lieutenants et Majors. Seront les quatre Sieges Royaux à l'instar de ceux de notre Royaume, de chacun un Sénéchal, un Lieutenant, un notre Procureur & un Greffier seront établis, sçavoir un audit lieu du petit Gouave où la Jurisdiction se tiendra, sur le grand & petit Gouave, le Rochelois, Nipes, la grande Anse & l'Isle des Vaches, & l'autre à Leogane qui comprendra depuis les etablissements de l'Auchalle, un autre au Port Pé, contiendra depuis le Port François jusqu'au Mouleur Encolas & toute l'Isle de la Tortuë, un autre au Cap, dont le ressort sera depuis du Nord qui tend vers le Sel.— Si DONNONS EN MANDEMENT, au Gouverneur notre Lieutenant de l'Isle, en son absence au Gouverneur de la Tortuë & Coste de Saint-Domingue, qu'après lui être apparu des bonnes vies & mœurs, conversation, Religion Catholique, Apostolique & Romaine, de ceux qui devront composer lesdits Conseils Souverains, qu'il aura pris le serment en tel cas requis & accoutumé, ils les mettent & instituent dans les fonctions de leurs Charges, les faisant reconnoître & obéir de tous ceux, ainsi qu'il appartiendra. Mandons particulièrement aux Officiers dudit Conseil Souverain, de faire de même, ensemble les Officiers desdits Sieges Royaux. CAR tel est notre plaisir; En témoin de quoi Nous avons fait mettre notre Scel à cesdites Presentes. DONNE' à Versailles au mois d'Aoust, l'an de grace mil six cens quatre-vingt-cinq, & de notre Regne le quarante-troisième. Signé, LOUIS. Et plus bas: Par le Roy, COLBERT. Visa, LE TELLIER. Et scellé du grand Sceau de cire verte; en lacs de soye verte & rouge.

A Paris au Palais, Chez Claude Girard, dans la Grand'Salle, vis-à-vis la Grand'Chambre:
Au nom de Jesus. 1735.

- THE Committee have not yet been able to obtain any Account respecting any Regulation made by the Government of Spain for carrying on the Slave Trade, or relating to the Treatment of Slaves, in the Spanish Colonies and Settlements in America and the West-Indies:—But by the Information of a reputable and well-informed Merchant, lately
1769. arrived from the Havannah at Madrid, it appears, That from 1769, to 1779, the Spanish West-India Islands, and the Continent of South America, were supplied with Slaves by a Royal Asiento, under which a Company of Merchants in Spain held an exclusive Privilege; the Whole was under the Direction of an Agent-General, established in the Havannah, who dispatched Spanish Vessels in Search of Slaves to the different Foreign Islands, but particularly to Jamaica, from whence at least Three Fourths of all the Negroes were supplied:—The Number annually imported into the Havannah, was from 2,500 to 3,000, and about Half that Number were sent to Carthagena and Porto Bello; Part of which was sold there, and the Remainder conveyed by Land to Panama; from whence they were re-shipped to Peru, &c. The Spanish Company also had the Privilege of importing Three Barrels of Flour for every Negro introduced into the Spanish Settlements; and the Flour, as well as the Slaves,
1779. was free of all Duties. That the Time limited for this Asiento expired in the Year that the last War broke out between Great Britain and Spain. A general Licence was then granted to all Spanish Subjects to introduce Slaves into the Havannah, either in National or Neutral Bottoms, paying a Duty from Forty to Twenty-six Dollars on each Slave, according to the Size of the Slave, and Nine and an Half *per Cent.* on the Extraction of Specie. At the Expiration of the War, Neutral Flags were prohibited, and particular Privileges granted to Spanish Subjects to import into the Havannah, in National Bottoms, a limited Number of Slaves, paying a Duty of Nine Dollars on each Slave, and Six *per Cent.* on the Extraction of Specie. That sometime in 1785, Mr. Edward Barry made a Contract for supplying the Island of Trinidad and Caracas, with 4,000 Slaves, to be picked from different Cargoes, to the Satisfaction of His Catholic Majesty's Commissaries, at the Rate of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for each Slave, free of all Duties of Entry for the Slaves, or on the Extraction of the Money.—These Slaves were brought from the Coast of Africa in British Vessels. That
1785. in May 1786, the House of Baker and Dawson, of made a Contract with the Spanish Government for supplying the Province of Caracas and the Havannah with a certain Number of Slaves, not less than Five Thousand, nor more than Six Thousand, at the Rate of One Hundred and Fifty-five Dollars each, to be imported in the Course of that Year, and of the Year following: The Time, however, has been since prolonged. These Negroes are carried in British Vessels, and are imported free of all Duties on the Slaves, and on the Extraction of the Money. From the Time that this Contract has subsisted, Barry's Licence, and the particular Privileges before granted to Spanish Subjects for the Importation of Slaves, have been suspended, and near Six Thousand Slaves have been introduced under the Contract of Baker and Dawson, and the Price has been transmitted to Great Britain in Specie.
- 1786.

That the Philippine Company being unable to raise a sufficient Quantity of Specie in Europe, for the Asiatic Trade, and finding great Inconvenience in the Passage round Cape Horn, in order to take the Money a-board in the South Seas; and desirous also to gain Possession of a new and lucrative Branch of Commerce, have obtained of His Catholic Majesty an extensive Privilege for supplying the Continent of South America with Slaves. The chief Part of the Proceeds of this Trade, was to be deposited at Buenos Ayres, in Readiness for the Spanish East-Indiamen to take on Board in their New Outward-bound Route, by the Cape of Good Hope.

The Plan adopted by the Philippine Company for carrying on their African Trade, is by an Agent, Mr. Testatis, in London, who is said to have already fitted out Six Ships, that will carry from Five to Six Hundred Slaves each:—Part of these Ships are freighted from Bristol and Liverpool, and the others from London. They all proceed under English Colours to the Coast of Guinea, and from thence to Buenos Ayres, where they land the Slaves; some of whom are disposed of upon the Spot, and the others are marched over Land to Peru:—And the Nett Proceeds of the Sales are remitted in Specie to Buenos Ayres. The Ships return to England immediately after landing their Slaves, and taking in a Cargo of Hides and Horns, the Value of which is trifling; so that at least Nine Tenths of the Specie obtained by the Sale of the Negroes remains for the East-India Trade.—That the Gentleman who gives this Information believes, that these are the only Methods which the Spaniards have at present for supplying their Settlements with Slaves; and that they have not, nor have had, for many Years, a single Spanish Bottom trading immediately to the Coast of Africa.—That the Spaniards in general shew much Humanity in the Treatment of their Slaves in the West-Indies, particularly in regard to their Household Negroes, who are taught to read and write, and instructed in the Principles

Principles of the Catholic Religion. At the same Time, from the Want of a sufficient Number to cultivate the Lands, the Labour is hard, and the Mortality resulting from it considerable.—From an exact Enumeration made in the Year 1787, there did not appear above Fifty Thousand Negroes on all the Plantations in the Islands of Cuba, exclusive of the Household Slaves. That the Two following Regulations have been established by the Court of Spain, in order to alleviate the Situation of this unfortunate Class of Mankind.

First. Any Slave, on Proof given to the Governor of bad Treatment by the Owner, may insist on being transferred to another Master, at such Price as may be settled between the Purchaser and Seller; and if the latter is exorbitant in his Demand, the Governor is to name a Third Person as Umpire.

Second. Any Slave, who by his Industry and Economy, has raised a Sufficiency to purchase his Manumission, may demand his Freedom from his Master, on paying an equitable Price; and if the Master should prove unreasonable, the Governor, on the Application of the Slave, is to appoint two Appraisers, who are to fix the Price.—It has been objected to this latter Regulation, that it is more humane than political, and that it has frequently induced Slaves to have Recourse to dishonest Means towards accumulating a Sufficiency to set themselves free.—And it is said, there are near Twenty Thousand free People of Colour in the City of Havannah alone.

James Baillie, Esq. Mr. King, African Merchant, and Mr. Thomas Hubbert, Ship-Broker, before-mentioned, acquainted the Committee, That the only Contract they knew of, either with the Government of Spain, or with Persons having a Licence from that Government, for the Purpose of supplying the Spanish Colonies with Negro Slaves, is that with Baker and Dawson, which was entered into in 1784. Mr. William Barry has acted as Agent in this Contract. It still subsists, but they cannot state its Extent or Terms with any certainty, but believe it to be for about 4000 Slaves annually.

Agents are employed in this Country by the Philippine Company for fitting out British Ships to purchase Slaves, and carry them to the Spanish Colonies. The number of Ships so fitted out this Year, are three from the Port of London, and one from Liverpool. In the course of last Year, they believe, there were three or four other Ships that went, two from Bristol, and one or two from Liverpool; these Ships may be supposed to carry 500 Slaves each upon an average; the Ships being, on an average, of the burthen of about 300 Tons.

These Ships sailed direct to the Coast of Africa; their Outfit was wholly taken from this Country, consisting of British Manufactures, and of such East-India and Foreign Goods as are usually exported in the course of this Trade.

The Officers and Crews of the Ships as far as was necessary to navigate the same, were all British; but there were about three or four native Spaniards, Men of some Consideration, put on Board these Ships for the purpose, they supposed, of learning the Trade.

The Goods were paid for immediately here, and they have every Reason to believe, that all the Profits attending the Adventure, were for Account of the Philippine Company, except the Agency or Commission. They cannot with certainty say what this Agency or Commission was, but believe it was Two and an Half *per Cent*, being the usual Mercantile Commission upon the whole of the Outfit, that is, the Value of the Ship and Cargo. And they estimate the Value of these Ships on an Average at about £.15,000, the Ship at about £.5000, the Cargo about £.10,000.

The Slaves were to be delivered in South-America, they believe, at Buenos Ayres, in the River la Plata.

Mr. Hubbert gave it as his Opinion (Mr. Baillie and Mr. King not being able to speak to this Point) that the Ships after having delivered their Slaves, will have the Privilege of loading back to Old Spain with the Produce of the Spanish Colonies, for the Profit of the Original Adventurers.

They believe, if the present Adventure is successful, that after having delivered their Cargo in Old Spain, the Ships will return to this Country for a new Outfit, in order to carry on the same Trade.

The Inducement to the Philippine Company to fit out the Ships for this Trade from this Country, rather than from Spain, is, because they cannot at present procure a proper Assortment from Old Spain of the Goods necessary for this Trade; and could they procure an Outfit from Old Spain, there are not as yet any Subjects of that Kingdom properly qualified as Commanders and Officers, for carrying on the Trade: If they were in all Respects so qualified, they would have the same Facility in carrying it on as we have, where other European Nations have not Forts.

They do not know that the Spaniards have any Contracts or Dealings of the Nature above stated with the French, Dutch, Danes or Portuguese; they do not suppose they could have any with the French, Dutch or Danes; with the Portuguese they might.

They

They have no Reason to suppose that there are any Contracts made by the Spaniards, with the Subjects of this Country, for the Delivery of Slaves to them at any of the Ports of our Islands.

The Committee next insert the Information received from John Dawson, Esq. Merchant of Liverpool, who being examined, acquainted the Committee, that there is a Mr. Testati, who is Agent for the Asiatic or Philippine Company, who fits out Ships for Africa, from different Parts of this Country, to supply the Spanish Colonies with Slaves. That a Contract for supplying the Spanish Colony with Slaves, was originally entered into, in the Year 1784, with the Government of Spain, by a Mr. Barry, an Agent of his (Mr. Dawson's) on this Business, in Spain, who took it in his own Name. This Contract was renewed in the Name of Baker and Dawson, in the Year 1786; and on this last Contract he is now acting, and is near concluding a new one: The Terms of the first Contract were, that he was to deliver from 3000 to 4000 Slaves at Trinidad, La Guira on the Spanish Main, and at the Havannah, at the Rate of 150 Dollars per Head; at La Guira, he was to deliver between 1500 and 2000; the Remainder were to be landed at the Havannah, for the Supply of Trinidad, and in the Proportions that might there be directed. The Ships that carried these Slaves were first to touch at Trinidad for Orders: By the Second Contract, he was bound to deliver the Slaves at La Guira, and the Havannah; first touching as before at the Island of Trinidad, where he received his Orders. The Numbers were limited to from 4000 to 5000.

In neither of these Contracts was there any stipulated Proportion of Males, Females, or Children; but the late Spanish Minister for the Colonies (Galvez) not liking to have this Branch of Trade in the Hands of the English, gave Orders in the Colonies, that no Female Slaves should be admitted there under the Contract: He cannot exactly state what Numbers he annually delivered, but in the whole, he believes, that he delivered from the beginning of 1784, to the 10th of September last, about 12000: The First Delivery was not made till the Year 1785. In the Year 1786, they refused to take the Female Slaves as Part of the Contract, but he got this Order reversed, and procured an Order to the Colonies, that they should take Two Thirds Males, and One Third Females. There was no Stipulation in the Contract with respect to the Size or Age of the Slaves to be delivered, but he gave Directions to his Captains to purchase no Slaves below Four Feet Six Inches, nor older than Thirty. They were inspected by the Intendant General, and besides the Rejection of the Females before mentioned, Male Slaves were frequently rejected. He purchased the Slaves principally at Bonny; sometimes, however, he purchased them from the Gold Coast, and Angola.

The Slaves that are rejected may amount to about 10 *per Cent*: These are put up to Auction, and sometimes produce more than those sold under the Contract, but generally less. That this Trade, he thought, had not in general been a lucrative one: If he had employed his Money in other Ways, he should have made more of it. That the Sum returned to this Country, in consequence of this Contract, was commonly from £100,000 to £120,000 *per Annum*; that he had usually imported from 4 to 500,000 Dollars; and the Remainder in Hides and Raw Materials, but that upon the whole, this had not given him a reasonable Profit on the Capital employed: In the last Year it did—in the former it did not.

With respect to the Third Contract not yet concluded, he stated, that in Consequence of what he had mentioned in his last Observation, respecting the Profits of his former Contracts, he ordered his Agent in the West Indies, after obtaining the best Information he could, to return to Old Spain, which his Agent did in January 1788; in February he negotiated a new Contract for a Number of Slaves, not less than 3000, but for as many more as he (Mr. Dawson) could procure, by which Contract Two Hundred Dollars were to be paid for the Male Slaves, and One Hundred and Ninety for the Women, One Hundred and Seventy Five for the Boys, and 145 for Girls: The Proportion was to be One Third Females, and Two Thirds Males.—This Business was brought nearly to the King of Spain's Signature, but was stopped on the News of the Transactions in this Country respecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade.—In Consequence of this, the first Spanish House at Cadiz wished to get this Trade into their own Hands, carrying it on by Means of the English, but in their own Ships, and under Spanish Colours: He had been strongly invited to go over there for that Purpose, and was offered any Terms; which he had declined accepting: That all Transactions, however, with the Spaniards in this Business were not at a Stand; for that by their Permission he was going on with the Supply, but trusted in their Honour that they would allow him the Terms of the new Contract. That the new Contract, he thought, would be a lucrative One, if not rendered otherwise by the Restrictions laid upon the Trade in this Country. That the Spaniards did not carry on this Trade at all themselves, and the Reasons were, that they have not been used to it, and therefore do not understand it, nor have they the proper Assortments of Cargo for it, nor if they had do they know how to lay it in.

That if they could obtain proper Persons for carrying on this Trade from Spain, the Spaniards might certainly, in his Opinion, carry it on with greater Advantage than any other Country

Country, from the Extent of their Colonies and the Prices they can afford to pay for Slaves: He is persuaded that if he were to go over there, he could in the Course of Ten Years, get the greatest Part of this Trade into his own Hands. The King of Spain now purchases all the Slaves he carries; and the Slaves he sells to the King for Two Hundred Dollars, would, if sold to Individuals, bring from Four Hundred to Five Hundred Dollars. This is the Cause that Refuse-Slaves, as before mentioned, sell sometimes for more than those delivered by Contract: By the Contract, they are obliged to let him sell the Refuse, or rejected Slaves, by Auction.

The Committee having received the following Information, have thought proper to lay the same before your Majesty.

In regard to Spain, that Kingdom is only making the necessary Preparations to begin a Slave Trade, and has not as yet settled her Plan of Operations, but both her Court and Merchants are endeavouring to make themselves acquainted with the best Mode of conducting it.

There are at this Time in London some Spaniards, who arrived there about three Months ago, from Cadiz; some of these Gentlemen are Natives of the Havannah, and others are Planters in that Part of Hispaniola, or St. Domingo, which belongs to Spain; these Gentlemen, wishing to be concerned in the Slave Trade from Cadiz, have been down at Manchester to look at the Kinds of Goods, and their Prices as usually sold to the English African Merchants; since that they have been at Liverpool, to view the Town and Ships employed in the Slave Trade. Their Enquiries were as follows:

With regard to the Expence of the Outfits; how many Hands each Vessel carried out; Lists of the Cargoes necessary to purchase Slaves on different Parts of the Coast of Africa; which Goods might be procured in Spain, which must be purchased in England, and which were East India Goods; whether the Slave Trade had been profitable to the Town of Liverpool at large; whether the English Manufacturers had been Gainers by supplying the Merchants with Goods: They likewise particularly enquired, whether Captains and Doctors experienced in the Slave Trade, might not be prevailed upon by proper Encouragement, and great Advantages given them, to go out to Cadiz and undertake the purchasing of the Cargoes, Navigation of their Vessels, and Management of their Slaves whilst on board the Vessels.

They mention, that the Court of Spain purposed to have a Slave Trade of her own, as well as to be carried on by her Merchants; under such Regulations as they might hereafter judge necessary; amongst the rest they had fixed no Vessels to carry Slaves between the Coast of Africa and their Settlements of a less Burthen than 200 Tons. Every Vessel of 200 Tons Burthen, must carry out a Captain, a Pilot, Two Doctors, and Forty Hands; if larger, Hands in Proportion to her Size. The Number of Slaves sent from the Coast of Africa to be regulated by the Size of the Vessels, which they think will prevent Mortality amongst the Whites as well as the Blacks. No Vessel to sail from Old Spain to Africa for Slaves, without first obtaining a Licence from the Court. To oblige her Merchants to purchase Spanish Wines, Brandies, Woollen Goods, Silk Goods, Cotton Goods, Arms, Fruits, East India Goods, &c. and in short every Article that Spain can produce, as well as bring to Spain from the East Indies in Spanish Vessels; and they were to be obliged to make these Purchases, even if the Commodities were dearer than what were procured by the Africa Merchants of other Nations; the Spanish Merchants to be compensated by the Privilege of their Slaves being admitted into, and sold in the Spanish Ports free of Duties, whilst the Slaves brought by the Ships of other Nations were to have heavy Duties laid upon them; and every Encouragement was to be given in future to the manufacturing in Old Spain all Goods proper for the African Trade: All East India Goods to pay $12\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Duties, which remained if for the Consumption of Old Spain, but the Duties were to be returned back if shipped for the Slave Trade.

There is strong Reason to believe the Information of these Gentlemen is to be depended upon. They left Samples of Cotton of their own Growing, which are equally as good as raised by the French; they have proposed to send all their Cotton by way of Cadiz to Liverpool, where it is to be sold, and such Goods sent them in return as they may direct.

A ROYAL ORDER

OF His Catholic Majesty, respecting the Negro Trade, for the Purpose of supplying the Islands of Cuba, Santo Domingo, and the Provinces of Caracas, has been lately received, and is here inserted.

Translated from the
Spanish.

Printed at Madrid
1789.

ROYAL ORDER of His Majesty, granting permission to Spaniards and Foreigners for the Negro Trade, with the Islands of Cuba, Santo Domingo, Porto Rico, and the Province of Caracas, under the Regulations herein expressed.

THE KING.

IN order to proportion to all my loving Subjects, by every imaginable Means, the great Advantages which the Encouragement of Agriculture must Produce; I thought proper to cause the several Plans for the Introduction of Negroes into the Islands of Cuba, Santo Domingo, Porto Rico, and the Province of Caracas to be well examined, with a View of recurring to the urgent Necessity there is of such Helps, without which these Countries can neither Prosper or Flourish, nor Produce to the State the immense Riches which the Climate and fertility of their Soil afford; and having treated this serious Subject with that Attention which the Importance of it claims, I have determined, for the present, that this Trade shall be carried on, under the following Rules and Conditions:

I. All and every of My Subjects, settled or resident in Spain, or the Indies, may go in his own Vessel, or in One freighted on his Account to Purchase Negroes, in whatever Place there may be a Market or Repository for them, taking such Money and Commodities as may be necessary for their Purchase; and their Introduction into the said Islands and Province of Caracas shall be exempt from all Contributions; but, upon the express Proviso, that the Vessels, which depart from the said Colonies to carry on this Trade, do not bring back any other Article of Commerce, subjecting for this Contravention the said Vessel and Cargo to the Penalties of Confiscation, as well as to those imposed by the Laws of the Kingdom upon Smugglers. It being always understood, that the Certificate of the Administrator or Officers of the Royal Revenue, manifesting from whence the Negroes have been imported, the Amount of of the Duties of their Value shall be returned.

II. In Order that those Persons, who chuse to carry on the Trade from the Ports of this Peninsula may be encouraged not to send out empty Vessels, they shall be permitted to load with Produce and Merchandize, and go directly to those Places where they are to provide themselves with the said Negroes, in order to arrive afterwards with them, and with the said Merchandize and Produce, at those Ports where their Entry is permitted; or, by going to those Ports with Produce and Merchandize, to sail from thence to the Negro Market, and return to the same Place from whence they first departed; and if they cannot sell them there, they shall be permitted to carry the same to any other Port authorized for their Introduction.

III. Foreigners shall be permitted, during the precise Term of Two Years, to be computed from the Publication of this My Royal Order in the Indies, to convey Negroes to the authorized Ports, with the same express Proviso, not to bring in their Vessels any other trading Article whatsoever, under the same Penalties which are imposed upon Spaniards; and I deviate in this one Instance from the Laws of India, which prohibit the Entry and Commerce of Foreigners in the Ports of those My Dominions; they enjoying the same Exemption of Duties in the Introduction of Negroes as the Spaniards; but those Persons who are established, shall be answerable for the Extraction of Money and Produce which return and result from the Sales.

IV. Spaniards and Foreigners, who for the Term of Two Years may bring Negroes to the above mentioned Islands and Province of Caracas to carry on this Trade, may freely sell them at the Prices agreed upon with the Buyers, without the Government either Military or Civil placing any Rate upon them; nor upon this Business shall there be any other Interference, than only to be upon the Watch to prevent Contraband, and to be careful that the Negroes be of a good Breed and Quality.

V. Neither are the King's Ministers to have any Concern about the Negroes, who arrive at the authorized Ports, nor to pay for them directly, or order to sell them afterwards to those who

who may want them ; but they are to remain at the Charge, Account, and Risk of those Persons who brought them to dispose of when they could, as of any other trafficking Commodity.

VI. The Negroes are to be of a good Breed ; the Third Part at the utmost, Females, and the other Two, Males ; and the Entry and Sale of those shall not be permitted who are useless, diseased, or who are labouring under any habitual Infirmary, obliging those Persons who bring any or many of this Description to carry them away.

VII. Four Pesos or Dollars shall be Paid from the Royal Treasury to each Spaniard, for every Slave of good Quality brought in by them into the said Ports, upon his own Account in Spanish Bottoms : In order that it may serve as an Encouragement to this Trade, and by this Means procure an Abundance.

VIII. As my principal Object for granting Liberties, Exemptions, and Favours in this Trade, is directed to the Encouragement of Agriculture, I declare, that for every Negro, who is not employed for that Use, or for Farming and other country Employments, but for the Domestic Service of the Inhabitants of the Cities, Towns, and Hamlets, they shall have to pay the Annual Capitation Tax of Two Dollars, from the Day of the Publication of this My Royal Order, in order to check Luxury in this Part, and to contribute towards paying the Bounties, which the Royal Revenue has to provide for what is specified in the foregoing Article.

IX. The Ports of the Islands and Province above mentioned, from whence the Introduction of Negroes is to be certified, shall be the following : In the Province of Caracas, Porto Cabello : In the Spanish Island, Santo Domingo : In that of Porto Rico, the Port of that Name : And in that of Cuba, the Port of Havannah, leaving only the Port of Cuba, authorized for the Spaniards to carry on the said Commerce through it, excluding all Foreigners.

X. The national Vessels which are destined for this Trade ought to be of moderate Bulk, that they may distinguish each other with greater facility ; and the foreign Ones must not exceed Three Hundred Tons each, nor enter into the Ports that are not authorized. As soon as either the one or the other shall cast Anchor, they are to be visited, in which Service shall assist as the principal Supervisor, a person of Distinction, of known Zeal, unbiassed, of a patriotic Spirit, and disposed to proceed with Exactitude and Disinterestedness, leaving this Nomination to the Choice of My Secretary of State for the War Department, and Indian Affairs, without any other Duty and Charge than this ; to be Zealous, and to examine into the good Qualities of the Negroes which are introduced. The Person named for this Purpose, shall take Care that the Water Casks shall be emptied, placing in a Boat the empty Casks, and the Barrels of Provisions and Meat under Cover, and the Tackle and Sails placed in Order, that every Thing may be produced to Satisfaction. Since, upon no Account whatever, can any Thing be carried on Board the said Vessels but Provisions, Water, and the Necessaries replaced for navigating them, and corresponding to their Burden, under the Penalty of Forfeiture of the Vessel and all her Cargo, Negroes included. But from this Rule shall be excepted those Vessels which come from the authorized Ports of Spain, which may bring Merchandize and Produce, as is specified in the Second Article, and are to be treated as any other trading Vessel.

XI. The foreign Vessels which arrive with Negroes, shall only stay in the Ports the precise Time to land them, since the Purchasers of them shall finish the Business at the same Time that they receive them, and at the latest in Twenty-four Hours, hindering the Persons from going into the interior Part of the Country, or to be left as Agents, unless such Persons be Inhabitants, who shall be subject to all the Regulations taken by the Governor, and Chief-Officers of the Royal Revenue, in order to prevent Fraud in the Embarkations ; and for the faithful discharge of Duty, a Person shall be appointed for the particular Inspection of this Branch of Trade.

XII. Lastly, it being my Royal Pleasure to procure for all my Subjects the greater Advantages in this Trade, and to augment the Number of Cultivators in the American Colonies, for the Prosperity of its Inhabitants ; I more particularly charge those who are to appoint for the Employments in this Branch, and to the Governors and Intendants, that they not only concur in the Regulations which their Zeal may suggest, in order that the Abuse of these Favours may not oblige me to revoke them ; but that they explain and represent whatever Experience may dictate to them as necessary for the Enjoyment of greater Benefits and Services to my Subjects, and consequently for the prosperity and increase of Commerce.

And that the Favours specified in the Twelve foregoing Articles shall have their due Effect, I deviate from all the Laws, Orders, and Royal Ordonnances, which are repugnant, or contrary to them ; and I order my Supreme Council of the Indies, Vice Roys, Presidents, Governors, and Intendants, Law Officers, Ministers of My Royal Finances, and all other Tribunals

to whom it does or may belong, that they observe, fulfil, cause to be observed, fulfilled, and executed, all that in this My Royal Order is prescribed.

Given at Madrid, the 28th of February, 1789.

I THE KING.

D^a. Ant^o. Valde's

Trade in the Interior Parts of Africa.

The Committee were also desirous of obtaining Information, respecting the Trade in Slaves carried on, on the Northern, Eastern, and Southern Coasts of Africa, or in the interior Parts of that Country connected with the said Coasts, either by Europeans, or by the different People of Asia and Africa, and accordingly applied to your Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, and to your Ministers and Consuls in Egypt, the Levant, and on the Coast of Barbary. The following Extract of a Letter to Lord Sydney, from His Majesty's Consul at Tangiers, is the only Information from your Majesty's Minister's and Consuls in those Parts that has hitherto been received.

" I am honoured with your Lordships circular Letter, of the Sixth of October, respecting the Caravan Trade, Interior Commerce, &c. of this Empire.

" Having been taught to believe in Europe, that the Caravan Commerce of this Country was regular, extensive, and worthy of minute Investigation, it was the First Object of my Attention; and even before I quitted Gibraltar, I sent circular Letters to every Part from whence I thought it probable good Intelligence could be procured; nor have I since remitted my Enquiries.

" Hitherto I have only collected a Mass of contradictory, or unintelligible Opinions, from which if I were to draw any Conclusion it would be, that since the late Emperor found it necessary to suppress or reduce the Black Army, and his present Majesty having continued that System, the Trade to Negro Land has been most considerably diminished in its Consequence, and by the independant Arabs to the Southward making themselves the intermediate Agents, been totally changed in the Manner of conducting it.

" Immediately on the Receipt of your Lordship's Letter, I caused a variety of Questions, suited to the Situation and Capacity of those they are sent to, to be written in the Arabic, Hebrew, and Christian Languages, which I am forwarding to the different Parts of the Empire, and hope to collect Materials for a Reply in Time to Answer your Lordship's Intentions. I shall likewise soon have an Opportunity of personally enquiring of the Moorish Merchants of Mequinez and Fez, from whom I may probably collect something worth attending to."

On this Subject the Committee likewise lay before your Majesty the following Information received from Captain Blankett, of your Majesty's Navy.

Right Honourable Lord Hawkesbury, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

As the Slave Trade is become an object of the Consideration of Government, I will beg leave to remind your Lordship of the extent of that Trade as it is carried on to the Eastward. I find the Caravans who trade from Morocco, Fez, Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, to the interior Parts of Africa, receive Slaves in return for the European Commodities they furnish; and in like Manner the Caravans from Aleppo, Damascus, Smyrna and Cairo, receive Slaves in return for the Commodities of the East. These Slaves are used not only as Servants to Merchants and others who can afford to purchase them, but likewise served as Eunuchs in the Seraglios of the Bashaws; the Women of any Condition are generally serve by Black Women Slaves all through the East.—This Custom prevails not only in Barbary and in the Dominions of the Grand Signior, but extends itself amongst the Armenians, and from them throughout all Persia.

Your

263

Your Lordship will readily admit that it will be difficult to determine the Numbers to which such a Commerce may extend, but it must needs be great.—In an Account I have of the Trade of Tripoly, I find they export annually (on an Average) 1000 Slaves, who are sold from Sixteen to Twenty Pounds each.—Some of these People are brought from Adgoz and Zanzara, which are in the Heart of Africa—This is the only Account I have of any Number specified; other Accounts only mentioning Slaves as a principal Return.

Your Lordship will be so good as to forgive me this Intrusion, and allow me the Honour to be

Your Lordship's

Most obedient Servant,

J. BLANKETT.

15th of March,
George Street, Hanover Square,
No. 2.

No. 2, George-street, Hanover-square, 22d Sept. 1788.

My Lord,

The enclosed is an Extract from a Gentleman, who was long Resident at Grand Cairo, as a Merchant: And as it may serve your Lordship to compare with the Accounts from Mr. Baldwin, have taken the Liberty to send it you. I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's

Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury,
&c. &c. &c.

Most obedient Servant,

J. BLANKETT.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman, long Resident at Cairo.

There are two Caravans that set out from Cairo, for the interior Parts of Africa, viz. one that goes to Dongala, and from thence to Sennar; and the other that goes to a Country, or Place, to the South Westward, called Farfar. There is, indeed, a third Caravan that comes from Morocco, with Pilgrims for Mecca; but as this Caravan does not travel to the Interior of Africa, but rather keeps parallel to the Shore of the Mediterranean, I forbear to speak of it.

The Caravan that goes to Dongala is conducted by Nubians, who are strict Mahometans; but I do not think it would be difficult for an European to travel with them; and I have known some Greek Merchants that have made the Journey with them. There are a vast Number of Nubians at Grand Cairo, who are there called Berberi, who come for Service with the Merchants, and who bear the Character of honest and faithful Servants; they are often entrusted in the Payment of large Sums of Money; and I do not remember to have heard any Instance of Infidelity.

These Nubians, or Berberi, are a quiet inoffensive People, of a slender Make, like the Arabs, and resemble the Abisinians in Colour, which is a brownish Kind of Black. They have their own Language; but most of those at Cairo talk Arabic.

The second Caravan that goes to Farfar, is conducted by a People called Julape at Cairo. They resemble the Nubians in some Measure, but have more of the Negro in their Colour and Features. They are also Mahometans, but not so strict nor so superstitious as many others. I was myself acquainted with the Leader of this Caravan, who was an honest good-humoured Man, and who has often invited me to go with him, to which I should have had no Scruple, if I had had any Wish to have made such a Journey: He told me in bad Arabic, that they travelled a long Time, that his Country was plentiful, and fertile, and safe for Strangers. They bring a great Number of Negro Slaves of both Sexes to Cairo, who resemble the Negroes brought from the Coast of Guinea; the Males are generally made Eunuchs, and then sold in all Parts of Turkey. The other Commodities they bring, are Elephants Teeth, Gold-dust, Ebony, Bisam, Monkeys, Civet Cats, and several small Articles of less Consequence.

When I first came to Cairo, I saw a Christian of Damascus, who had been in their Country with them, but as I then understood but few Words of the Arabic, I could not gain much Intelligence from him; and I mention it only to prove, that it is not impossible for a Christian to travel with them; but from what I have been able to learn, these People have Connections, and travel farther than their own Country, into the very interior of Africa.

By the Acquaintance I have had with various Merchants from Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers, I have understood that they travelled far Inland, from all those Places. I remember an Algerine Merchant at Cairo, with whom I have dealt in various Ways, who had been far Inland; but I cannot charge my Memory with the Names of Places, except Tombuto: As he was a very honest Man, I should have made no difficulty in going any where in his Company.

N. B. As the rest of the Letter relates chiefly to the Mode of Travelling, and some Directions to the Traveller, it is omitted here, but has been sent by Captain Blankett to Mr. Beaufoy, for the Use of the Association.

Further Information received from Captain BLANKETT.

There is sufficient Reason to authorize the Opinion, that the Interior of Africa is much more traversed for Commercial Purposes than has generally been understood: and as an Endeavour to trace these Communications may not be unacceptable, I will try to sketch such Outlines of them as I have been able to collect from various Authorities.

I shall beg to be understood, that I by no Means assert that what I describe will positively be found exact; the Mode in which my Information has been collected does not warrant such a Conclusion; but I will take the Liberty to say, that I have written nothing that I have not Reason to suppose had some Foundation in Truth; and having myself had Opportunities of conversing with People in several Parts of Africa, I have been able to compare their Accounts with each other, and those Accounts with such as I have met with on other Occasions.

Caravans. The Mode of carrying on Commerce in Africa, is by Caravans, consisting of a Number of Merchants, who associate together for their mutual Convenience and Safety.

Morocco, Fez. &c. There are several Caravans which pass from the Morocco States: Those that go from Morocco, Fez, Suz and Tafilit, meet at Guargala, where they are joined by the Caravan from Tremizen, and passing along the Southern Provinces, they meet the Merchants and Pilgrims from Algiers and Constantina, and are joined by the Tunis Caravan at Gabbs; from thence proceeding on, they are joined by the Merchants of Tripoli, and crossing the Syrtes Major, they pass by Beugazy, and skirt the Desert of Barca in their way to Cairo.

Mode of Travelling. The general Mode of travelling in these Caravans is with Camels, which are regulated by Custom to certain Proportions: So, for Instance, five Camels are proportioned to a Ton Weight of Merchandize; seven Men are appointed to the Care of every twelve Camels, and about Fourteen-pence Sterling per Day is the Average Calculation for the Maintenance of each Camel on the Journey.

The Traveller provides himself with every Thing he supposes he shall want; his Vessels of Water, which are made of Goats Skins, are not the least essential; these are proportioned to the Nature and Length of the Journey, and are filled as often as Opportunity serves, in order to have the Water fresh; but as the Caravans are regular, they are supplied in the dry Parts of the Journey by People who find it a profitable Trade to lay in their Way with Camels laden with Water, which they exchange with the travelling Merchants for such Commodities as they want. They likewise sometimes supply them with Kid or Lambs, and such other Refreshments as they can procure; but this must naturally be understood to relate to the Caravans only, which are regular and numerous, and who always pass through the same Track. The Provision for the Camels consists of Barley and Beans, which is sometimes given in Quality, and sometimes ground and made up in Cakes.

The Provision for the Travellers is chiefly dried and salted Meats, Biscuits, Rice, Oil, Vinegar, and Honey; their Utensils are Knives, a Wooden-platter, and a Stew-pan; their Fuel is the Camels Dung of a former Caravan, which they find in the Road, and which having been dried by the Sun, makes a clear good Fire, and burns well. If they come to any of the Arab's Camps, they generally get some Supply of Fruit, such as Figs, or Melons, in the Season, with Milk and Vegetables, and frequently Mutton and Kid.

Rate of Travelling. They generally travel Ten Hours, at the Rate of Two Miles and an Half per Hour, beginning at Day-break, and resting at Night; but in the hot Seasons, or in their Journeys to the Southward, they are obliged to lay by in the Day, and travel by Night; in which Case they seldom exceed Fourteen or Sixteen Miles a Day. When they make their principal Stop, they unlade their Camels, placing their Bales, &c. at the Back of the Camels, who are all formed in a Circle, and tied together: This serves them for a Barricade and Guard against an Attack; as the Camels are said to be very watchful, and alarmed at the least Noise.

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These Caravans serve both for the Purposes of Commerce, and for the Conveyance of the Pilgrims to Mecca and Medina, and are often extremely numerous: I have met with Moors who have made this Journey. It will naturally arise, that as Merchants of different Countries pass in this Manner, from one End of Africa to the other; and as their Time of travelling, and their Stations are regular, that they will be met by the Merchants of those Countries through which they pass, who will barter with those of the Caravan, for such Commodities as they may mutually want; by which Means a diffused Commerce must follow the Track of the Caravans.

The Trade mentioned to be carried on in this Manner, consists of Woollen, Linen, and Cotton Cloths, Tobacco, Opium, Spices, Beads of Glass and Coral, Nails, Knives, Scissars, Razors, Pins, Needles, Sewing Silk, Thread and Worsted. Nature of the Trade.

There are Caravans which go for the Purpose of Commerce only, into the Interior of Africa, which from the best Authority I can procure, are as follow:

A Caravan from Fez to Tombuto, by Way of Taflet: They are Fifty Days on their Journey, which is reckoned, counting by the Caravan Stations, Six hundred Miles; that is to say, Two Hundred Miles from Morocco to the Desert; Two Hundred across the Desert; and from thence Two Hundred more to Tombuto. This Journey is made principally at Night, to avoid the great Heats; the Travellers laying by all the Middle of the Day. There are only Two Wells of Water in the Passage across the Desert.—In the other Part of the Journey there is Water occasionally, though not always very good. Caravan to Tombuto.

From all Accounts Ancient and Modern, written or not written, it is agreed, that Tombuto is a great Mart for the interior Commerce of Africa:—It is situated at a small Distance from the Black River, or, as it is sometimes called, the Nile of the Negroes. The Salt made at Santa Cruz and Saffee, makes a great additional Commodity in the Assortment of this Caravan. Tobacco is likewise a principal Article; and the Returns made are Slaves, Ivory, Gums, and Gold Dust.

A Gentleman formerly employed by the African Company, a Man of Veracity and Information, allowed me to make the following Extract from a Letter he had received in Answer to some Questions he had proposed to a Negro Trader in the Upper Parts of the Gambia.

“The Vessels built at Tombuto are flat-bottomed, the Plank sewed together; they have One Mast, but no Sails, being only made for Tracking or Rowing. The Inhabitants are supposed Arabs. The Town is large; the Houses Two and Three Stories high. A Caravan comes from Mecca, and brings with it all Sorts of Stuffs and Linen. This Caravan consists of Camels, and stops at about Half a League from Tombuto, to which all the Inhabitants go out to make their Purchases. From Tombuto the Merchandise is carried by Boats to Ghenni, which is another large Town under the Government of Tombuto, and with which they have great Correspondence. The Inhabitants of Ghenni send their Boats laden with the Commodities they choose to barter, on account of the Separation of the Two Rivers about Half a League from Ghenni—Ghenni being almost an Island. One of the Rivers from Ghenni runs into the Country of the Banbarins, the other into that of Beton, which is a Country inhabited by Red People, who make continual War with those of Barbara, in which they are generally employed Five Months of the Year.

“When the Boats from Ghenni have passed a great Way up the River, they meet the Falls of Toulou-sou. Here they unlade the Salt and other Merchandizes, and carry them to the other Side of the Falls, upon Asses, and Negroes Heads, where they meet the Negroe Pirogues, which they freight and go up the River, as far as to that Part of the Mandingo Country which is called Mallin.

“The Language spoken by the White Men (who are supposed to be Arabs) of Tombuto and Banbara, has no Affinity with the Arabic or Turkish.”

The Writer adds, “That at the Time he was there, the Governor of Tombuto was called Al-Gaillery-Bassa, and he of Ghenni—Al-Gaillery-Sidi.”

“From Tombuto to Ghenni it is Thirty Days Journey by the Caravan.”

The Caravan from Tripoli to Fezzan sets out in the Spring, and is from 30 to 40 Days on its Journey. The Merchants remain there Four or Five Months, to barter and exchange with the Caravans that meet there from Tombuto, Agades, Zanzara and Bernou, and then return to Tripoli, not in a Body, but according to the Arrival of the different Caravans, and the State of the Markets. In this Journey there are no Wells or Springs to be found, they therefore carry their Water with them. Caravan to Fezzan.

The Articles of this Caravan are Coarse Cloths, Linens and Cottons, Coral and Glass Beads, Trinkets, Knives, Scissars, Razors, Locks, Hinges, Files for Workmen, Pins, Needles, Salt, Tobacco, Brass Pans, Tin Ware, Paper, Cloves, Oil, Levant Shoes, Carpets and Damask, with several Nature of the Trade.

several small Assortments.—The Returns are *Slaves*, Senna and Manna, from Agades and Tombuto, Cassia from Bernon, Dates, Gums, Ostrich Feathers, Ivory, Gold Dust, and some Iron.

The People of Fezzan are Black, and Mahometans.

Caravan to
Gadamis.

There is likewise a Caravan from Tunis and Tripoli to Gadamis, which goes once a Year; they trade in the same Articles as that of Fezzan. In this Journey they find Water all the Way; so that the Caravans from Tripoli are only Fifteen Days on their Journey. The Inhabitants of Gadamis are White Spanish Moors, who have formed themselves into an Independent Republic. —The Returns from Gadamis are similar to those from Fezzan; but as the *Slaves* by the Caravan from Gadamis, are reckoned inferior to those from Fezzan, it is probable they are procured from a different Country. I find the Inhabitants of the Desert barter *Slaves* for Dates, at the Rate of Three Quintals of Dates for a Common Slave; but this must depend on the Supply of the Markets.

The Calculation given me, states the Profits of the Trade from Tripoli to Fezzan, at 30 per Cent. and that of Tunis to Gadamis, at 26 per Cent.

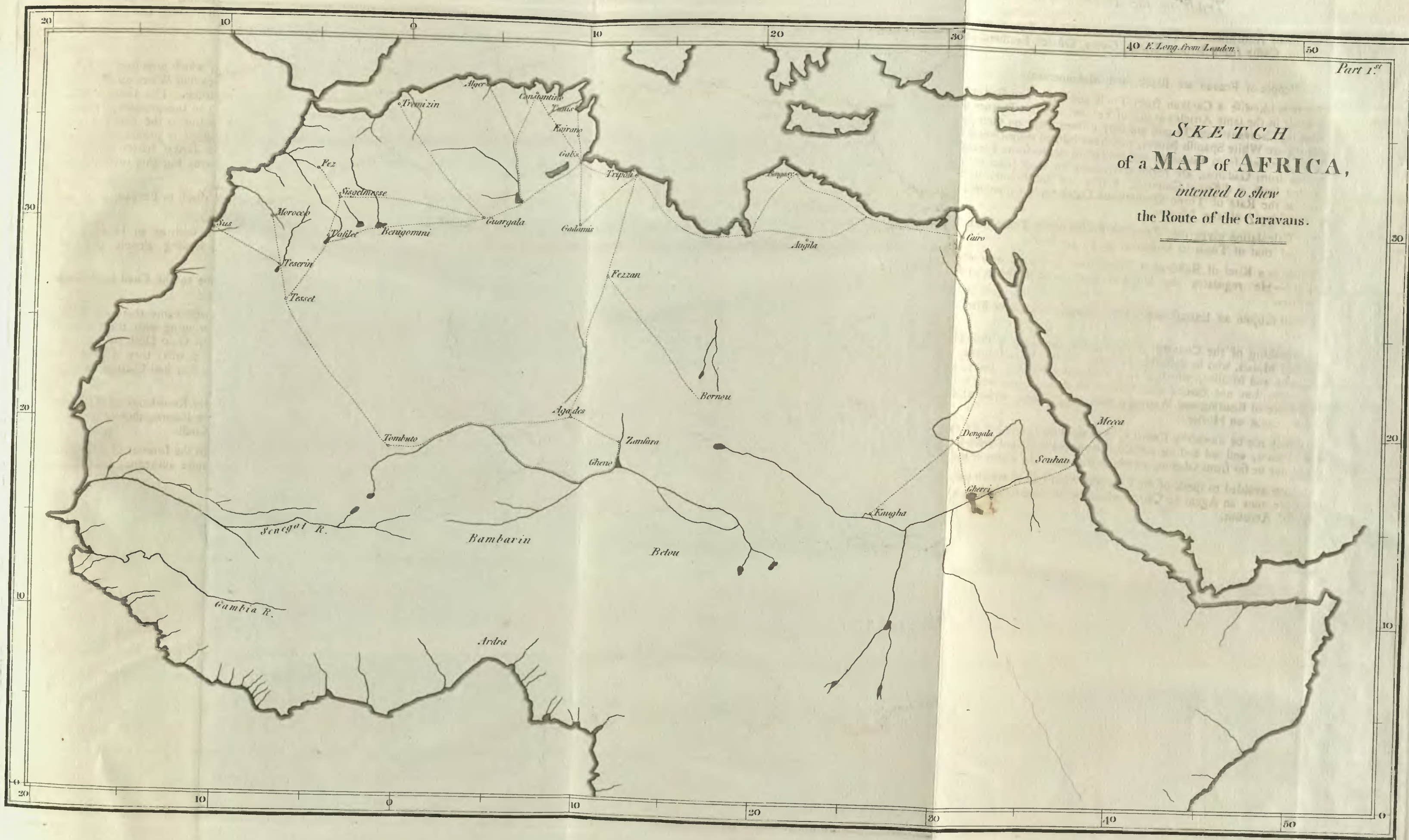
There is a Kind of Resident at Tunis from Gadamis, who serves both as an Hostage and Consul:—He regulates the Disputes that arise between the trading People of both Countries.

I shall subjoin an Extract from the Voyage of Monsieur Marchais to the Coast of Guinea in 1725.

“ Speaking of the Country of Ardra, He mentions a People who came there to Trade, called Malais, who he describes to come Ninety Days Journey, bringing with them Cotton Cloths and Muffins, which they exchanged for *Slaves*, Ivory, and Gold Dust. :—They are tawney, but not black; they shave their Heads, but wear long Beards; they were in the Practice of Reading and Writing; wore long Robes, under which they had Cotton Shirts;—they came on Horses.”

It may not be unworthy Remark, that the Portuguese had an early Knowledge of Tombuto and Ghenni, and on finding the Coast trenched Eastward from Cape Palmas, they supposed it could not be far from Ghenni, to which they gave the Name of the Coast.

I have avoided to speak of the Caravans from Cairo, which pass to the Interior of Africa; as we have now an Agent at Cairo, who must be able to furnish a more authentic, exact, and detailed Account.



THE foregoing Evidence having thus been arranged under the Direction of the Committee, according to the Plan stated in the Beginning of the Report, they cannot conclude without making an Apology to your MAJESTY for the Defects which they fear may be found in many Parts of it.—Long as the Time has been which they have employed in this Investigation, and voluminous as the Mass of Evidence now presented to your MAJESTY may appear, yet the Subject referred to them is so various and extensive, that they are sensible much is still wanting to elucidate many of the Points it embraces, and fully to complete that Plan and System of Information which it was their Wish, if possible, to obtain: And the Necessity the Committee now find themselves under of no longer delaying their Report, has prevented their proceeding in the Examination of several Persons who were willing to give Information on this Subject; and yet to so late a Period did the Committee continue their Inquiry, that the Evidence of some was taken while the Report was preparing. Besides other Imperfections, which it is not necessary to point out, the Committee think proper to observe to your MAJESTY, that the Information called for from your MAJESTY's Ministers and Consuls in Foreign Countries, of the State of the African Trade carried on by the People of those Countries respectively, has been received as yet only in Part; and that but One Return has hitherto been made by the Consuls resident on the Coast of Barbary, in Egypt, and in the Levant, in consequence of the Orders sent to them, for an Account of the Trade in Negro Slaves carried on upon the Northern and Eastern Coasts of Africa, where it is supposed that great Numbers are annually brought from the Centre of that vast Continent, and sold there for the Supply of many Parts of Asia, and of the Turkish Provinces in Europe. The Delay in transmitting this Information can be imputed only to the Difficulty of procuring it: As it may be expected, however, to arrive soon, it is the Intention of the Committee to lay it before your MAJESTY immediately after the Receipt of it.

The same Pressure in point of Time, which has shortened the Inquiries of the Committee, may perhaps have occasioned Imperfections in the Manner of arranging the Evidence, and in the Formation of the Report; in which, for the sake of Expedition, several Persons have necessarily been employed.—If it should be found, therefore, that the Execution of the Plan proposed by the Committee is not in all Respects so perfect as was intended, they hope that your MAJESTY will not impute any Errors that may be discovered in it, to Negligence or Inattention.

The Committee beg leave, however, to add, that they have every Reason to believe, that the Report will be found to contain a faithful and correct Statement of the Information that has been given.

Many Reasons occurred to the Committee, which made it, in their Opinion, improper for them to offer any Observations on the Degree of Credit to be given to the various Evidence taken on a Subject of this Nature: They conceived, therefore, that it rather became them to submit the whole to the Judgment of your MAJESTY, and to leave every Part of it, to find the Weight, which it may be thought to deserve, upon mature Consideration of the Nature of the Evidence itself, and of the Credit and Authority of those, from whom it has been received.

APPEN-

871

A P P E N D I X. Paper A.

Heads of Inquiry transmitted to the Agents of the West India Islands.

1. **W**HAT is the legal Power which Masters have over their Slaves in each of the British Islands in the West Indies?
2. What is the Protection granted to Slaves by Law in each of the British Islands?
3. For what Offences are they subject to their Masters Correction? For what are they amenable to the established Jurisdiction of the Island, and in what Manner are they tried?
4. To what Penalties are Masters, or those who act under them, subject, if they transgress the Laws made for the Protection of Negro Slaves, or in any respect exercise Acts of Cruelty towards them; and to what Courts are they in such Cases amenable?
5. Are Negro Slaves fed at their Masters Expence or by their own Labour; and, when fed by their Masters, with what are they fed, and in what Quantity?
6. How are they cloathed, lodged, and secured against the Inclemency of the Season? State the Law and the Practice.
7. What is the annual Expence of the Maintenance of a Negro Man, Woman, and Child, at different Ages, respectively?
8. Are many Negroes usually let out to hire; in what Numbers, and on what Conditions?
9. Are any Days or Hours in Days set apart in which the Slaves may labour for themselves? State the Law and the Practice.
10. Have Negro Slaves any Portions of Land assigned them for the Purpose of cultivating them for their own Use? State the Law and the Practice.
11. Are they subject to any peculiar Diseases to which White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not subject? and if they are so subject, assign the Causes.

Appendix. Paper A.

12. What Care is taken of them in Sickness? Are there any Laws or Regulations for that Purpose? What Provision is made for them when old or disabled; and are their Masters obliged in such Cases to maintain them?
13. What is the general Period of their Lives? Is it of equal Duration with that of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes?
14. What is the Practice respecting the Marriage of Negro Slaves; and what are the Regulations concerning it?
15. Can any Causes be assigned which impede the natural Increase of Negro Slaves?
16. Are many Children born of Negro Slaves, and in what Proportion are they reared?
17. Are the Children of Negro Slaves subject to any Diseases to which the Children of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not equally subject; and if they are, to what Cause is it to be imputed?
18. Are Negro Slaves or their Children in general baptized?
19. What religious Institutions are there for their Benefit in each of the Islands in the West Indies?
20. Are any Missionaries sent from England for their Instruction; and what has been their Success? If unsuccessful, to what Cause is it to be attributed?
21. Are the Missionaries more successful in the Instruction and Conversion of Free Negroes than in the Instruction and Conversion of Slaves, and to what Causes is any Difference in this respect to be imputed?
22. Whether Negroes called Obeah-men, or under any other Denomination practising Witchcraft, exist in the Island of _____?
23. By what Arts or by what Means do these Obeah-men cause the Death, or otherwise injure those who are supposed to be influenced thereby, and what are the Symptoms and Effects that have been observed to be produced in People who have been supposed to be under the Influence of their Practices?
24. Are the Instances of Death or Diseases produced by these Arts or Means frequent?
25. Are these Arts or Means brought by the Obeah-men from Africa, or are they Inventions which have originated in the Island?

873

Appendix. Paper A.

26. Whether any or what Laws exist in the said Island for the Punishment of them; and what Evidence is generally required for their Conviction?
27. Whether many of the Negroes in the Islands are Mahometans?
28. With respect to Negro Slaves and Free Negroes, what is the Proportion between Males and Females?
29. What is the average Value of a Country-born Negro Man and Woman, and what the average Value of an imported Negro Man and Woman?
30. Has the Produce of each of the Islands increased in proportion to the increased Number of Negro Slaves? And if it has not so increased, what Reason is to be assigned for it?
31. What Number of Acres has been in Cultivation in each Year, distinguishing the Proportion of Acres that has been appropriated to the Culture of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Cocoa, Ground Provisions, &c. and what has in each Year been the Produce thereof respectively?
32. What is the Mode of cultivating and preparing the Ground for Sugar, Cotton, &c. respectively?
33. What Soil is most favourable for each? And how far is the Soil capable of Improvement by Manure?
34. What Difference is there in the Produce *per* Acre of different Plantations in the same Year, when not exposed to any extraordinary Accident?
35. By what Causes are Crops on different Parts of the same Island partially affected?
36. Does the Quantity of Labour which it is necessary to require from the Negroes vary materially in different Parts of the Year, as it does here in Harvest Time, &c.? And is there any Period at which the increased Labour produces any particular Effect on the Health of the Negroes?
37. Would it be possible to cultivate to Advantage the West India Islands by the Labour of Europeans or of Free Negroes?
38. What is the Disposition of the Free Negroes with respect to Labour, particularly continual or diurnal Labour?
39. Could an European Constitution subsist in such a Climate under the Labour necessary for cultivating a West-India Plantation?

87A
Appendix. Paper A.

40. Is the Labour of Cattle, and of what Species, and in what Proportion, used in the Cultivation of a West India Plantation?
41. Could the Quantity of such Cattle be increased, and could their Labour be substituted for that of Slaves in a greater Extent than it is at present?
42. Have different European Instruments of Husbandry, from Time to Time, been introduced in the Cultivation of Plantations in the West Indies, and is it likely that the Use of these could be extended, or further Improvements in this Respect be applied, to lighten and abridge the Labour of Slaves in cultivating West India Plantations?
43. What is the whole Number of Acres in the Island of _____; and how much of that Part thereof which is at present not cultivated is capable of being brought into Culture?
44. How much Land is there in the Island of _____ which is not private Property?
45. What Proportion of the Land which is private Property in the Island of _____ is now in Cultivation?
46. What Proportion of the Land now in Cultivation in the Island of _____ would, from Situation or Soil, admit of the Use of the Plough?
47. In how many Plantations in the Island of _____ has the Plough been known to be introduced, for the Purpose of preparing the Land for Cultivation?
48. How many Slaves in the whole are employed in the Island of _____ in the Cultivation of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Indigo, &c. &c.; and how many in menial Services, in making Roads, Fishing, or any other Employments?
49. What Proportion does the Number of Slaves bear to the Number of Acres employed in each Species of Cultivation; and what is the average Proportion of Produce in each Species to the Number of Acres or of Slaves?
50. Is the Corn, Grass, or Ground Provisions, raised in the said Island, produced from separate Farms, or from Lands annexed to the Plantations respectively, and worked by the Negroes belonging to the said Plantations?
51. What is the Kind of Manure made use of in the said Island?

Appendix. Paper A.

52. If in general the Planters were to employ Mules and Cattle in carrying out the Manure, would it not be for the Advantage both of the Negroes and the Owners?

53. Upon any Plantation, with a given Stock of Negroes, and yielding on an Average a certain annual Quantity of Sugar, what may be supposed to be the nett Income to the Owner, if living on the Island, after deducting the Charge of maintaining and cloathing his Negroes, the Wear and Tear, and other necessary Expences; and what the nett Income to the Owner, living in Great Britain?

A P P E N D I X. Paper B.

Plan for stating the Accounts that have been called for, to shew the Extent of the Trade in all its Branches, and the Number of the Free Inhabitants and Slaves in each of the Islands in the West Indies, so far as the said Accounts could be procured.

1. **T**HE Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which cleared from Great Britain to Africa in each Year from 1700 ; together with the total Exports to Africa in each Year during the same Period ; distinguishing the Value of the British, India, and foreign Goods ; to which are added the Quantity and Value of each Article, from the Year 1782.
2. The Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which entered in the Ports of Great Britain from Africa, in each Year from 1700 ; together with the total Value of Imports to Great Britain, in each Year during the same Period, with the Amount of the Duties of Customs and Excise ; to which are added, the Quantity and Value of each Article from the Year 1782.
3. The Shipping and Trade of the particular Towns in Great Britain concerned in the Trade to the Coast of Africa, as the same were given in to the Committee by the Delegates of the said Towns.
4. The Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which entered annually in the several British West India Islands from Africa ; with the Number of Negroes which were imported on board the same in each Year, distinguishing each Island.

N. B. *This Account could not be obtained for any Period prior to the Year 1783.*

5. An Account of the Trade carried on by the African Company, from 1679 to 1689, distinguishing each Year. From the Books of the Board of Trade, and from Statements given in by the Company itself.

N. B. *This Account is inserted, having been found in the Books of the late Board of Trade, and appears to have been prepared by the then African Company.*

6. The Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which cleared outwards from Great Britain to the British West India Islands, in each Year from

874

Appendix. Paper B.

1700; together with the total Value of Exports from Great Britain to the British West Indies, distinguishing the Amount of the British, India, and foreign Goods; to which are added, the Quantity and Value of each Article from the Year 1782.

7. The Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which entered in the Ports of Great Britain, from the British West India Islands, in each Year from 1700; and the Value of the Imports from the said Islands to Great Britain; with the Amount of the Duties of Customs and Excise thereon, distinguishing each, and, from the Year 1782, specifying each Article so imported.

N. B. *It was found impracticable to distinguish the Ships which arrived from each British West India Island.*

8. The Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which cleared from Ireland to the British West India Islands; and the total Value of British and Irish Manufacture, and foreign Goods, exported from Ireland to the British West India Islands, in the Years 1783, 4, 5, 6, and 7, distinguishing each Year.

9. The Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which entered the Ports of Ireland from the British West Indies; together with the total Value of Goods and Commodities, being the Produce of the British Islands in the West Indies, imported into Ireland in the Years 1783, 4, 5, 6, and 7; and the Amount of the Duties payable thereon in each Year.

10. A general Abstract of the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, that have cleared out, and entered inwards, between Great Britain and Africa, and the British West India Islands; together with the total Value of the Exports and Imports from and to Great Britain and Africa, and the British West Indies, from 1763 to 1787; to which is added, as a Supplement,

An Account of the Number of Vessels, their Tonnage, and Number of Men, including their repeated Voyages, that have cleared outward from the British West India Islands to all Parts of the World, between the 5th January 1787, and 5th January 1788; together with an Account of the Species, Quantity, and Value, of the principal Articles of West India Produce, which have been exported in the said Vessels; also the gross Amount of the Revenue produced thereon, distinguishing each Island.

11. The Imports and Exports to and from each of the British Islands in the West Indies, to and from any foreign Ports in Europe.

12. An Account of the Trade which is carried on between the British Islands in the West Indies, and the West India Possessions of foreign Powers, containing, first, the Export Trade; secondly, the Import Trade.

13. The

878
Appendix. Paper B.

13. The Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which are annually employed in the Trade between the British Islands in the West Indies, and the remaining British Colonies in North America, including Newfoundland, since the Peace; specifying the Quantity and Value of the Articles of which such Trade consisted.
14. An Account of the Number of Slaves annually exported from Africa by the Subjects of Great Britain, France and Holland, Denmark and Portugal; to which are added the particular Countries from whence the foregoing Negroes were sent.
15. The present Number of White Inhabitants, Free Negroes and Slaves in the several British West India Islands, under the Heads specified in the Questions proposed to the Agents, and sent to the Governors; distinguishing each Year, and adding an Account of the Number that were in each of the said Islands in any former Periods, as far as the same can be obtained.
16. An Account of the Number of White Inhabitants, Free Negroes and Slaves in the foreign Islands in the West Indies, and in the foreign Settlements on the Continent of America.
17. An Estimate of the present Value of the Slaves in the British Islands in the West Indies, distinguishing each Island.
18. An Estimate of the present Value of the Property in the British West India Islands, including the Slaves.
19. An Account of the Value of Imports from the foreign West Indies into Great Britain, from the Year 1762, distinguishing each Year; to which are added the particular Articles of which such Imports consisted, in 1785 and 1786.
20. An Account of the Value of Exports from Great Britain to the foreign West Indies, from the Year 1762, distinguishing each Year, and the Value of the British Manufacture from the foreign Merchandize; to which are added, the particular Articles of which such Exports consisted in 1785 and 1786.
21. An Account of the Number of Vessels, their Tonnage and Number of Men, which have cleared out from the British Islands in the West Indies, between 5th January 1783 and 5th January 1788, and of the Commodities exported in the said Vessels to the United States of America, distinguishing each Year.
22. An Account of the Number of Vessels, with their Tonnage and Number of Men, which have cleared out from the British Islands in the West Indies, between 5th January 1783 and 5th January 1788; also

824
879

Appendix. Paper B.

also of the Commodities exported in the said Vessels to Africa, distinguishing each Year.

23. An Account of the Number of foreign Vessels, their Tonnage and Number of Men, which have entered inwards in the Islands of Jamaica, Dominica, Grenada, and New Providence, from the foreign Colonies and Plantations in America, under the several Acts of Parliament, commonly called the Freeport Acts, with the Amount of the several Commodities annually imported in the said Vessels for the last Four Years, distinguishing each Year and each Island, and distinguishing the foreign Plantations from the United States of America.
24. An Account of the Number of Vessels, their Tonnage and Number of Men, which have cleared out from the Free Ports of Jamaica, Dominica, Grenada, and New Providence, in the last Four Years, distinguishing each Year and each Island; also the Number of Negroes, and the Quantity and Value of Bread and Flour, and other Commodities annually exported in the said Vessels.
25. A Chronological Account of the Prices paid on the Coast of Africa for the *Purchase* of Negroes, and also of the Prices obtained for them when *sold* in the West India Islands, from the Year 1676 to the present Period.

APPENDIX. Paper C.

Heads of Inquiry transmitted to the Agents of the West India Islands, relating to the Advantages which the French West India Islands are supposed at present to enjoy over the British Islands, &c.

- No. 1. **A**RE not the French Planters able to send their Sugars to the European Market at a lower Price than the English Planters?
- No. 2. Can you say, on an Average, in what Proportion cheaper than we do?
- No. 3. Can you assign the Causes of their sending it to the European Markets cheaper?
- No. 4. Does the English Planter cultivate his Land at more Expence than the French? State the Particulars and Reasons why.
- No. 5. Do not the French purchase from our Traders a great Proportion of the Negroes they want, and do they not pay a higher Price for them?
- No. 6. Does not a French Plantation, consisting of a given Number of Negroes, require a larger Proportion of imported Negroes to keep up the Stock, than the like Plantation requires in our Islands?
- No. 7. Is not the Price of Freight for a given Quantity of Sugar from the French Islands to Europe, greater than the Price of the same Quantity from the British Islands?
- No. 8. What has been the average Price of Sugar in the English and foreign Markets (particularly the French and Portuguese) for as many Years back as an Account thereof can be made up?

281

A P P E N D I X. Paper D.

List of the Returns received from the Governors, Councils, or Assemblies of the Islands in the West Indies, in answer to the Questions contained in the Heads of Inquiry transmitted to the said Governors.

Jamaica.

A Report to the Lieutenant Governor from a Committee of Council of that Island, containing Answers to most of the said Questions.

And Two Reports from a Committee of the House of Assembly, principally on the Subject of the Laws for the Protection of Slaves.

Barbadoes.

From the Government and from the Council.

Antigua.

From the Council and Assembly jointly.

Montserrat.

From the Council and Assembly jointly.

Nevis.

From the Council and Assembly jointly.

St. Christopher.

From the Council and Assembly jointly.

Grenada.

From the Governor, and a joint Report of a Committee of the Council and Assembly.

Dominica.

*Appendix. Paper D.**Dominica.*

From individual Members of the Council and Assembly, with Remarks by the Governor.

A Letter from the Governor, dated the 12th December, states, That the Council and Assembly, as a Body, had not then taken any Steps to prepare and return their Answers to the Heads of Inquiry. But a Letter has been since received from the Committee of Correspondence of the Legislature of the said Island, dated 22d January last, transmitting an Act for the Encouragement, Protection, and better Government of Slaves ; and stating, That the Answers to the Heads of Inquiry were not then complete, not having received the Sanction of both Houses of the Legislature, but they would be forwarded by the earliest Opportunity.

St. Vincent's.

Letter from the Governor, transmitting such Answers as he had been able to procure, but not specifying from whom.

Bermuda.

From the Governor.

Bahamas.

From the Governor.

